2015 年考研专家指导丛书

# 考研英语历年真题权威解析

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## 内 容 简 介

本书详解了 1997—2014 年历年考研英语试题。本书是北大、清华英语辅导教师及原考研命题组的专家、教授的智慧和劳动的结晶，是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题，既反映了考研英语考试大纲对考生基础知识、能力和水平的要求，又蕴含着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。因此，对照考试大纲分析、研究这些试题，考生不仅可以了解考研以来英语考试的全貌，而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息，从中发现规律，归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点，以及常考的题型，进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律，从而从容应考，轻取高分。

本书适用对象：参加 2015 年研究生入学考试的广大考生。

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# 前　言

为了指导参加2015年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的广大考生英语考试的复习，根据最新考试大纲的要求，我们组织部分多年来参加考试大纲制订和修订工作及参加考前辅导的教授、专家编写了这本《考研英语历年真题权威解析》，另超值附赠1篇北大考研英语高分秘籍、2套原命题组成员密押试卷、10篇考研英语大作文万能模板、11篇考研英语小作文万能模板，以供广大考生复习使用。这些附赠内容可登录http://www.hxedu.com.cn（华信教育资源网）下载。

研究生入学考试是选拔性考试，当然重在考查考生的能力高低。能力是建立在基础之上的，基本功不扎实，一切无从谈起。从考试大纲来看，要求考生对基本知识、基本概念的掌握理解要深、要透、要准。尽管大学期间的期中、期末考试基本反映了这一要求，但从程度上讲，远没有考研的要求高。相信大家都有同感，通过大学的期末考试其实不难，甚至基本概念不甚清晰，知识点掌握不够通透也有可能取得较不错的成绩。这是由于大学考试有其固定套路，即便考查相同的知识点，其题目的迷惑性、技巧性都远逊于研究生入学考试。因此，狠抓基础是一项必要的工作，虽然很多考生可能会认为基础的东西学起来有点费力不讨好，短期收效不明显，但笔者再三强调，不可轻视基础，必须夯实到理解得入木三分的程度。

研习历年的试题是研究生入学考试复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态，取得高分的最佳捷径。历年的考题是标准的复习题。自从实行研究生入学考试以来，也时有真题重现的现象发生，2003年英语第36题与1996年英语第43题，2003年英语第37题与1995年英语第34题，2003年英语第26题与1995年英语第21题，2003年英语第29题与1996年英语第42题，2003年英语第24题与1997年英语第42题，1996年英语第46题与1995年英语第6题等，都是非常相似的。所以，循着命题人的思路，我们就可以把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点所在。

参加本书编写的除了主编张永艳、李春艳、张晓燕以外，还有赵娜、成芬、王欢、王宇、陈昌勇、姜宝静、李铁江、刘爽、孟楠、刘仕美、潘小春、刘佩、刘学元和陈明慧。在此一并表示感谢。

本书是英语辅导教师及原考研命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶，是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题，既反映了考研英语考试大纲对考生基础知识、能力和水平的要求，又蕴含着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。因此，对照考试大纲分析、研究这些试题，考生不仅可以了解考研以来英语考试的全貌，而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息，从中发现规律，归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点，以及常考的题型，进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律，从而从容应考，轻取高分。

尽管我们为本书付出了十分的心血和努力，但书中欠妥之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编　者　于中国人民大学

2014年1月

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# 2014年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)*

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember __1__ we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain __2__, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." __3__ seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a (n) __4__ impact on our professional, social, and personal __5__.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It __6__ out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental __7__ can significantly improve our basic cognitive __8__. Thinking is essentially a __9__ of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to __10__ in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. __11__, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate __12__ mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step __13__ and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental __14__.

The Web-based program __15__ you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps __16__ of your progress and provides detailed feedback __17__ your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it __18__ modifies and enhances the games you play to __19__ on the strengths you are developing—much like a(n) __20__ exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. [A] where | [B] when | [C] that | [D] why |
| 2. [A] improves | [B] fades | [C] recovers | [D] collapses |
| 3. [A] If | [B] Unless | [C] Once | [D] While |
| 4. [A] uneven | [B] limited | [C] damaging | [D] obscure |
| 5. [A] wellbeing | [B] environment | [C] relationship | [D] outlook |
| 6. [A] turns | [B] finds | [C] points | [D] figures |
| 7. [A] roundabouts | [B] responses | [C] workouts | [D] associations |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. [A] genre | [B] functions | [C] circumstances | [D] criterion |
| 9. [A] channel | [B] condition | [C] sequence | [D] process |
| 10. [A] persist | [B] believe | [C] excel | [D] feature |
| 11. [A] Therefore | [B] Moreover | [C] Otherwise | [D] However |
| 12. [A] according to | [B] regardless of | [C] apart from | [D] instead of |
| 13. [A] back | [B] further | [C] aside | [D] around |
| 14. [A] sharpness | [B] stability | [C] framework | [D] flexibility |
| 15. [A] forces | [B] reminds | [C] hurries | [D] allows |
| 16. [A] hold | [B] track | [C] order | [D] pace |
| 17. [A] to | [B] with | [C] for | [D] on |
| 18. [A] irregularly | [B] habitually | [C] constantly | [D] unusually |
| 19. [A] carry | [B] put | [C] build | [D] take |
| 20. [A] risky | [B] effective | [C] idle | [D] familiar |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

In order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency", George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on." he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster." Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with "reforms" to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidizes laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness"—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the job centre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially

terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; your support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborne-Land, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance"—invented in 1996—is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no mandatory right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to____.

[A] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits

[B] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking

[C] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily

[D] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits

22. The phrase, "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means____.

[A] to check on the availability of jobs at the job centre

[B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance

[C] to register for an allowance from the government

[D] to attend a governmental job-training program

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

[A] A desire to secure a better life for all

[B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed

[C] An urge to be generous to the claimants

[D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel____.

[A] uneasy

[B] enraged

[C] insulted

[D] guilty

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

[A] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness

[B] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment

[C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs

[D] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional

**Text 2**

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with $100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to____.

[A] the growing demand from clients

[B] the increasing pressure of inflation

[C] the prospect of working in big firms

[D] the attraction of financial rewards

27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?

[A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies

[B] Admissions approval from the bar association
[C] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major
[D] Receiving training by professional associations
28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from____.
[A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance
[B] the rigid bodies governing the profession
[C] the stem exam for would-be lawyers
[D] non-professionals' sharp criticism
29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it____.
[A] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession
[B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares
[C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade
[D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits
30. In this text, the author mainly discusses____.
[A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes
[B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America
[C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it
[D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

**Text 3**

The US$3-million Fundamental physics prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobles, The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.
The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been

outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobles were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere, It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as____.

[A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth

[B] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes

[C] an example of bankers' investments

[D] a handsome reward for researchers

32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit____.

[A] the profit-oriented scientists

[B] the founders of the new awards

[C] the achievement-based system

[D] peer-review-led research

33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves____.

[A] controversies over the recipients' status

[B] the joint effort of modern researchers

[C] legitimate concerns over the new prizes

[D] the demonstration of research findings

34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobles?

[A] Their endurance has done justice to them

[B] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute

[C] They are the most representative honor

[D] History has never cast doubt on them

35. The author believes that the now awards are____.

[A] acceptable despite the criticism

[B] harmful to the culture of research

[C] subject to undesirable changes

[D] unworthy of public attention

**Text 4**

"The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education." In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite $2^{½}$ years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

[A] Critical

[B] Appreciative

[C] Contemptuous

[D] Tolerant

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to____.

[A] retain people's interest in liberal education

[B] define the government's role in education
[C] keep a leading position in liberal education
[D] safeguard individuals' rights to education
38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests____.
[A] an exclusive study of American history
[B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects
[C] the application of emerging technologies
[D] funding for the study of foreign languages
39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are____.
[A] supportive of free markets
[B] cautious about intellectual investigation
[C] conservative about public policy
[D] biased against classical liberal ideas
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
[A] Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter"
[B] Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"
[C] The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education
[D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

## Part B

**Directions:**

*The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41—45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A—G and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)*

[A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

[B] In another case, American archaeologists Rene Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

[C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is

nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

[D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.

[E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

[F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evan combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knossós) on the island of Crete, in 1900.

[G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41. → A →42. → E →43. → 44. →45.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)*

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. (47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. (48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. (49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. (50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

51. **Directions:**

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to

improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

## Part B

52. **Directions:**

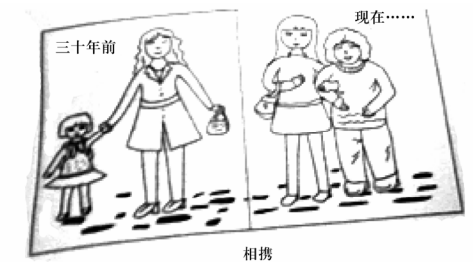
Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) interpret its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET(20 points)




# 参考答案与精解

## Section I Use of English

1.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和连词辨析。本题考查连词。根据上下文意思，when、that、why 可以排除。where 引导状语从句，该题目所在句文意为：我们突然记不清把钥匙放在哪里了。

2.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和动词辨析。该题目所在句文意为：由于大脑_____，我们称这些现象为"瞬间性老年痴呆"。由文意可排除 improves 和 recovers。另外，collapse 意为"使倒塌，使崩溃"，也不符合题意。从前文可以看出，文章讲的是随着年龄增长，大脑逐渐衰老。本题侧重考查熟词僻意，fades 通常意思为"退色，逝去"，也有"衰老"的意思，本题就是考查衰老的意思，所以选 B 选项。

3.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查点：逻辑衔接。A 选项 if 表示假设，意为"如果"；B 选项 Unless

意思是 “除非，如果不”；C 选项 Once 意思是“一旦”。D 选项 While 表转折，意为“虽然，然而”。 该题目所在句文意为：虽然表面上看起来没什么，但是危害很大。由文意可知空格前后为转折关系，所以选 D。

4.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和词汇辨析。A 选项 uneven 表示“不均匀”；B 选项 limited 表示“有限的”；C 选项 damaging 表示“有破坏性的，损坏的”；D 选项 obscure 表示“模糊的，晦涩的”。该题目所在句文意为：这种精神能量的缺失会给我们带来_____的影响。可结合上下文语义排除 A 选项和 D 选项。B 选项 limited 代入原文意为“有限的影响”，显然不足以表达危害的严重性，被排除。只有 C 选项 damaging 代入原文意为“有害的影响”，最符合作者意图。

5.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和名词辨析。该题目所在句文意为：这种精神能量的缺失会给我们的职业、社交还有个人_____带来有害的影响。A 选项 wellbeing 意为“幸福”；B 选项 environment 意为“环境”；C 选项 relationship 意为“关系”；D 选项 outlook 意为“展望”。and 连接若干名词，这些名词应该为同一类，职业、社交都是和个人相关，排除 B 选项和 D 选项，C 选项 personal relationship 就是 social 的意思，与原文重复，故排除。只有 A 选项 wellbeing 代入原文为“个人幸福”，最符合上下文语义。

6.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点：固定搭配。A 选项 it turns out that 意为“原来，其实”；B 选项 it finds out that 意为“本文发现”；C 选项 it points out that 意为“指出”；D 选项 it figures out that 意为“本文发现”。该题目所在句文意为：越来越多的精神学家们都表示，大脑_____跟肌肉一样需要练习运动。这里给出的是神经科学的结论，因此选择 A 选项 it turns out that。

7.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和名词辨析。这四个选项均为名词。A 选项 roundabouts 意为“迂回路线”；B 选项 responses 意为“回应”；C 选项 workouts 意为“锻炼，练习”；D 选项 associations 意为“协会”。其中，workouts 与前文出现的 exercise 都有“锻炼，练习”的意思，为近义词复现，所以选 C 选项。

8.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和名词辨析。这四个选项均为名词。A 选项 genre 意为“类型，种类”。B 选项 functions 意为“功能”。C 选项 circumstances 意为“情况，环境”。D 选项 criterion 意为“批评判断的标准、准则”。该题目所在句文意为：正确的智力运动能极大地提高我们最基本的认知功能。根据上下文语义，应选择 B 选项 functions。

9.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义、名词辨析以及生活常识。这四个选项均为名词。A 选项 channel 意为“通道，频道”；B 选项 condition 意为“条件”；C 选项 sequence 意为“顺序，序列”；D 选项 process 意为“过程，步骤”。根据常识，思考是一个过程，并且通过脑神经相互接触来完成，只有表示过程的 D 选项符合要求。该题目所在句文意为：思考是大脑神经连接必要的过程。

10.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和动词辨析。这四个选项均为动词。A 选项 persist 意为“坚持”；B 选项 believe 意为“相信”；C 选项 excel 意为“超过”；D 选项 feature 意为“特色”。该题目所在句文意为：从某种程度来讲，我们在进行神经连接（直接影响人的聪明程度）方面的特殊能力是与生俱来的。excel 有“超过、擅长”的意思，可引申为表示在某个方面出众，放在此处符合题意。

11.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查点：逻辑衔接。空格前一句强调的是智力是与生俱来的，而后一句则认为智力可以通过脑力活动有所波动，两句语义明显相反。因此，可通过前后句语义确定正确答案为表示转折的 D 选项 However。

12.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和短语辨析。该题目所在句文意为：智力可以_____脑力活动得到提升或出现波动。B 选项 regardless of 意为“不管，不顾”；C 选项 apart from 意为“除……之外”；D 选项 instead of 意为“代替”。显然 B 选项、C 选项、D 选项均不符文义，故 A 选项为正确答案。

13.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和固定搭配。B 选项 further 和“take a step”搭配意为“采取进一步措施”，无论从逻辑上还是从句意上都十分符合语义。

14.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和词汇辨析。A 选项 sharpness 意为“锋利性，尖锐性”；B 选项 stability 意为“稳定性”；C 选项 framework 意为“框架”；D 选项 flexibility 意为“灵活性”。该题目所在句文意为：帮助人们提高和保持智力上的灵活性。所以 D 选项 flexibility 最合适。

15.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和词汇辨析。空格所在句的意思是说这个网络课程可以_____系统地改善你的记忆力和注意力。因为要填入的动词需要与 to 进行搭配，排除 B 选项、C 选项。本文主要介绍使人聪明的脑力锻炼法，感情色彩为中性，A 选项 force 不符题意，应排除。所以 D 选项 allows 最合适。

16.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和固定搭配。该题目所在句文意为：这个培训课程还可以_____学习进度，并且给予详尽的信息反馈。keep track of 意为“跟踪”,代入文中后为“跟踪学习进度”，符合语境，为正确答案。

17.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和介词。该题目所在句文意为：_____你的表现做出详细的反馈。可见本题考查的是介词，根据空格前后语境，空格所缺少的介词意义应该是“关于”，选择 C 选项。

18.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和词汇辨析。该题目所在句文意为：更加重要的是，它会_____调整并升级有关训练游戏。B 选项 habitually 意为“习惯性的”，主语应该为

人，直接排除。C 选项 constantly 意为“经常性的”，代入后符合文意。

19.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和词汇辨析。该题目所在句文意为：它会经常调整并升级有关训练游戏，以促进脑力的不断____。本题所缺少的动词需要与介词 on 搭配。A 选项 put on 意为“穿上，增加”；B 选项 carry on 意为“执行”；C 选项 build on 意为“在……基础上增加，构建”；D 选项 take on 意为“呈现”。代入空格只有 C 选项适合。

20.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：上下文语义和词汇辨析。本题涉及的是一个含不定式作后置定语的句子，所缺词汇为修饰 exercise routine 的形容词，根据前后情感一致的逻辑，通过后面的不定式中的关键词 increase 和 vary your muscle use 等信息反推所需词汇为正向词汇，直接排除 A 选项 risky 和 C 选项 idle，D 选项 familiar 是中性，只有 B 选项 effective（有效的）符合逻辑，故为正确答案。

### 全文参考译文

步入中年时，很多人会注意到自己的记忆力和思维清晰度不再像从前那样了。我们会突然忘记刚才把钥匙放在哪里了，记不起来相识的人的姓名，或者不记得曾经痴迷的那个老乐队的名字。因为大脑功能的衰退，我们称随之出现的这些现象为“老年人的瞬间记忆丧失”。虽然表面上看起来没什么，但是这种精神集中能力的丧失对于我们的职业生涯、社会交往以及个人生活都会产生有害影响。

越来越多的神经科学家表示，这种情况实际上是可以改善的。大脑也跟我们的肌肉一样，需要进行锻炼，适当的思维训练能够明显改善我们的基本认知功能。从本质上来讲，思想是大脑中的神经连接过程。就某种程度而言，促进智力发展的神经连接能力是与生俱来的。然而，这些连接是通过不断的努力和练习而形成的。科学家们据此相信，智力可以开发，也能通过精神力量而高低变动。

一家新成立的网络公司如今已经先行一步，开发出一个名为“大脑训练”的项目，旨在帮助人们提高并重获思维的灵活性。

这家网站的训练项目能够系统地改善人的记忆力和注意力。这个项目会记录你的进步，然后针对你的表现和提高提供详细的反馈。最重要的是，它会经常调整并升级有关训练游戏，以促进脑力的不断提升，这也正像是只有通过强化肌肉的耐力、锻炼各部位肌肉的功能，才能达到常规身体锻炼的有效目的。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点：细节题。解答该题的关键是认清“intended to”问的是目的，所以我们也应该去寻找体现目的性的词汇。在首段首句看到了 in order to，则将该题定位在

首段，后面的内容即为本题答案，结合后面找工作的内容可知 B 选项为正确选项。

22.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点：词义句意题。先根据题干定位到第二段第三行，“to sign on”前面有一个很明显的 not，则我们可以推知，这一定是前面的反义。前文提到应该“spend looking for work”，正好和 C 选项意思相反。所以 C 选项为正确答案。“spend looking for work”和 A 选项意思相同，A 为干扰项。

23.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点：细节题。解答该题的关键是发现题目中的关键词“prompted”和“chancellor”，可根据“chancellor”将该题目定位到第二段第五行，再向下寻找则可发现“motivate”和“prompt”是对应的，定位在本句即可发现和 A 选项是对应的。

24.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点：细节题。本道题根据“unemployed”定位在文中第三段，再根据本段第一句话中的“losing a job”即可判定答案在第二句，因此选择 A 选项。

25.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点：细节题。本题应根据选项进行定位。A 选项根据大写字母“The British welfare system”定位到最后一段的第三句，原文是“no longer”，选项与原文反向干扰。B 选项根据“Osborne’s reforms”定位到第一段第二句，可以得出该项目可减少失业危险，所以 B 选项为正确答案。C 选项根据题干“the jobseekers’ allowance”定位到最后一段倒数第二句，该句提到“no fundamental right”，恰与 C 选项表意相反，所以 C 选项是反向干扰。D 选项根据题干“conditional”定位到最后一段最后一句，其中只提到“conditional on actively seeking a job…”，并没有要说以后应该怎样，所以属于无中生有。

## 全文参考译文

为了“改善人们的生活”并减少对政府的依赖，财政大臣 George Osborne 推出了“预先寻找工作”计划。（按照这一计划）只要失业者带着简历来到就业服务中心，进行网上寻找工作的登记，并开始找工作时，他们就能得到合理的救济。在这之后他们必须一周报告一次而不是两周。还有比这更合理的吗？

更合理的还在后面。现在找工作的人要得到求职补贴需要等上七天的时间。“前几天的时间是用来（主动地去）寻找工作的而不是（被动地）等着登记（拿补贴）的”，George Osborne 说，“我们这样做是因为这会帮助人们摆脱对救济金的依赖并且让那些以救济金为生的人更快地找到工作。”真的是帮助吗？乍一听，这是一个关心社会的财政官员在试图改善人们的生活，把改革引入了过分纵容的救济体系，而那个体系并不要求新失业者付出多大努力去寻找工作，并且会资助那些懒汉。我们需要理解的是，他的真正动机是对维护“最基本的公平”的热忱，这种公平是对纳税人的保护，是对财政支出的控制，也是为了让那些最需要得到救济的人得到救济。

失去工作是很痛苦的：你不会高高兴兴心里哼着歌到就业服务中心去，欢喜地期待着从这个慷慨的国家获得翻番的收入。失业是个人财务上的噩梦，心灵上的煎熬，同时你也知道政府补助极少又极难获得。如果你现在失业，那么你就只有极少又极难获得的补助。

如果你现在失业，那么你就被能给你人生目标和架构的工作环境排除在外。更糟糕的是，你失去了供养自己和家庭、支付账单的至关重要的收入。询问任何一个最近失业的人他们最想要的是什么，答案总是一份工作。

但是在 Osborne 的观念中，你的第一反应是依赖政府——永久地依赖，如果你能获得的话——这个非常乐意纵容你谎言的国家支持你这样做。求职和救济金管理体制的强硬改革好像曾经有 20 年没有进行。但如今英国福利的原则已不再是你能在真的失业时无条件领取补助，保证自己免受失业风险的损害。甚至于 1996 年创造的短语——“求职者津贴”正在将失业者重新定义为“求职者”。“求职者”没有通过国民保险供款获得救济金的法定权利。取而代之的是，申请者将获得一笔有时间限制的津贴，条件是要积极地寻找工作。这笔津贴每周有 71.70 英镑，是欧盟里最少的，除此之外没有其他的权利和保险赔偿金。

**Text 2**

26.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查点为：因果细节题。根据题干关键词“students”、“law”、“profession”定位到第二段，D 选项是第二段中原句“The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools.”的同义替换。A、B、C 三个选项根据原文个别词汇“clients”、“inflation”、“big-firm”等进行干扰。所以，D 选项为正确答案。

27.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点为：细节题。首先根据段落定位原则定位到第三段。其次，根据题干关键词“the costs of legal education”精确定位到第三段第二句话“One is the excessive costs of a legal education.”问题是“which of the following adds to the costs of legal education”，因此定位句的下一句就是答案，即“There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools accredited by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.”分析对比各选项，只有 C 选项恰当表达了该句子的含义。A 选项利用三段末尾的“This leaves today’s average law-school graduate with $100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts.”进行干扰。B 选项无中生有。D 选项根据四段最后一句出现的“training”个别词汇进行干扰。所以，C 选项为正确答案。

28.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点为：原因细节题。根据题干关键词“the reform of the legal system”定位到第四段第二句“Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.”分析对比各选项，只有 B 选项恰当表达了该句子的含义。所以，B 选项为正确答案。

29.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点为：因果细节题。根据题干中出现的“the guild-like ownership structure”定位到倒数第二段第二句“Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow.”此外，在该段最后一句提到“…keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.”进行简单推断可知 A 选项为正确答案。

30.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点为：文章主旨题。该篇文章前 5 段均在说美国法律职业存在的问题，最后一段提出了相应解决措施。因此，该篇属于问题解决型文章。最后一段提出的解决措施为“allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency.”分析对比选项可知选 C 选项。

## 全文参考译文

全球所有职业中，恐怕除了记者以外，要数律师受到的不友好待遇最多。但在美国，民众对其抱怨的余地更多。

经济危机爆发前的十年，美国法律服务需求迅速增多，其增长速度比通货膨胀率还要高出一倍。最优秀的律师赚得盆满钵满，法学院一度成为最吸引学生的选择。但是，大多数法学毕业生都不能进入大公司工作，而是成为了令人厌烦的诉讼律师，这使得侵权体系成为昂贵的梦魇。

造成这一现象的原因很多。其一是法律教育的过度开销。在美国的多数州中，律师只有一条路可走，即通过四年本科学习，拿到与法律专业无关的文凭，然后在美国律师协会认可的法学院（共 200 所）中继续深造三年取得法学学位，最终还要为准备律师资格考试付出昂贵的金钱成本。如此一来，法学院毕业生人均背负十万美金的债务，在所有毕业生中负债“高居榜首”。这就导致许多法律专业学生对于政府及非营利性质的工作望而却步，经济负担使他们在工作中步履维艰。

对律师体系进行改革对律师和他们的顾客来说都是有好处的。有建设性的理念已经形成很长时间了，但是监管该领域的国家机构过于保守，不愿意将其付诸实践。其中一种理念就是允许人们在大学阶段学习法律。另外一种理念是让学生们在法学院学习两年后即可参加律师资格的考试。如果律师资格考试确实能检验一个人是否可以成为律师，那么它就应该让那些有能力的人提前参加考试。那些不需要额外训练的学生也可以把他们的负债减少三分之一。

另外一个使律师行业成本高昂的原因是它公会制的所有权结构。除了在哥伦比亚，没有律师资格的人不能拥有律师公司的任何股份。这使得律师业佣金很高并且创新很慢。这是来自体制内的改革压力，但是改革的反对者声称现存的这种机制有利于保护律师不受赚钱压力的困扰，从而可以使他们为客户提供服务时保持道德操守。

事实上，允许没有律师资格的人享有律师公司的股份，可以使律师公司改善技术并且雇佣专业的管理人员去提高法律公司的效率，从而可以降低成本并且改善提供给客户的服务。毕竟，像澳大利亚和巴西这样的国家早已开始放宽对律师职业的限制，美国也应该这么做。

**Text 3**

31.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点为：细节题。根据题干中的“Fundamental Physics Prize”定位

到第一段。因为没有其他细节提示信息，只能根据选项进行进一步定位。分别根据各选项中的“entrepreneurs”、“Nobel Prize”、“investment”、“reward”定位，发现 A 选项是第一段末句的同义句。所以，A 选项为正确答案。

32.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点为：细节题。根据题干中的“critics”定位到第三段。第三段第二句中的“who have made their careers in research”即为 B 选项中的“The founders”。所以，B 选项为正确答案。

33.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查点为：细节题。由题干关键词“the case involves”可知问的是例子本身，本题为细节题。因为在第四段倒数第三句找到“Higgs boson”，故可将本题定位到本句。所以，D 选项为正确答案。

34.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点为：判断题。在题干中提示信息非常少，需要根据每个选项分别定位。A 选项关键词“durance”定位到本段最后一句“time”。B 选项关键词“legitimacy”定位到第一句。C 选项没有提到。D 选项和原文不符。所以，A 选项为正确答案。

35.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点为：主旨题。本题侧重考查对作者观点和文章主旨的把握程度，我们可以在最后一段找答案，根据题干中的“award”我们可以得知全文的最后一句明确体现了作者的观点。所以，A 选项为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

300 万美元的基础物理学奖的确是一个有趣的实验，Alexander Polyakov 在 3 月份接受今年的该奖项时说道。而它远非这类奖项的唯一存在。正如在《自然》杂志中“新闻特写”栏目中的一篇文章提到的，近年来一系列为研究人员设立的利润丰厚的奖项加入了诺贝尔奖的阵营。其中很多奖项，比如基础物理学奖，是由约 11 位的互联网企业家赞助的。这些资助者说，他们已经在各自的领域获得成功，想要用他们的财富来吸引大众关注那些在科学上取得成功的研究人员。

这些奖项有什么不好的方面？从“新闻特写”中引用的一小部分科学家评论来看，有很多。正如老话所说，阶级是无法购买的，这些新贵企业家不能通过买卖来赋予他们的奖项以诺贝尔奖的威望。科学家们说，这些新的奖项是那些提供奖金的人的一种自我推销的行为。他们可能会扭曲以成就为基础的同行评议引领研究的评估系统。他们可能会加剧同行评议研究的现状。他们不资助同行评议的研究，这使得孤单的天才的神话仍旧延续。

奖项授予者的目标似乎像受到的批评一般分散。有些奖项授予者希望震撼他人，另一些则想吸引人们对科学的兴趣，或者更好地奖励那些将研究作为职业的人。

像《自然》先前指出的那样，有些人对奖项在新老科学家之间的分布有合理关注。今年新设的科学生命突破奖从一个非典型的角度去看待生命科学所包含的东西。但是诺贝尔奖对于每个奖项只能授予三名研究者是有限制的，并且他们必须依然在世，这早已不适合现代研究的合作的本质。当承认希格斯玻色子时被忽略的人也是对该不争的事实的证明。

当然，诺贝尔奖是一个富人决定要用自己的钱做想做的事而建立的。时间，而不是目的性给了它们合法性。

有明确的两件事情，不亚于科学家们对新奖项的抱怨。第一，如果被授予奖项，大多数研究者会接受。第二，钱和注意力被集中于科学事业而不是其他地方是一件很好的事情。对机制提出质疑和批评是公平的——这是研究领域的文化，但毕竟这是授予者的钱，他们可以按照自己的意愿使用。带着感恩和优雅欣然接受奖励是明智的。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】A

【解析】本题主要考查点为：细节态度题。该题目并非考查全文的态度，而是要首先进行细节定位，考查局部态度。根据题干关键词定位在第一段 AAAS 出现之处，并且一定要找到表示评价的部分。该题迷惑性很强，文章在 AAAS 后面就有“praise”容易误导大家选择 B 选项“appreciative（欣赏的）”。我们应该看到有“however”表示第一段有转折出现，该转折一定跟主旨有关。后文出现“may cause more harm than good.”让我们知道它弊大于利，只有 A 选项为批判性表述。所以，A 选项为正确答案。

37.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点为：细节题。根据自然段定位原则，36 题在第一段出题，38 题在第三段出题，那 37 题在第二段出题的可能性就很大。同时题干关键词“Influential figures in the Congress”与第二段中“leading congressional Democrats and Republicans”为同义替换，所以定位在第二段。C 选项关键词“leading position”与第二段中“maintain national excellence”为同义替换。其他与文章不符合。所以，C 选项为正确答案。

38.【答案】C

【解析】本题主要考查点为：推理题。题干关键词“Suggest”是推理题的标志。先明确各选项关键词：A 选项关键词为“American history”；B 选项关键词为“theoretical subjects”；C 选项关键词为“emerging technologies”；D 选项关键词为“funding foreign languages”。将关键词代入原文定位，A 选项中的“exclusive”并没有在“stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government；”这句话中体现。B 选项中的理论学科没有定位点。D 选项与原文“increased funding for teachers”以及“greater study of foreign languages”不符，属于张冠李戴。“encourages the use of new digital technologies.”与 C 选项为同义替换。所以，C 选项为正确答案。

39.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点为：推理题。题干关键词“Implies”是推理题的标志。根据题干定位第五段，“professor”所在句为定位点，即：“professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets, self-reliance —as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.”对于 A 选项，“free markets”前面的修饰词语是“conservative or liberal ideas”，没有体现 A 选项中的“supportive”。C 选项中的“conservative”与文中“progressive public policy”不符合。D 选项中“biased”没有体现，故排除。所以，B 选项为正确答案。

40.【答案】B

【解析】本题主要考查点为：主旨大意题。我们锁定题干关键词是“report”，即“the heart of the matter”，故排除 C 选项和 D 选项。对于 A 选项，文章并没有讲如何抓住“问题的核心”的各个方法，排除。所以，B 选项为正确答案。

### 全文参考译文

刚刚由美国艺术和科学院（AAAS）公布的报告“问题的核心”是值得表扬的，它肯定了人文和社会科学对于美国自由民主的繁荣和安全的重要性。然而，遗憾的是，该报告未能揭示危机的真正性质，即自由教育可能会弊大于利。

在 2010 年，领导国会的民主党和共和党致信给 AAAS，要求它定义一些可以被联邦、州及地方政府、大学、基金会、教育学者、个人捐助者和其他人采取的用以维持国家在人文和社会科学奖学金和教育方面杰出水平的行动。对此，美国科学院成立了人文社会科学委员会。该委员会的 51 名成员中，有顶级大学的校长、学者、律师、法官和企业高管，以及外交、电影制作和新闻领域的显赫人物。

报告所确定的目标总体来说是令人钦佩的。因为有代表性的政府的前提是公民的知情权，该报告支持完整的素养；强调对历史和政府的研究，尤其是美国历史和美国政府；鼓励新的数字技术的使用。为了鼓励创新和竞争，该报告呼吁增加在研发领域的投资，制定能够提高学生在 21 世纪有效解决问题和交流能力的相关课程，为教师和奖学金增加资金以鼓励他们将知识运用在承担当今社会的巨大挑战上。该报告还提倡对外语和国际事务的研究以及海外学习项目的扩展。

遗憾的是，尽管经过两年半的酝酿，“问题的核心”却从没能到达这个问题的核心：在我们的一流学院和大学里的通识教育具有狭隘性。委员会忽略了几十年来美国的学院和大学已经产生了不知道通识教育内容和特征并因此被剥夺了其好处的毕业生。可悲的是，曾经的探究精神已经被人文科学和社会科学替代，作为宣传“进步”或者左自由主义的工具。

当今，教授们常常把对历史的渐进解释和渐进的公共政策当作研究的适当对象，而把保守的和古典的自由思想——比如自由市场和自力更生，刻画为脱离了常规甚至是合法和知识调查边界以外的东西。

美国科学促进会对通识教育展示了极大的热情。然而它的报告模糊了国会要求它阐明的挑战的深度和广度，这将对改革造成阻碍。

## Part B

41.【答案】C

【解析】此题是首段，所以需要找寻综述性的段落。其中 A 选项和 E 选项是给出的，所以只需从余下选项进行选择。B 选项中有“another”，所以不会是第一段。E 选项中代词“their”没有指代对象。F 中有“however”，也不会是第一段。因此，只留下 C 选项和 D 选项。在 C 选项最后一句提到的“survey”和“test sample”也很重要。而在 D 选项开头就提到了“survey”，且整段都在描述“survey”相关问题，由此可看出 D 选项是对 C 选项的分述。所以 C 选项是首段。

42.【答案】F

【解析】此题排在 A 选项之后，所以内容上应该是衔接的。A 选项主要谈论大部分考古地点是通过仔细搜寻之后找到的，而其他的很多是被偶然发现的，接着举了一些例子。接下来在看各段首句的时候，发现 F 选项中提到大部分考古地点是被考古学家们特意寻找发现的，和 A 选项提到的偶然发现意思相反，所以 F 选项应排在 A 选项之后进行说明。

43.【答案】G

【解析】此题排在 E 选项之后。E 选项最后一句提到天空搜寻，而在 G 选项的开头提到地面搜寻，正好形成对应，所以为正确答案。

44.【答案】D

【解析】此时，只留下 B 选项和 D 选项。其中 B 选项开头提到了“in another case”，所以前面一段一定要提到“in one case”进行对应。而 D 选项中有“in one case”，所以，D 选项在前。

45.【答案】B

【解析】根据上面的分析，此题只能选 B 选项。

## 全文参考译文

[C] 地面上又看不到东西，考古学家是怎么知道他们要找的东西在哪呢？一般来说，考古学家会通过在地域范围内进行大面积的调查取样（以及做试挖掘）来决定在哪里挖掘会得到有用的信息。调查和取样对于了解包含考古遗址的更大地貌也很重要。

[A] 一些考古遗址经常可以很容易地被发现——例如，希腊雅典的帕特农神殿，埃及吉萨的金字塔，以及英格兰南部的巨石阵。但这些遗址都是一般情况下的特例。大多数的考古遗址都是通过小心翼翼的搜寻才发现的，当然也有很多是偶然发现的。奥杜瓦伊峡谷，一个位于塔桑尼亚的早期原始人类遗址，就是被一个捉蝴蝶的猎人在 1911 年不小心掉进深谷时发现的。成千上万的阿支特克人的手工艺品在 19 世纪 80 年代建造墨西哥城市地铁的时候涌现。

[F] 然而，绝大多数考古遗址都是由历代考古学家亲身勘探所发现的。这类勘探往往经年累月，长达数年。英国考古学家霍华德·卡特从其他考古遗址的信息中发现，埃及法老图坦卡蒙的陵墓是确实存在的。于是卡特便历经七年，细细勘察了帝王谷的每一块碎石瓦砾，终于在 1992 年成功发现埃及法老图坦卡蒙之墓。19 世纪末，英国考古学家亚瑟·埃文爵士为寻找古迈锡尼文化（在公元前 15 至 13 世纪支配希腊城邦）的小雕刻印章，搜寻了位于希腊雅典的每一家古董商铺。埃文对这些雕刻品的诠释最终使他于 1900 年在克里特群岛上发现了克诺索斯宫殿。

[E] 如今，现代的考古学家很大程度上依赖于系统调查方法以及各类高科技工具与技术。例如，由飞机或航天器所承载的不同类型的雷达与摄影器材等航空技术能够使考古学家无需人工挖掘，便能获悉地底所埋之物。航空勘测主要用于勘测业内普遍所感兴趣或具有大范围掩埋特征的地区，例如，古建筑或古战场。

[G] 地面勘测能够帮助考古学家通过精确定位，进行成功挖掘。大多数地面勘测需要考古人员进行大范围走动，以搜寻陶瓷碎片等地面线索。有时也会涉及一定量的挖掘工作

以测试所选地区范围内的埋藏物质。同时，考古学家也会借助地面雷达、磁场记录和金属探测器等技术来定位被埋葬的遗迹。考古学家一般使用电脑来绘制遗迹及其周边地区的地图。二维和三维地图在遗迹挖掘规划、结构呈现及考古研究结果展示等方面都是非常实用的工具。

[D] 通过调查，我们可以知道某一大片定居点或者整个地区的全景信息。在一个案例中，在洪都拉斯科潘古代玛雅城附近工作的很多研究人员，通过空中航拍和实地调研，查明了数百个农村小村庄和私人住所。定居图显示了公元 600 年至 850 年科潘城衰落时，城市附近农村人口的分布情况和稠密程度的动态变化。

[B] 在另外一个案例中，美国考古学家 Rene Million 和 George Cowgill 花费多年时间，系统绘制了今日墨西哥城附近位于墨西哥山谷中的 Teotihuacan 城全景。在公元 600 年城市鼎盛时期，该城曾是当时世界上最大的定居点之一。研究人员不仅绘制了盛大华丽的庆典区域，也画下了数百个普通人居住的简朴居所。

## Part C

46.【解析】本题主要考查点为：定语从句翻译。本句主干的主句是主系表结构，主句主干为“it is the reason”，why 引导定语从句，修饰“the reason”。定语从句的主干是“all we can do is articulate our reactions and not grasp music itself”，其表语是不定式短语。由于主语中含有“do”，不定式符号“to”省略。定语从句中还包含 when 引导的时间状语从句。

【参考译文】这也是为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时，我们只能明确表达我们对于音乐的感受，而不能完全理解音乐本身。

47.【解析】本题主要考查点为：并列句翻译。第一个分句句首“by all accounts”为固定搭配，意思是“据大家所说”。第二个分句的主干为“I find courage an essential quality”，其中宾语为“courage”，而“an essential quality”是宾语补足语。“quality”后介词短语“for the understanding of his work”为其定语，其中还包含一个插入结构“let alone the performance”。

【参考译文】人们普遍认为，他（贝多芬）是个思想自由、充满勇气的人，我发现勇气这一品质，是理解他作品的关键，更不必说是演出其作品的关键。

48.【解析】本句主干为“Beethoven’s habit was used by composers before him”。本句的谓语为被动语态，主语“habit”后介词短语“of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage”为其定语，是由介词 of 与 and 并列的两个动名词短语“increasing the volume with an extreme intensity”和“then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage”构成。

【参考译文】贝多芬表演时习惯最大限度地逐渐增高音量，然后突然转为柔和的乐段，在他之前，作曲家很少使用这种方式。

49.【解析】本题主要考查点为：完全倒装句翻译。主句的主干是“his view of freedom was especially significant”。“his view of freedom”后为 which 引导的非限定性定语从句，修饰 freedom，关系代词 which 在定语从句中作主语。“of the individual”修饰“the rights and responsibilities”，冒号后进行解释说明。

【参考译文】尤为重要的是贝多芬对于自由的看法，他认为自由与个人的权利和责任有关：他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

50.【解析】本句主句主干为“One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven，”之后的“by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living”为状语，修饰“interpret”。其中 that 引导宾语从句“suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living”，为“saying”的宾语，宾语从句中“it”指代“suffering”。

【参考译文】我们可以这样解释贝多芬的大部分作品：苦难是不可避免的，但是与痛苦抗争的勇气使得生命价值得以延续。

### 全文参考译文

对于不同的人，音乐具有不同的意义。有时即使是在同一个人的不同人生阶段，音乐的意义也不尽相同。音乐也许是富有诗意的、哲理的、感性的或者是理性的，但是在我看来，音乐在任何情况下都与人类的灵魂相关联。因此，音乐是超自然的，而表现的方式却纯粹是自然界所特有的：声音。我认为音乐的力量就在于此：运用物质手段将这种超自然的信息永远保留下去。这也是为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时，我们只能明确表达我们对于音乐的感受，而不能完全理解音乐本身。

贝多芬作品的创新性奠定了他在音乐方面的重要地位。他摆脱了迄今有关和声和结构的音乐传统的束缚，有时我觉得贝多芬的晚期作品意欲打破所有的连续迹象。正如最后的那首钢琴奏鸣曲，音乐变化突然，听似很不连贯。在表达音乐方面，贝多芬不受传统力量的约束。人们普遍认为，贝多芬是个思想自由、充满勇气的人，我发现勇气这一品质，是理解他作品的关键，更不必说是演出其作品的关键。

事实上，这种勇敢的态度是演奏贝多芬音乐作品的必要条件。例如，在运用力度变化方面，他的作品要求演奏者表现出勇气。贝多芬表演时习惯最大限度地逐渐增高音量，然后突然转为柔和的乐段。在他之前，作曲家很少使用这种方式。大体来说，贝多芬对政治有着浓厚的兴趣。他感兴趣的不是日常的政治活动，而是关心与道德行为相关的种种问题，以及那些影响整个社会的、是非对错的大问题。尤为重要的是贝多芬对于自由的看法，他认为自由与个人的权利和责任有关：他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

好像秩序是人类生存的必要条件那样，贝多芬的音乐倾向于从混乱过渡到有序。对他来说，秩序并非来自遗忘或忽略那些给我们的生活带来灾难的混乱。秩序是一种必然的发展，是一种引领希腊人理想精神境界得到升华的改善。贝多芬将葬礼进行曲作为英雄交响曲的第二乐章，而不是最后乐章，这不是出于偶然。这样，决定我们未来的才不会是苦难。我们可以这样解释贝多芬的大部分作品：苦难是不可避免的，但是与痛苦抗争的勇气使得生命价值得以延续。

## Section III　Writing

### Part A

参考范文

Dear Mr. President,

I am a student of our university. I am writing this letter to express my views about how to

improve students' physical condition.

Since the students of our university always stay indoors without enough physical exercise, our physical conditions are not good enough. To improve the situation, I have some suggestions as followed. To begin with, a large-scale educational campaign regarding health should be launched, informing students of the importance of balancing study and health. Besides, our university should arrange more PE classes and purchase more fitness equipment, which enables students to have more chances to do exercise. Last but not least, the canteen should guarantee the food security and develop a regular and healthy diet, which will undoubtedly benefit our body.

I hope that you will find my suggestions useful and take them into serious consideration. Thanks.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

## Part B

参考范文

As is shown in the cartoon given above, a beautiful young mother was holding a little girl's hand thirty years ago and now the girl who has grown up is holding her mother's arm tightly. Thirty years past, they always walk in step with each other, and the happy and warm smile never disappears. The caption below reads, "holding together." Simple as these pictures are, the meaning behind is as deep as ocean.

The primary purpose of this carton is that love between parents and children should be mutual and constant, and due attention should be paid to the issue of caring for the elders. When we were little children, our parents give us life, support and all their love. They provide us with the best things, fill all of our needs and protect us from being hurt. When we grow up, our parents become older and need us to take care of them, just as when we were young and little. We should also unreservedly repay their love. However, many of us failed to do this. On one hand, along with the high speed of our life, we are less likely to hold enough awareness on our filial piety, which leads many parents to become empty nesters. On another hand, many people are used to substituting their care for parents with money or gifts.

In conclusion, although the pace of modern life is quickening and the competition is becoming fiercer, we should make joint efforts to take care of the elders. For the society, we should embrace and promote the awareness of filial duty. For us, we should go to visit our parents frequently or call our parents on a daily basis to get to know their feelings and physical conditions. In this case, the world will be full of love.

# 2013 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that __1__ the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by __2__ factors. But Dr. Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big __3__ was leading decision makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. __4__, he theorised that a judge __5__ of appearing too soft __6__ crime might be more likely to send someone to prison __7__ he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To __8__ this idea, he turned to the university admissions process. In theory, the __9__ of an applicant should not depend on the few others __10__ randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr. Simonsohn suspected the truth was __11__.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews, __12__ by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had __13__ applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale __14__ numerous factors into consideration. The scores were __15__ used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is __16__ out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr. Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one __17__ that, then the score for the next applicant would __18__ by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to __19__ the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been __20__.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. [A] grant | [B] submits | [C] transmits | [D] delivers |
| 2. [A] minor | [B] objective | [C] crucial | [D] external |
| 3. [A] issue | [B] vision | [C] picture | [D] moment |
| 4. [A] For example | [B] On average | [C] In principle | [D] Above all |
| 5. [A] fond | [B] fearful | [C] capable | [D] thoughtless |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. [A] in | [B] on | [C] to | [D] for |
| 7. [A] if | [B] until | [C] though | [D] unless |
| 8. [A] promote | [B] emphasize | [C] share | [D] test |
| 9. [A] decision | [B] quality | [C] status | [D] success |
| 10. [A] chosen | [B] stupid | [C] found | [D] identified |
| 11. [A] exceptional | [B] defensible | [C] replaceable | [D] otherwise |
| 12. [A] inspired | [B] expressed | [C] conducted | [D] secured |
| 13. [A] assigned | [B] rated | [C] matched | [D] arranged |
| 14. [A] put | [B] got | [C] gave | [D] took |
| 15. [A] instead | [B] then | [C] ever | [D] rather |
| 16. [A] selected | [B] passed | [C] marked | [D] introduced |
| 17. [A] before | [B] after | [C] above | [D] below |
| 18. [A] jump | [B] float | [C] drop | [D] fluctuate |
| 19. [A] achieve | [B] undo | [C] maintain | [D] disregard |
| 20. [A] promising | [B] possible | [C] necessary | [D] helpful |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decades or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. Those labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposal—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have

hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a 5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage, overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amount of harmful chemicals.

*Overdressed* is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable, and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who, since 2008 has make all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example, can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection Line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her____.

[A] poor bargaining skill

[B] insensitivity to fashion

[C] obsession with high fashion

[D] lack of imagination

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to____.

[A] combat unnecessary waste

[B] shut out the feverish fashion world

[C] resist the influence of advertisements

[D] shop for their garments more frequently

23. The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to____.

[A] accusation [B] enthusiasm

[C] indifference [D] tolerance

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists

[B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability

[C] People are more interested in unaffordable garments

[D] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing

25. What is the subject of the text?

[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle

[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth

[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry

[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret

**Text 2**

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim "behavioural" ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, one of the groups in the DAA, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. "They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads."

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: there is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google's on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, blogged: "We believe consumers should have more control." Could it really be that simple?

26. It is suggested in paragraph 1 that "behavioural" ads help advertisers to____.

[A] ease competition among themselves

[B] lower their operational costs

[C] avoid complaints from consumers

[D] provide better online services

27. "The industry" (Line 6,Para.3) refers to____.

[A] online advertisers

[B] e-commerce conductors

[C] digital information analysis

[D] internet browser developers

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default____.

[A] many cut the number of junk ads

[B] fails to affect the ad industry

[C] will not benefit consumers

[D] goes against human nature

29. which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?

[A] DNT may not serve its intended purpose

[B] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT

[C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers

[D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads

30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of____.

[A] indulgence [B] understanding

[C] appreciation [D] skepticism

**Text 3**

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years—so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation, based in San Francisco,has created a forum where thinkers and scientists are invited to project the implications of their ideas over very long timescales. Its flagship project a medical clock that is

designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence .

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science-fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by____.

[A] our desire for lives of fulfillment

[B] our faith in science and technology

[C] our awareness of potential risks

[D] our belief in equal opportunity

32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human being are____.

[A] a sustained species

[B] a threaten to the environment

[C] the world's dominant power

[D] a misplaced race

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

[A] *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies

[B] Technology offers solutions to social problem

[C] The interest in science fiction is on the rise

[D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to____.

[A] explore our planet's abundant resources

[B] adopt an optimistic view of the world

[C] draw on our experience from the past

[D] curb our ambition to reshape history

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Uncertainty about Our Future

[B] Evolution of the Human Species

[C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind

[D] Science, Technology and Humanity

## Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held the congress had deliberately "occupied the field" and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justice—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as "a shocking assertion of federal executive power". The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they____.

[A] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers

[B] disturbed the power balance between different states

[C] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law

[D] contradicted both the federal and state policies

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
[A] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information
[B] States' independence from federal immigration law
[C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement
[D] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts____.
[A] violated the Constitution
[B] undermined the states' interests
[C] supported the federal statute
[D] stood in favor of the states
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement____.
[A] outweighs that held by the states
[B] is dependent on the states' support
[C] is established by federal statutes
[D] rarely goes against state laws
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress
[B] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration
[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress
[D] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues

## Part B

**Directions:**

*In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the World Social Science Report 2010,the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource in not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41)____Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers . Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42)____. This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is

no radical innovation without creative destruction .

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact.

Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental changed” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43)____.

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community’s work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44)____ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today’s economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that system be changed: Horizon 2020,a new program to be enacted in 2014,would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45)____.That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

[A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

[B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010,about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.

[C] the idea is to force social to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clear, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[D] the solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

E. These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations , as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

F. Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.

G. During the late 1990s , national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations , it is about 15%.

## Section Ⅲ Translation

**Directions:**

*Translate the following text from English to Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2.(10 points)*

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless, it strikes one that , for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges had to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a "still point of the turning world," to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardens, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless which are in effect homeless gardens introduce from into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in garden and feel the expression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call arrangement of materials, an introducting of colors, small pool of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word "garden" though in a "liberated" sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life—assuming uncanny representational forms.

## Section Ⅳ Writing

**Part A**

51．Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use“Li Ming”instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

52. Directions:

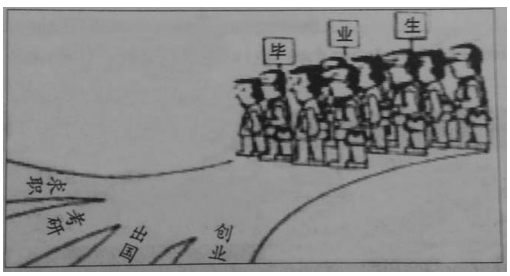
Write an essay of about 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) interpret its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)




## 参考答案与精解

### Section Ⅰ Use of English

1.【答案】A

【解析】这句话中 that 引导一个定语从句，主要是说这一优势赋予了一种特定的能力。B 选项 submit“服从，提交”，不能与 ability 连用；C 选项 transmit“传输，发射”，也不能与 ability 搭配；D 选项 deliver“传递”，同样不能与 ability 搭配。A 选项 grant 本身具有“赋

予，授予”的意思，故答案为 A 选项。

2.【答案】D

【解析】空格处的意思是“通过……因素做出公正判决的能力”，第一句话说“人们不擅长利用背景信息做决定”，所以可以推出这儿并不是“通过关键信息”来做出公正的判决，而是通过其他一些信息，如外部的信息。A 选项 minor“次要的”；B 选项 objective“客观的”；C 选项 crucial“残酷的”；D 选项 external“外部的”，故答案为 D。

3.【答案】C

【解析】but 引起句意转折。“但是……推测不考虑大局会导致决策者被日常接触的信息影响而带有偏见。” big picture 是一个固定搭配，指（事情的）主要部分及重点，故答案选 C。

4.【答案】A

【解析】空格后面句子提到了法官与被告，这明显是生活当中的一个具体的实例，故答案选 A。而 B 选项 on average“平均，通常”，出现的话，周围往往应该要出现数字。C 选项 in principle“大体上，原则上”，后面需要出现的是总结性的话语，D 选项 above all“首先”是用来列举条目的。

5.【答案】B

【解析】这句话的意思是“……显得对罪犯太过软弱的法官可能更倾向于给被告做出判刑的判决”。A 选项 fond of“喜欢”，B 选项 fear of“惧怕”，C 选项 capable of“有能力”，D 选项 thoughtless of“考虑不周”，故答案选 B。

6.【答案】B

【解析】根据句内的逻辑关系，在对待犯罪行为方面害怕表现得太软弱，soft on sb/sth 是一个固定搭配词组，表示“对某人/某事态度偏软，不够严厉”的意思，故选 B。

7.【答案】A

【解析】通读空格所在的前后句子，得出这两句之间的逻辑关系是表示条件的。if 表示假设“如果”，until“直到……才……”，though“然而”，表示转折，unless “除非”，表示让步。前半句是结果主句，后半句是一个假设条件，所以选 A。

8.【答案】D

【解析】首先注意到 idea 前面有定冠词 this，很明显指代上文提出的观点。而且跟上文以法官为例一样，下文“他们把注意力转向大学录取过程”也是上文观点的例证，目的是对上文的观点进行检验，而不是 A 选项“促进”，B 选项“强调”或 C 选项“分享”，故答案选 D。

9.【答案】D

【解析】空格处的意思为“录取……不应取决于同一天随机选到的其他几名申请者”。A 选项 decision“决定”，B 选项 quality“质量，品质”，C 选项 status“地位”，D 选项 success“成功”，因此答案是“申请者的成功”。

10.【答案】A

【解析】本句意为测试中随机选出的其他申请者。A 选项 chosen “选出”，B 选项 stupid“笨的”，C 选项 found“发现”，D 选项 identified “识别”。只有 A 选项和申请者搭配意为选出来的申请者，符合语境。

11.【答案】D

【解析】本题解题关键在于 but，通过 suspect 可以看出 Dr. Simonsohn 与前文意思相反，因此 otherwise 正好符合题意。

12.【答案】C

【解析】本句前半句是说 Simonsohn 研究了面试者的结果，后半句含义是招生办官员。所以这里应该是招生办官员举行面试，后半句作后置定语。inspire “鼓舞”，expressed“表达”，conducted“举行”，secured “保护”。所以结合上下文可以得出只有 C 选项符合语境。

13.【答案】B

【解析】本题末尾 one to five（从一到五），前面又有一个 on a scale（……的范围）, A 选项“分配”，D 选项“排列”语义上说不通，再综合后面的 factor（因素），对比一下，只有 B 选项“划分等级”，整合起来，即划分成一到五个等级，合情合理。C 选项 match 看似与 to 搭配，但也不符合文意，故正确答案为 B。

14.【答案】D

【解析】take…into consideration 为固定搭配，意为“考虑，涉及”，空格所在句子是说“这个等级考虑了几种因素……”。

15.【答案】B

【解析】还是承接上文讲到的评级得分，后半句讲到的是（平时学校等级）考试得分，再结合中间 conjunction 一词（连接），可以推断为 then（具有承接之意），因此为正确答案，而 A 选项和 D 选项为同一意义和用法（代替），与 conjunction 相冲突，C 选项说不通，故也为错误选项。

16.【答案】C

【解析】这句话为 which 引导的一个定语从句，修饰 exam，考试都有一个总分，这句话的意思是说“以 800 分计算的标准测试”，可以排除 A 选项、B 选项和 D 选项。mark 表示“得分”，符合原文意思，故选 C。

17.【答案】A

【解析】本句属于比较级，对比的是几个面试者的分数，C 选项、D 选项是空间上的上下，而这里缺的是时间上的先后，故排除 C 选项和 D 选项，B 选项是“之后”，不符合语言先后逻辑，故正确答案为 A。

18.【答案】C

【解析】根据上下文意思，这里表达的是一种 up 和 down 的趋势，17 空前面是 up 趋势，所以此空的谓语动词应该选“下降”趋势的动词，选项中明显表示下降的是 C 选项，drop 相对于前面的 high。

19.【答案】B

【解析】该句为不定式作主语，“（面试考官可能给）更低的分数”所带来的影响，可以推断，是消除或是抵消这种不利结果，应聘者需要在 GMAT 中多拿 30 分，A 选项“达到”，C 选项“保持”，D 选项“漠视”明显不符，故 B 选项“消除”为正确答案。

20.【答案】C

【解析】本题需要一个形容词修饰 points, A 选项 promising“有前途的，有希望的”，意思不合适，很明显 B、C、D 选项当中 C 选项 necessary 符合上下文。

## 全文参考译文

总体而言，当人们自己做决定时，并不擅长考虑背景信息。乍看之下这是优势，即能够做出不受外界因素影响的不带偏见的决定。Uri Simonsohn 博士推测，不考虑大局会导致决策者被日常接触的信息影响而带有偏见。例如，他提出理论，认为法官不敢在罪犯面前表现得太软弱，很可能在已经宣判五六名其他被告的那天，将某人送入监狱，而结果却是缓刑。

他们把注意力转向大学录取过程以便一探究竟。理论上讲，录取成功不应取决于同一天随机选到的其他几名申请者，Simonsohn 博士认为另有他因。

他研究了 31 名面试官面试的 9323 个 MBA 的结果。面试官在 1 至 5 等级量表上为申请者打分。测量考虑到很多因素。得分会与 GMAT（管理学研究生入学考试，满分为 800 分）成绩共同决定申请者通过与否。

Simonsohn 博士发现如果当日申请人中一位的分数比前一名高出 0.75 分或更多，那么他后面的人平均会少 0.075 分。也许看起来少的分数不多，但如果一名申请者要消除这一微小分数的影响，GMAT 就要多考出本来不需要多的 30 分。

# Section II　Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】B

【解析】题目问的是：Priestly 谴责她的助手，是因为什么。定位在第一段第一句话，去掉状语和插入语，第一句的主干信息为“Priestly scold her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn’t affect her. ”B 选项，对该句内容的完美改写：criticize 对应 scold；high fashion doesn’t affect her 对应 insensitivity to fashion。句子在文中的意思为“Priestly 责怪她那没有魅力的助手，因为助手认为高级时尚对她的生活影响不大。”B 选项意思为，“因为助手对时尚不敏感。”二者意思相同，即同义替换。故正确选项为 B。

22.【答案】 D

【解析】题目问的是：Cline 认为大众品牌促使消费者怎样？定位在第二段倒数第二句，主干信息为“Those labels encourage style conscious consumers to see clothes as disposal and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. ”（两个破折号之间的插入语去掉）D 选项，是原文信息的同义替换。urge 对应 encourage; garment 对应 clothes，wardrobe; shop for…frequently 对应 renew wardrobe every few weeks。文中含义为“这些商标（畅销商标）促使有时尚意识的消费者将服装看成是用完就可以丢弃的，……，并且每周更新他们的衣橱。”D 选项意思为“经常买衣服”，二者意思相同，故正确选项为 D。

23.【答案】A

【解析】上下文含义推测词义：理解“indictment”的含义需要到上下文中寻找答案。根据题干信息，“indictment”迅速定位至第二段第一句。通过第二段的段首尾句，可得知本段的中心含义，同时也是 Cline 的观点为：通过以特别低的价格销售潮流物品，这些品牌破坏了潮流周期，动摇了这个长久以来习惯于季节周期的产业，Cline 对“fast fashion”的态度是持反面导向的，不支持的，即“指控，控告”。故正确选项为 A。

24.【答案】D

【解析】文章末段结构非常明确，第一句是对“fast fashion”快速时尚现象的简单概括，第二、三句是 Cline 的观点，也是作者全文观点。所以答案定位在文章末段末句。含义为“个人都很虚荣，这很常见。但当消费者负担不起太多东西的时候，他们才会以更加可持续的方式去购物。“afford”和“shop more sustainably”，对应于 D 选项中的“pricing”和“environmental friendly purchasing”。故正确选项为 D。

25.【答案】C

【解析】看到题干中的关键词 subject，即可知这道题是主旨题，而且是题目题。考生可通过筛选题目中的中心名词来确定文章主题。A 选项是 lifestyle“生活方式”，B 选项是 high-fashion myth“高时尚传奇”，C 选项是 fast-fashion industry“快速时尚产业”，D 选项是 mass-market secret“大众市场秘密”。考生不难发现，文章分别在第二段和最后一段提到了 fast-fashion，所以这就是文章的主题词。而且文章第一段是引言，第二段开始作者对这种现象的评述，就是文章主旨句的位置。在最后一句，指出它破坏了时尚周期，动摇了时尚产业。同时还在最后一段指出这种时尚忽视了可持续性。所以 C 是正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

2006 年，电影《时尚女魔头》中由 Merylstreep 扮演的 Miranda Priestly，对她毫无魅力的助理大加斥责，因为她认为高端时尚并不会影响她。Priestly 解释了助理上衣的这种蓝色是如何从时装表演舞台上沦落为百货商店里的便宜货，从而成为这个可怜的女孩所选的服装。

时尚业这种自上而下的概念早就过时了，或者说与《过分打扮》中描述的狂热世界截然不同，这是 Elizabeth Cline 为期三年对“快速时尚”的控诉。在过去的几十年里，技术的进步使得大众品牌如 Zara、H&M、优衣库能够更快地顺应潮流，更准确地预见消费需求。更快的方向扭转意味着更少的库存浪费、更频繁的发售以及更多的利润。这些品牌促使有时尚意识的消费者将衣服视为垃圾处理——这意味着有些衣服只洗一两次就扔掉，尽管他们并没有如此宣传——并且每隔几周就更新他们的衣柜。克莱恩认为，通过以特别低的价格销售潮流物品，这些品牌破坏了潮流周期，动摇了这个长久以来习惯于季节周期的产业。

当然这场革命的受害者不限于设计者。比如，H&M 要提供一个型号为 5.95 的针织迷你裙到世界各地 2300 多家商店，它必须依靠低工资、海外劳工、大量订单，而这会滥用自然资源，并使用大量的有害化学物质。

《过分打扮》是时尚界对消费者维权畅销书的回答，如 Michacel Pollan 的《杂食者的困境》。Cline 说，批量生产的服装如快餐一样，填补了饥饿和需要，但不是耐用品，会造成

浪费。她发现，美国人一年购买大约 200 亿件服装——每人约 64 件——无论他们丢掉多少，这种生产过剩都会导致浪费。

在《过分打扮》的结尾处，Cline 介绍了她的理想，一位名叫 SKB 的布鲁克林女性，她从 2008 年开始制作自己所有的衣服——并且都很漂亮。但正如 Cline 是第一个注意到的，把工艺做得更完美花了 SKB 几十年的时间，她的例子是不能被取代的。

尽管几个快速时尚公司已在努力抑制他们对劳动和环境的影响——包括提出了环保自觉行动的 H&M——Cline 认为只有消费者才能实现持久的改变。她展现了理想主义，这与许多人提倡的可持续发展一样普遍，不管是食品或能源。虚荣心自古有之，只有当人们负担不起，他们才会开始可持续购物。

**Text 2**

26.【答案】B

【解析】题目问首段中“行为”广告对广告者的帮助。首段第二句提到过去一般广告预算被浪费了，而现在，浪费的这个部分可以减少。从而引出第三句的“行为”广告。可知其能帮助减少广告操作的花费。

27.【答案】D

【解析】词义句意题。the industry 在语篇中是指代前面的出现内容，而前面出现的 Microsoft Internet Explorer，Apple’s Safair 和 Google’s Chrome 都是 D 选项中的“Internet browser developers”。B 选项和 C 选项文中并未提及，属于无中生有。A 选项并非本段中谈论的核心。

28. 【答案】C

【解析】题目问 Liodice 认为将 DNT(不跟踪消费者信息)设为浏览器默认会怎样。文章中 Bob Liodice 称，“如果广告商不能收集有关用户偏好的信息，那么这对于消费者来说将更为不利。”原文中 consumers will be worse off 对应 C 选项 will not benefit consumers，“将对消费者不利”，因此 C 选项应为正确答案。

29.【答案】A

【解析】题目问根据第七段哪个选项正确。该段提到尚不清楚广告者对浏览器默认 DNT 的反应，DNT 也不强制要求广告者停止跟踪信息。但同时 DNT 也无法得知用户是真的反对广告、还只是习惯使用浏览器默认设置。即 DNT 可能也不能实现它原始的目的。

30.【答案】D

【解析】根据关键信息 Brendon Lynch 定位到文章最后一段的倒数第二句以及最后一句。Brendon Lynch“在博客中写道：‘我们认为用户应该有更大的话语权。’”紧接着最后一句 Could it really be that simple?“真的是这么简单吗？”体现了作者的怀疑态度。因此 D 选项符合作者本意，故为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

有句箴言说：广告的花费有一半都浪费掉了——问题是没人知道是哪一半。在互联网时代，至少在理论上，被浪费的那一部分资金是可以削减的。根据人们搜索的关键词、点

击的链接及他们在网上所说的内容，企业可以针对那些最有可能购买它们产品的用户投放“行为”广告。

在过去几个星期中发生的三起交易及一场争论显示了这些精细信息对于广告商（及他们的软件提供者）的价值。广告商们能否认为用户愿意广告商记录他们的在线行为并且愿意接受广告商投放的行为广告？广告商是否应该得到用户明确的许可？

2010 年 12 月，美国联邦商务委员会建议在浏览器中加入“不允许跟踪（DNT）”的选项，通过启用这一功能，用户可以告诉广告商他们不希望自己的在线行为被跟踪。微软的 IE 及苹果的浏览器 Safari 都有“不允许跟踪”选项；今年，Google 也将在 Chrome 中加入这一功能。2 月份，联邦商务委员会和数字广告联盟已经达成一致意见：该行业应该着手处理用户提出的“不允许跟踪”请求。

5 月 31 日，微软率先挑起了争论。微软称即将与 Windows 8（该公司的新版操作系统）一起推出的 IE 10 中，“不允许跟踪”是默认设置。

这个消息令广告商们惶恐不已。大多数用户都不会去修改浏览器的默认设置，这是人的本性使然。现在很少有人会开启“不允许跟踪”功能，但如果默认就是“不允许跟踪”，那么“跟踪”功能就会一直处于关闭状态。美国广告主协会是数字广告联盟下属的一个组织，该协会会长 Bob Liodice 称，如果广告商不能收集有关用户偏好的信息，那么这对于消费者来说将更为不利。他说，这并不意味着用户看到的广告会变少，他们看到的将是那些更没有意义、更没有针对性的广告。

广告商们会对此作何反应仍不清楚。即使用户选择“不允许跟踪”，这也无法迫使任何一家广告商停止跟踪用户在线行为，尽管有些企业（包括 Twitter）已经承诺会根据用户的要求决定是否跟踪。由于无法分辨用户是真的反对行为广告还是因为他们只是没有修改微软浏览器的默认设置，一些公司可能忽略“不允许跟踪”信号，继续记录用户的在线行为。

为什么单单微软会采取这样的措施？毕竟微软自身也有广告业务。微软称它们将遵守用户的“不允许跟踪”需求，不过具体实施方案仍在研究当中。如果微软想要激怒 Google（几乎所有收入都来自广告业务）的话，那么此举则是一个间接的方法：没人能保证将“不允许跟踪”作为浏览器的默认设置会成为行业规范。这似乎并不是 Windows 8 很明显的一大卖点——在此之前，微软将其他产品与 Google 对应的产品进行了对比，认为自己的产品更胜一筹。微软的首席隐私官 Brendon Lynch 在博客中写道：“我们认为用户应该有更大的话语权。”真的是这么简单吗？

**Text 3**

31.【答案】B

【解析】答案在文章第一段。该段第一句总体交代了过去人们对未来的畅想总体是积极，正面的。第二个句子紧接着第一句话，交代了积极畅想的原因在于“科学和技术能治愈人类的一切疾病”，由此可确定本题的正确答案为 B。

32.【答案】A

【解析】题目问“濒危物种名单（Red List）”意味着人类怎么样了。首段介绍了几十年前至今人们对未来所持的态度，第二段出现转折，表明目前人们对于未来的危机意识加重。第三段再次转折，表示第二段中人们所持态度是错误的，即“人类未来不会有太大的生存

危机”，并且在此段首句表明观点后，用各种信息去论证和支持这一观点。A 选项说：濒危物种名单意味着人类是可以持久生存的物种，是正确选项。

33.【答案】D

【解析】本题的答案在文章的第五段。首句介绍说，“与思考眼前的未来相比，对如此之长的时间跨度进行思考似乎更为容易”，反过来说也就是，眼前的未来更难思考，符合 D 选项含义“我们眼前的未来很难去设想”。因此正确答案为 D 选项。

34.【答案】C

【解析】本题的答案在倒数第二段第二句，As so often, the past holds the key to the future. 此句意思为“未来是掌握过去的关键。”由此确定正确答案为 C。

35.【答案】C

【解析】通观全文，我们可发现作者对未来是十分看好的，尤其在文章最后一段最后一句“But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.”作者直接借助这句话重申主题。由此，本题正确答案应既包含“未来”，也应能体现出作者对未来的态度。因此 C 选项为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

直到几十年前，我们对未来的畅想在很大程度上是积极乐观的，尽管不能达成一致。科学和技术会治愈所有的人类疾病，所有人的人生都会圆满，并充满机会。

而如今这一理想已不合时宜，因为我们已经更深入地认识我们面临的一系列威胁，从小行星撞击到流感，再到气候变化。你甚至可能会假想人类的未来几乎没有什么期待。

但这种悲观是不切实际的。化石记录显示，许多物种已经存活了数百万年——所以我们为什么不能呢？从更广阔的视角来看待人类在宇宙中的位置，很明显，即使不能存活几十万年，我们也极有可能存活数万年。查看一下国际自然保护联盟有关濒危物种“红色名单”中的智人，你会发现：“智人是关注最少的物种，因为该物种分布非常广泛，且适应性强，目前数量还在增长，没什么重大威胁会导致总体人口的下降。”

所以我们深远的未来到底会怎样？越来越多的研究人员和组织如今正认真思考这个问题。例如，Long Now 基金会出台了一个旗舰项目——医学时钟，该时钟是为记录今后数千年而设计的。

也许是故意的，与思考眼前的未来相比，对如此之长的时间跨度进行思考似乎更为容易。如今技术的潜在进化及其社会影响是极其复杂的，也许最好的做法是让科幻作家和预言家来探索我们设想的诸多可能性。这就是为什么我们出版了 Arc,一个致力于研究未来的新出版物。

但是从长远来看，我们可以相当确定地说这非常令人惊叹。如同往常发生的一样，过去是掌握未来的关键：我们已经辨别出足够多的塑造地球历史和人类的长期模式，使我们能够在以证据为基础的情况下，展望我们的后代发现自己的情形。

这种长远的视角使得对未来的悲观看法似乎更可能是昙花一现。可以肯定的是，未来并不全是美好的。但我们现在掌握的知识足以减少威胁早期人类生存的许多风险，并改善后续的风险。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】C

【解析】该题是问亚利桑那州法案中三个条款被推翻的原因。文章第二段提到亚利桑那州移民法案的三条被推翻，第三段具体谈到被推翻的法案细节，第三段第二句提到在被推翻的亚利桑那州法案方面，国会先前已经有了相关的条款，因此亚利桑那州法案是侵犯了联邦法案的优先权。即是说亚利桑那州的法案越过了已经制订的联邦法案权利范围。

37.【答案】C

【解析】该题是问根据第四段下列哪个选项是高院法官同意的。第四段首句提到高院法官认为亚利桑那州警察可以被允许去确认法律执行过程中移民的法律地位，其中 allow 对应题干 agree。也就是说高院法官认可了亚利桑那州在执行移民法过程中自身可以起到的一定的法律角色。

38.【答案】D

【解析】该题是问根据第五段能推测关于 the Alien and Sedition 法案的什么信息。第五段最后提到，高院法官 Scalia 为州提供了更为有力的辩护，指出州特权可追溯到《外国人与煽动叛乱法》。可知 the Alien and Sedition 法案支持各州权力。

39.【答案】A

【解析】该题是问白宫宣传其强制执行权怎么样。倒数第二段第二句提到白宫认为亚利桑那州法案与其强制执行优先权冲突，第三句提到白宫声称其可以废除任何其不赞同的州级立法。即是说白宫的强制权超过各州的权力。

40.【答案】D

【解析】该题是问从末段能推知什么。末段首句提到公民和边境控制是政府专属，第二句转折后强调，国会有途径在移民问题方面采取行为，第三句补充道，而国会从没有这么做过。之后举例说明这在本质上还是政府在强势地强调自己的力量与观点。可知在移民问题方面，主导行动的一直是政府。

## 全文参考译文

本周一，最高法院以 5 比 3 的投票结果否决了亚利桑那州的移民法——这是奥巴马政府温和政策的一次胜利。但在一个更重要的宪法问题上，审判结果却是 8 比 0，奥巴马政府设法打破联邦政府和各州之间权力平衡的努力以失败告终。

在亚利桑那州对阵美国案中，大多数法官推翻了亚利桑那州备受争议的移民法中四分之三有争议的条款，而让州和地方警察执行联邦移民法。只有华盛顿州才有权力“制定全国统一的归化条例”，联邦法律高于州法律，这一宪法原则是没有争议的。亚利桑那州企图篡改国家法规，与当前的联邦法规平起平坐。

首席法官 John Roberts 和法院自由派也加入了法官 Anthony Kennedy 的行列，裁定亚利桑那州与联邦权力靠得太近。在被推翻的条款上，大多数法官认为，国会有意“占据了主场”，而亚利桑那州侵犯了联邦享有的特权。

然而，法官说亚利桑那州警方可以在执法过程中核实移民的法律地位。这是因为国会一

直设想联邦与州能够共同实施移民法，并明确鼓励州官员与联邦同仁分享信息，相互合作。

三位持反对意见的法官之中的两位——Samuel Alito 和 Clarence Thomas——同意该宪法逻辑，但他们不认为亚利桑那州的法规与联邦法律相冲突。Antonin Scalia 是唯一持主要反对意见的法官，他提供了更为有力的辩护，指出州特权可追溯到《外国人与煽动叛乱法》。

以 8 比 0 的结果反对奥巴马总统，成为了法官 Samuel Alito 在他的反对意见里所描述的“联邦行政权力一个令人震惊的断言”。白宫认为，亚利桑那州法律与其政府执法优先冲突，即使州法律与联邦法规高度一致。实际上，白宫声称它可以宣布任何与联邦法律相冲突的合法州法律无效。

有些权力是联邦政府的专属权力，而对公民和边界的控制就是其中之一。但如果国会想要阻止州利用其资源来检查移民身份，那么它就可以。而国会从来没有这么做。在本质上，政府一直声称，因为政府不想执行国会对移民的设想，所以州也不允许这么做。因此每一位法官都公正地拒绝了这个不寻常的要求。

**Part B**

41.【答案】E

【解析】此题为段中空，因此此空所填内容是由其上下文决定的。上句中 Yet this enormous resource 没有对如今的 global challenges 作出足够的贡献，这些 global challenges 包括 climate change, security, sustainable development and health. E 选项中 These issues 指代上句中的各种 global challenges，并且 all have root causes in human behavior 解释了为什么说 this enormous resource in not contributing enough to today’s global challenges. 因此 E 选项为正确答案。

42.【答案】F

【解析】此题为段首空，其内容由下一句决定。空后说 This is a shame，那么此句之前，即空中所填的内容一定是一个让人感觉 shameful 的事情。只有 F 选项中 many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems 是应该羞愧的事情。因此可以确定 F 选项为正确答案。

43.【答案】B

【解析】此题为段尾空，其内容由上句确定。上一句句子主要意思是包括关键词 environmental changed 和 climate change 的论文的数量迅速增长，根据段落内容一致性原则，下面应该继续讲此类论文的数量问题。只有 B 选项中继续说，“然而，这些数量还是很小的”，从内容上来说衔接十分紧密，因此 B 选项为正确答案。

44.【答案】G

【解析】此题为段中空，其内容由其上下句决定。空后面句子说 this is an adequate amount，“这是一个充足的数字”。那么空中一定要出现的是一些数字，而选项中提到数字的只有 B 和 G 选项。B 选择数字之前直接说明 the numbers are still small，“数字仍然很小”，与空后面说充足的数量矛盾，故排除。G 选项 national spending…varied from around 4% to 25%，符合空中所要求的内容，故为正确答案。

45.【答案】C

【解析】此题为段中空，其内容由其上下句确定。空后面有个代词 that 并且说明 That

should create more collaborative endeavors“那将带来一个合作性的 endeavors”。C 选项中 the idea is to force social to integrate，也就是“整合 their work with other categories”。Integrate 与 collaborative 同义复现，故为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

社会科学正在蓬勃发展。截至 2005 年,有近 50 万来自世界各个领域的专业社会科学家工作于学术界之内外。根据《2010 年世界社会科学报告》可知，自 2000 年以来，全球社会科学专业的学生数量增加了约 11%。

然而，这一巨大资源不足以造成今天的全球挑战，包括气候变化、安全、可持续发展和健康。(41)E. 这些问题的根本原因都源于人类行为。所有的行为都需要行为变化、社会创新以及技术发展。例如，遏制气候变化不仅仅要改变消费模式，促进税收验收而且要开发清洁能源。人类有必要的农业技术工具来消除饥饿，农业技术工具包括转基因作物和人工肥料。在这方面，这些也是问题：食物、财富和繁荣的组织和分配。

(42)F. 尽管有这些因素，许多社会科学家们似乎不愿意解决这些问题。在欧洲，有些人极力反对一个终止专门资助社会科学研究项目并将其并入可持续发展跨领域主题的提议。这是一种耻辱——社会应该抓紧机会提高其在现实世界的影响力。套用伟大的社会科学家 Joseph Schumpeter 的话：没有创造性的破坏就没有激进的创新。

今天，社会科学主要集中于纪律问题和内部学术辩论，而不是注重在有着外部影响的主题。

分析表明：自 2004 年以来，包括关键字“环境改变”或“气候变化”的论文的数量迅速增加。(43)B. 然而，尽管这个数字仍然很小：在 2010 年，全球发表的 100,000 篇社会科学论文中大约会有 1600 篇包括这些关键词中的一个。

当社会科学家们的确解决实际问题时，他们的范围通常局限在当地：例如，比利时主要对贫困对国家的影响感兴趣。而且，这一团体的工作是否有助于全面知识的积累，这还不确定。

这个问题并不一定是可用资金的数量(44)G. 在 20 世纪 90 年代末，国家花在社会科学和人文学科和包括政府、高等教育、非营利机构和公司等所有研发基金之间的比例约为 4%至 25%；在大多数欧洲国家，这一比例大约为 15%。这一数量足够了，只要它的目标方向正确。抱怨缺乏资金的社会科学家们不应该在当今的经济气候中期待更多。

诀窍是更好地运用这些资金。欧盟框架资金计划一直有一个专门针对社会科学家的领域。今年，有人建议改变这一体系：地平线 2020 是一个将于 2014 年实施的新项目，这一项目将不会有这样的一个领域。这引起了社会科学家的抗议。但它的目的并不是忽视社会科学，而是恰好相反。(45)C. 这个想法是为了迫使社会科学家将他们的工作与其他类别相结合，包括健康人口变化、粮食安全、海洋研究和生物经济、清晰高效的能源和包容、创新、安全的社会。那应该创造更多的协作努力，并帮助开发直接针对解决全球问题的项目。

## Section III Translation

46. yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes

one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

【解析】本句主干为：yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless, it strikes one that...when 引导时间状语从句，it 为形式主语，that 引导的从句是真正的主语。Fundamental“基本的”。

【参考译文】然而，当你看着无家可归者所描绘的的花园图片时，你会突然想到，这些花园的多样风格显示了人类除了装饰和创造性表达之外的其他各种基本欲望。

47. A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need.

【解析】however crude it may be 为让步状语从句；sacred“神圣的”；crude“天然的，粗糙的”；shelter“避难所，栖息地”；distinctly“独特地”。

【参考译文】无论多么简陋不堪，寻求一片静谧圣土都是人类特有的需求，而寻找一片栖息之地则是动物的特有需求。

48. The gardens of the homeless which are in effect homeless gardens introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such.

【解析】which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 The gardens of the homeless，where 引导地点状语从句修饰 urban environment；in effect“事实上”；discernible“可辨别的”。

【参考译文】无家可归者的花园实质上是“无家之园”，它把一种形式引入城市环境中，而这些形式要么根本不存在，要么就存在得不这么明显。

49. most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic.

【解析】demoralization“道德败坏”；psychological“心理的”；vanish“消失”。

【参考译文】我们大多数人会变得精神不振，并常常将此归咎为一些心理原因，直到某天我们发现自己置身花园中，并感觉这种表现如魔法般消失。

50. It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word “garden”, though in a“liberated”sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

【解析】本句为强调句型。Implicit“含蓄的”；explicit“明确的”；liberated“无拘束的”；synthetic“合成的，人造的”。

【参考译文】正是这种对自然或隐晦或直白的提及，才充分证实了即使从毫无拘泥的意义来讲，使用“花园”一词来描述这些虚拟建筑也是合乎情理的。

## 全文参考译文

据推测，花园起源于其建造者的个人基本需要：创造性表达的需要。毫无疑问，花园证明了一种无法抑制的想要创造、表达、时尚、美化的欲望，也证明了自我表达是人类的基本欲望;(46) 然而，当你看着无家可归者所描绘的的花园图片时，你会突然想到，这些花园的多样风格显示了人类除了装饰和创造性表达之外的其他各种基本欲望。

在这众多的欲望中，其中一种就是关于如何在喧嚣中营造出一种平静的状态，借用 T. S. Eliot 的一个短语就是“动乱世界中的一个静止点”。(47) 无论多么简陋不堪，寻求一片静

谧圣土都是人类特有的需求，而寻找一片栖息之地则是动物的特有需求。这种区别如此之大以至于当后者不足时，就像要获得圣土一样，获得前者就变得更为迫切。平静是一种人与环境建立起关系时形成的心态。(48) 无家可归者的花园实质上是“无家之园”，它把一种形式引入城市环境中，而这些形式要么根本不存在, 要么就存在得不这么明显。这样做，他们把平静交到一种模糊的环境中,在那里他们有着自己的立场。

这些花园所反映或引起的另一个欲望或需要是相当内在的，以至于我们几乎从未意识到它也会对我们有所需要。当我们失去绿色、植物和树木时，(49) 我们大多数人会变得精神不振，并常常将此归咎为一些心理原因，直到某天我们发现自己置身花园中，并感觉这种表现如魔法般消失。在纽约市大多数无家可归者的花园中，培养植物实际上并不可行,但即便如此，这些花园的布局似乎体现了这些意图：组排材料，组织颜色，一小池的水,频繁出现的花瓣和叶子以及动物的标本。这里展示的有各种幻想元素的引用,在一些基本层面上讲,似乎是自然世界。(50) 正是这种对自然或隐晦或直白的提及，才充分证实了即使从毫无拘泥的意义来讲，使用“花园”一词来描述这些虚拟建筑也是合乎情理的。

## Section IV　Writing

### Part A

参考范文

Dear Prof. King,

I write this letter aiming to invite you to be a judge for the upcoming speech contest held in Students'Union Hall on Friday, January 22.

As an internationally acclaimed scholar in English language and culture, it will be a great honour if you can participate in the contest. In addition, since you have gained a great popularity among all teachers and students during these years' teaching in our college, we are sure that you can give us valuable suggestions on improving our students' oral and writing abilities.

We will be very happy if you could accept this invitation. We are looking forward to your participation.

Sincerely yours,
Li Ming

### Part B

参考范文

As is shown vividly in the picture, facing the four choices—job hunting，taking part in the entrance exams for graduate school，going abroad and starting a business—many graduates stand together，not knowing which way to go. Obviously, their lack of confidence for their future makes it impossible for them to succeed in the future.

What the picture conveys to us is thought-provoking. As time goes by，the society has witnessed more people and experienced a booming industry as well as more prosperous economy.

So competition is increasingly fierce and more opportunities are brought to us. However, it is impossible for the ones to achieve goals if they have no striving spirit to overcome the difficulties. Hence, people in mounting numbers put great emphasis on the striving spirit. As we all know, the ability of fighting is the most essential qualification that anyone who wants to achieve success should possess.

As far as I am concerned，the problem that all of the graduates are just stopping and waiting but no fighting and thinking will generate severe consequences. We feel pressed to take actions to pull back before it's too late. It is high time that all of us, parents, educators, and the authorities, make combined efforts to make young people change their outlook of life and acquire determined spirit. Only by this way can this problem be perfectly solved in the near future.

# 2012 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A,B,C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot__1__its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law__2__justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that __3__the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be __4__ as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not __5__ by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself __6__ to the code of conduct that __7__ to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases __8__ the question of whether there is still a __9__ between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law __10__ having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions __11__ they would be free to __12__ those in power and have no need to __13__ political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely __14__.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social __15__ like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it __16__ is inescapably political—which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily __17__ as unjust.

The justices must __18__ doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves __19__ to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, __20__, convincing as law.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. [A] emphasize | [B] maintain | [C] modify | [D] recognize |
| 2. [A] when | [B] lest | [C] before | [D] unless |
| 3. [A] restored | [B] weakened | [C] established | [D] eliminated |
| 4. [A] challenged | [B] compromised | [C] suspected | [D] accepted |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. [A] advanced | [B] caught | [C] bound | [D] founded |
| 6. [A] resistant | [B] subject | [C] immune | [D] prone |
| 7. [A] resorts | [B] sticks | [C] loads | [D] applies |
| 8. [A] evade | [B] raise | [C] deny | [D] settle |
| 9. [A] line | [B] barrier | [C] similarity | [D] conflict |
| 10. [A] by | [B] as | [C] though | [D] towards |
| 11. [A] so | [B] since | [C] provided | [D] though |
| 12. [A] serve | [B] satisfy | [C] upset | [D] replace |
| 13. [A] confirm | [B] express | [C] cultivate | [D] offer |
| 14. [A] guarded | [B] followed | [C] studied | [D] tied |
| 15. [A] concepts | [B] theories | [C] divisions | [D] conceptions |
| 16. [A] excludes | [B] questions | [C] shapes | [D] controls |
| 17. [A] dismissed | [B] released | [C] ranked | [D] distorted |
| 18. [A] suppress | [B] exploit | [C] address | [D] ignore |
| 19. [A] accessible | [B] amiable | [C] agreeable | [D] accountable |
| 20. [A] by all means | [B] at all costs | [C] in a word | [D] as a result |

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

Come on—Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising，and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many pubic-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for

healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. "Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as____.

[A] a supplement to the social cure

[B] a stimulus to group dynamics

[C] an obstacle to social progress

[D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

22. Rosenberg holds that public-advocates should____.

[A] recruit professional advertisers

[B] learn from advertisers' experience

[C] stay away from commercial advertisers

[D] recognize the limitations of advertisements

23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to____.

[A] adequately probe social and biological factors

[B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure

[C] illustrate the functions of state funding

[D] produce a long-lasting social effect

24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors____.

[A] is harmful to our networks of friends

[B] will mislead behavioral studies

[C] occurs without our realizing it

[D] can produce negative health habits

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is____.

[A] harmful

[B] desirable

[C] profound

[D] questionable

**Text 2**

A deal is a deal—except, apparently,when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in

mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, para.1) is closest in meaning to____.

[A] condemning

[B] reaffirming

[C] dishonoring

[D] securing

27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to____.

[A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators

[B] seek favor from the federal legislature

[C] acquire an extension of its business license

[D] get permission to purchase a power plant

28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its____.

[A] managerial practices

[B] technical innovativeness

[C] financial goals

[D] business vision

29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test____.

[A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises

[B] the mature of states' patchwork regulations

[C] the federal authority over nuclear issues

[D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that____.

[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected

[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied

[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application

[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged

**Text 3**

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere,*

*anytime*. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is *new-search*, not *re-search*. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the *commons of the mind*. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its____.

[A] uncertainty and complexity

[B] misconception and deceptiveness

[C] logicality and objectivity

[D] systematicness and regularity

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires____.

[A] strict inspection

[B] shared efforts

[C] individual wisdom

[D] persistent innovation

33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it____.

[A] has attracted the attention of the general public

[B] has been examined by the scientific community

[C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers

[D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists

34. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi would most likely agree that____.

[A] scientific claims will survive challenges

[B] discoveries today inspire future research

[C] efforts to make discoveries are justified

[D] scientific work calls for a critical mind

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development

[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery

[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science

[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science

**Text 4**

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers'unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers'unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western

civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above $250，000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers'fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that____.

[A] Teamsters still have a large body of members

[B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant

[C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership

[D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

[A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions

[B] Education is required for public-sector union membership

[C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions

[D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions

38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is____.

[A] illegally secured [B] indirectly augmented

[C] excessively increased [D] fairly adjusted

39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions____.

[A] often run against the current political system

[B] can change people's political attitudes

[C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms

[D] are dominant in the government

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of____.

[A] disapproval [B] appreciation

[C] tolerance [D] indifference

## Part B

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the listA—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.（10 points）*

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier (41) ____.

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also treat with caution. (42) ____. I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods—paintings, sculpture and architecture—and superfluous experiences—music, literature, religion and philosophy. (43) ____.

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (44)____.

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on.(45)____.

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of "stickiness"—creations and experiences to which others adhere.

A. Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

B. Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.

C. Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.

D. This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading—between passive consumption and active creation—whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

E. The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.

F. One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past

half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium—television—and television is defined by downloading.

G. The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory frame work.

(46)In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail, nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47)Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48)To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

(49)The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many language, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50)Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked

through it，whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

## Section Ⅲ Writing

### Part A

51. Directions:

Some internationals students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students'Union to

1) extend your welcome and

2) provide some suggestions for their campus life here.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

### Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly，

2) explain its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. （20 points）



# 参考答案与精解

## Section I　Use of English

1.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：____法官像政治家那样行事的话，那么法庭就不能____其作为法律条文守护者的合法性。emphasize“强调”；maintain“维持，保持”；modify“修改”；recognize“承认”。根据句意应该选 B，其他选项不正确。

2.【答案】A

【解析】when“当……的时候”，此处含 if 之意；lest“以免，唯恐”；before“在……之前”；unless“除非，如果不”。根据句意应该选 A，其他选项不正确。

3.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：然而，在一些情况下，法官的行为方式令法庭独立公正的形象____。restored“恢复，重建”；weakened“削弱”；established“建立”；eliminated“删除”。根据句意应该选 B，其他选项不正确。

4.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：这类行为使得法院的决定被____是公正判断的可能性有所下降。challenged“挑战”；compromised“妥协，让步”；suspected“怀疑”；accepted“接受，承认”。根据句意应该选 D，其他选项不正确。

5.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：产生这一问题的部分原因是，法官不受道德规范的____。advanced“前进”；caught“抓住”；bound“使受法规或诺言的约束”；founded“建立”。根据句意应该选 C，其他选项不正确。

6.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：最起码，法院也应当____其他联邦法官的行为规范。resistant to“对……具有抵抗作用”；subject to“服从某物，受……支配”；immune to“对……具有免疫力，不受……的影响”；prone to“倾向于”。根据句意应该选 B，其他选项不正确。

7.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：最起码，法院也应当遵守____其他联邦法官的行为规范。resorts to“诉诸于”；sticks to“坚持”；loads“装载”；applies to“适用于”。根据句意应该选 D，其他选项不正确。

8.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：此类事件____了这样的思索。evade“逃避，逃脱”；raise“引发，提出”；deny“否认”；settle“解决”。根据下文，这里不是解决了问题，是提出了问题，根据句意应该选 B，其他选项不正确。

9.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：法庭和政治之间是否还存在着____。line“线，界限”；

barrier“障碍”；similarity“类似”；conflict“冲突”。根据句意应该选 A，其他选项不正确。

10.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：制宪者预想法有权远离政治。by“通过”；as“作为”；though“尽管”；towards“向，朝”。根据句意应该选 B，其他选项不正确。

11.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：制宪者赋予法官永久性的职位，____法官可以独立自由地行驶自己的权力。so“因此”；since“因为，既然”；provided“假如，倘若”；though“尽管”。根据句意应该选 A，其他选项不正确。

12.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句子大意为，他们赋予法官永久性的职位，因此，他们可以独立自由地行驶自己的权力，不怕____当权者。serve“服务”；satisfy“令人满意”；upset“使得不舒服”，此处意为“得罪”；replace“代替”。根据句意应该选 C，其他选项不正确。

13.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：没有必要____政治上的靠山。confirm“确定”；express“表达”；cultivate“培养”，此处意为“拉拢关系”；offer“提供”。根据句意应该选 C，其他选项不正确。

14.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：由于法律和政治____非常紧密，因此，我们的法律体系旨在将司法完全独立于政治。guarded“守卫”；followed“跟随”；studied“研究”；tied“系，约束”。根据句意应该选 D，其他选项不正确。

15.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：宪法具有政治性，因为它来自植根于诸如自由、财产之类的基本社会____的选择中。concept“概念，理念”；theories“理论”；divisions“划分”；conceptions“概念，设想”。根据句意应该选 A，其他选项不正确。

16.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：当法庭处理社会政治决策时，法庭____法律不可避免地具有政治性。excludes“排除”；questions“质疑”；shapes“形成，塑造”；controls“控制”。根据句意应该选 C，其他选项不正确。

17.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：这就是同思想界限分离的决策容易____不公平的原因。dismissed“不予考虑”； released“发布”；ranked“排列”；distorted“扭曲”。根据句意应该选 A，其他选项不正确。

18.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：法官必须通过自身对行为准则的____来____对法庭合法性的质疑。suppress“压制”；exploit“利用”；address“应对，解释”；ignore“忽略”。根据句意应该选 C，其他选项不正确。

19.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：法官对自身行为准则____，以此来解释对法庭合法性的质疑。accessible“易接近的，可理解的”；amiable“和蔼可亲的”；agreeable“令人愉快的，

适合的”；accountable“有责任的”。根据句意应该选 D，其他选项不正确。

20.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句子大意为：这样才使裁决更可能不受政治的影响，____才能像法律一样令人信服。by all means“一定，务必”；at all costs“无论如何”；in a word“总之”；as a result“结果，最终”。根据句意应该选 D，其他选项不正确。

### 全文参考译文

近来，最高法院法官的道德规范已经成了一个重要的社会问题。如果法官像一个政治家那样行事的话，那么法庭就无法维护其作为法律条文守护者的合法性。然而，在一些情况下，法官的行为方式令法院独立公正的形象受损。

例如，Antonin Scalia 法官在一些政治事件中露面。这类行为使法院的决定被认为是公正判断的可能性有所下降。产生这一问题的部分原因是，法官不受道德规范的约束。最起码，法院也应当遵守适用于其他联邦法官的行为规范。

此类事件提出这样一个问题：法庭和政治之间是否还存在着界限。制宪者预想法有权远离政治。制宪者赋予法官永久性的职位，因此，法官可以独立自由地行驶自己的权力，不用惧怕当权者，没有必要寻求政治上的靠山。由于法律和政治联系非常紧密，因此，我们的法律体系旨在将司法完全独立于政治。

宪法具有政治性，因为它来自植根于诸如自由、财产之类的基本社会概念的选择中。当法庭处理社会政治决策时，法庭形成的法律不可避免地具有政治性，这就是同思想界限分离的决策容易被视为不公平的原因。

法官必须通过对自身行为准则负责，来解释对法庭合法性的质疑。这样才会使得裁决更可能不受政治的影响，结果才能像法律一样令人信服。

## Section II　Reading Comprehension

### Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】D

【解析】文章首段提到，Tina Rosenberg 在其新书《加入俱乐部》中认为同伴压力通过其所谓的社会治疗也可能会成为一种积极的力量，在社会治疗中，组织和政府官员利用团体影响力帮助个人改善其生活，也可能改变世界。所以，A 选项“对社会治疗的补充”；B 选项“对团队动态的刺激”不正确。而 C 选项“对学校进步的阻碍”在文中并未提及。

22.【答案】B

【解析】第三段末句提到，Rosenberg 的辩论极具说服力，她表示，公共健康倡导者应该借鉴广告商的经验，因为广告商擅长运用同伴压力。由此看出，Rosenberg 认为公共健康倡导者应该从广告商那里学习经验。所以 A 选项“招募专业广告商”，C 选项“躲避商业广告商”，D 选项“认识到广告的局限性”均不正确。

23.【答案】A

【解析】文章第四段第三句提到，Rosenberg 的书中说到社会治疗的缺陷是其不能长期有效地起作用，故 B 选项“有效地避开社会治疗的缺点”不正确。文中是说社会治疗不能长期产生影响，题目中问的是 Rosenberg 的书，故排除 D 选项“产生长期的社会影响”，其属主干错误。第四句说一旦切断国家资助，“怒斥抽烟”计划也就失败了，可知 Rosenberg 的书也提到了国家资助的作用，所以 C 选项也可排除。

24.【答案】C

【解析】文章指出积极健康的习惯和消极的习惯都会通过社会交际在朋友圈中传播，并没有说对行为的模仿会对朋友圈有害或是会产生不良的习惯，故排除 A、D 两选项。B 选项“会误导对行为的研究”在文中并未提及。

25.【答案】D

【解析】文章提到“不太确定的是，专家和官员能否成功选择我们的同伴团体，并保证他们的行为朝着友善的方向发展”。所以作者对此并不能确定。A 选项“有害的”；B 选项“合意的”；C 选项“深刻的”均可排除。

## 全文参考译文

来吧——大家都在这样做。听到同伴压力这一词语时，大多数人想到的便是这一耳语般的信息，一半是邀请，一半是强迫。它通常引起不好的事情——酗酒、嗑药和滥交。但是在 Tina Rosenberg 的新书《加入俱乐部》中,她认为同伴压力通过其所谓的社会治疗也可能会成为一种积极的力量，在社会治疗中，组织和政府官员利用团队影响力帮助个人改善其生活，也可能改变世界。

Rosenberg 是普利策奖获得者，她以实际行动为我们提供了很多关于社会治疗的例子：在南卡罗来纳，一项由国家赞助的名为“怒斥抽烟”的禁烟计划启动，使得香烟变得十分落伍。在南非，一项名为“热爱生命”的艾滋病预防计划招募年轻人宣传同伴间的安全性行为。

这个想法似乎很有前景，并且 Rosenberg 是一个敏锐的观察家。她对很多不完善的公共健康计划给出的评论相当准确：它们不能使同伴压力有利于养成健康生活习惯，它们证明了其对心理学的理解具有严重缺陷。“敢有所不同，就不要吸烟!”一个旨在减少青少年吸烟的广告运动如此恳求道，青少年只想适应，别无他求。Rosenberg 的辩论极具说服力，她表示，公共健康倡导者应该借鉴广告商的经验，因为广告商擅长运用同伴压力。

但是，关于社会治疗的一般效力，Rosenberg 就没那么有说服力了。《加入俱乐部》这本书中有太多无关紧要的细节，而且没有对导致同伴压力异常强大的社会因素和生物因素进行充分探究。书中在这里提到，社会治疗最明显的缺陷是其不能长期有效地起作用。一旦切断国家资助，“怒斥抽烟”计划也就失败了。有关“热爱生命”计划产生持续变化的证据十分有限且十分混杂。

毫无疑问，同伴团体对我们的行为产生了很大的影响。最新的研究表明，积极健康的习惯和消极的习惯都会通过社会交际在朋友圈中传播。这是同伴压力的微妙表现：我们会在无意中模仿自己每天所见的行为。

然而，不太确定的是，专家和官员能否成功选择同伴团体，并保证他们的行为朝着友

善的方向发展。这就像老师把坐在后排的捣蛋学生分开，让他们和表现出色的同学配对而坐。这一策略从未真正奏效过。然而，与外部脱离的社会治疗存在这样一个问题：在现实世界里，就像在学校里，我们坚持选择自己的朋友。

**Text 2**

26.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项“谴责”；B 选项“重申”；D 选项“确保”，将每项含义进行对比，发现这三项均与文意不符，故排除。

27.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项“获得佛蒙特州监管者的保护”在文中没有相关支持信息；文中提到作为州政府批准购买的条件，公司同意在 2012 年以后的运营要征得州监管者的许可，所以 B 选项“寻求联邦立法机关的赞同”不正确，可排除；C 选项“要求延期营业执照”，文中是说州政府要求工厂许可证的延期要得到佛蒙特州立法机构的批准，故排除 C 选项。

28.【答案】A

【解析】B 选项“技术创新”；C 选项“财务目标”；D 选项“商业愿景”，这三项在文中并未提及，故均排除。

29.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项“Entergy 公司履行其承诺的能力”；B 选项“各州零散规定的成熟度”；C 选项“联邦对核问题的权威”，这三项在文中均未提及，故排除。

30.【答案】A

【解析】B 选项“核管理委员会的权威将会被藐视”，文中没有相关支持信息，故 B 选项错误；C 选项“Entergy 公司将会撤回关于 Pilgrim 核电站的申请”，文中没有相关支持信息；D 选项“Vermont 的名声将会受到破坏”，从最后一段根本无推出，故排除。

## 全文参考译文

做生意讲信用最重要，很显然，涉及 Entergy 公司时除外。这家公司是新英格兰一家主要能源供应商，当这家公司上周于佛蒙特州宣布违背其遵守严格的核规则诺言时，引起了不出意料的公愤。

相反，公司却准确地做到了它在联邦法院早已答应的事——它不会挑战佛蒙特州的合宪性，把它作为最后的努力以保持其在佛蒙特州 Yankee 核电厂的运行。这是一个惊人的举动。

自 2002 年开始，当公司买下佛蒙特州唯一的核电厂——佛蒙特州一个老化的反应堆时，冲突就开始显现了。作为州政府批准购买的条件，公司同意 2012 年以后的运营要得到州监管者的许可。2006 年，州政府又往前迈进一步， 任何延长工厂许可证的请求都要得到州立法机构的批准。然而，公司也在不断跟进。

Entergy 公司从来就没打算遵守那些承诺，或者它只是没有预见下一步会发生什么。一连串的事故，包括 2007 年冷却塔的局部倒塌，发现地下管道系统泄漏，这些事故都提出了严肃的问题，令人质疑核电厂的安全性及 Entergy 公司的管理——尤其是在此公司对管道做出误导性报告之后。佛蒙特州参议院被 Entergy 公司的行为激怒了，其去年以 26 票对 4 票

的结果反对许可证延期。

现在，公司突然声称由于 2006 年的立法，2002 年签署的协议无效，并声称只有联邦政府才拥有监管核问题的权力。该案件的法律问题很模糊：鉴于最高法院规定，各州确实拥有一些对核电站的调控权，法律学者说佛蒙特案例将为决定这些权力能扩展多远提供一个先例。当然， 如果每一个州都设置自己的规则，我们就有理由担心混杂的规定会导致一些问题了。但是，如果 Entergy 公司遵守诺言的话，这一争论就无关紧要了。

该公司似乎已经断定，其在佛蒙特州声誉已经如此之坏，以至于就算和佛蒙特州开战也没有什么可失去的了。不过，肯定会有后果。允许核电站运行是一种公众信任。Entergy 公司在美国还运营着 11 个核反应堆，其中包括位于普利茅斯的 Pilgrim 核电站。为了保证 Pilgrim 核电站的安全运行，公司已申请让联邦许可其再运营 20 年。但是，当美国核能管理委员会核查公司的申请时，该委员会应该牢记，到底 Entergy 公司哪些承诺才有价值。

**Text 3**

31.【答案】A

【解析】根据文中第一段“But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route.”可知，“但是在对科学的日常实践中，发现通常沿着一条含糊、复杂的路线”。文中 ambiguous and complicated 对应选项中 uncertainty and complexity。所以答案是 A。B 选项“概念混淆和欺骗”是利用经验导致的结果；文中提到“客观”，但说的是目的，所以 C 选项错误；D 选项也不正确。

32.【答案】B

【解析】根据文中第二段“This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*.”可知，credibility process 需要 shared efforts，即共同的努力，故 B 选项正确；A 选项“严格的审查”，C 选项“个人智慧”不符合题意；D 选项“不断创新”文中没有提到。

33.【答案】B

【解析】根据第三段中的“Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology.”可知，“在科学团体的复杂社会结构中，研究人员做出发现；编辑和审核人员作为守门员控制其发表过程；其他的科学家应用这个新发现满足他们自己的目的；最后，公众（包括其他科学家）接受新发现和其可能衍生的技术”，由此可推知 B 选项正确。第三段提到发现声明成为公共的，该发现就赢得了信誉，而不是说引起公众注意，故 A 选项错误；C 选项“得到编辑和审核人员的认可”，也不符合题意；D 选项发生在科学发现得到证实后，因此也可排除。

34.【答案】D

【解析】文中第四段提到了 Albert Szent-Gyorgyi 的一句话，“Albert Szent-Gyorgyi once described discovery as 'seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought.'”，可知 Albert Szent-Gyorgyi 把发现描述为“观察每个人所观察的，思考没人能想

到的。”也就是说他认为思考很重要，而有批判的头脑是思考的前提。所以，D 项正确。文中提到了科学发现会一直面临未来研究者的挑战和修改，但并没有说这是 Albert Szent-Gyorgyi 的观点，故 A 选项和 B 选项错误；C 选项在文中没有提到。

35.【答案】C

【解析】A、B、D 三项内容都是文章的某一细节，太片面，不能概括全文内容。

### 全文参考译文

在科学研究的理想状态下，关于世界的事实正等着客观的研究人员去观察和收集，这些人使用科学方法开展工作。但是在对科学的日常实践中，发现通常沿着一条含糊、复杂的路线。我们的目的在于客观，但我们却不能避开给了我们独特生活经验的环境。先前的知识和兴趣影响着我们的经历、我们对经验意义的看法及我们随后采取的行动。其中到处充斥着造成误解、错误和自我欺骗的机会。

因此，对发现的声明应该被认为是原型科学。与声明发现了新矿一样，它们充满了可能性。但这需要集体的审查和接受，从而将声明的发现转变为成熟的发现。这是一个赢得可信度的过程，通过此过程，个体研究者的“我”，现在在这里就成为了团体中的任何人、任何地方、任何时间。客观知识是目标，而不是起点。

一旦声明的发现成为公共的，发现者就赢得了知识信誉。但是，与声明发现了矿山不同，团体对接下来发生的事情拥有控制权。在科学团体的复杂社会结构中，研究人员做出发现；编辑和审核人员通过控制其发表过程而起着守门员的作用；其他的科学家运用这个新发现满足自身的目的；最后，公众（包括其他科学家）接受新发现和其可能衍生的技术。当一项发现的声明最终通过了机构的审查，其中涉及的共享的和抵触的信念之间的互动和冲突将把一个人的发现变为一个机构的可信的发现。

赢得信誉的过程存在着两个悖论。第一，科学工作往往集中在现行知识的某些方面，而人们认为这些知识不完整或不正确。复制和证实已经被人所知和所信的东西几乎没什么回报。科学的目标是新探索而不是再研究。毫不奇怪的是，那些看起来很重要且富有说服力的新发表的发现声明和可信发现，将一直会面对未来研究者的挑战、潜在修改或反驳。第二，新奇的食物本身就时常会引起怀疑。诺贝尔奖获得者、生理学家 Albert Szent-Gyorgyi 曾经这样描述发现：“观察每个人所观察的，思考无人能想到的。”但是思考无人想到的并且告诉其他人他们遗漏的东西，可能并不会改变其他人的看法。有时候，真正新奇的发现声明将会花费好多年的时间才能被接受和认可。

最后，一个发现声明赢得了信任，这个过程符合哲学家 Anneffe Baier 所描述的心灵共性。“我们一起去推理、质疑、修改，并且完善彼此的推理以及彼此的推理概念。”

## Text 4

36.【答案】C

【解析】本题的解题点为“only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do.”由此可知，当时只有十分之一的美国政府工作人员属于工会，而如今达到了 36%。故 C 选项正确，A 选项“卡车司机、汽车司机、仓库工人和佣工国际工人兄

弟会依然有大量的会员”文中没有提及；文中提到“他可能会代表公务员”，但并不意味着他是公务员，故 B 选项“Jimmy Hoffa 曾经是一名公务员”说法错误；D 选项内容文中没有提及。

37.【答案】D

【解析】第二段第二句提到“他们可以罢工，而不至于遭受严重的后果”，这与 D 选项“公共部门的工会很少由于他们的行为而惹麻烦”是同义表述，故 D 选项为正确答案。A 选项“公共部门的工会在采取行动时很谨慎”，在文中没有相关支持信息；B 选项“公共部门的工会会员需要教育”，文中是说他们都受到过良好教育，并没有说需要教育，故排除；C 选项“工党一直在同公共部门的工会斗争”，与文中“英国工党长期以来一直与工会主义联系在一起”的表述相反，故此项也可排除。

38.【答案】B

【解析】第四段中提到，虽然政府推迟发放职员薪酬，放缓工资增长速度，但是增加了假期，提高了补助金，可以推断出政府职员的收入实际上还是增加了。故 B 选项正确。A 选项“非法地担保了”；C 选项“过度地增加了”；D 选项“公平地调整了”均与文意不符，故排除。

39.【答案】C

【解析】议论文中事例是用来证明某种观点的，威斯康辛州工会的例子表达的观点为：改革遭到强烈反对。故 C 选项“可能是公共部门改革的障碍”表述正确。A 选项“通常违背现行的政治制度”；B 选项“能够改变人们的政治态度”以及 D 选项均不是该例子要证明的观点，故排除。

40.【答案】A

【解析】文章最后一段提到，John Donahue 认为西方公务员体制适合那些安分的人，却不合适想要有所成就的人；最后一句提到，一种不能给成功人士提供发展机会的公共体制是美国社会的一个重大问题，由此可知，John Donahue 不赞同公共部门体系，故 A 选项正确。B 选项“欣赏”；C 选项“容忍”；D 选项“漠不关心”均可排除。

## 全文参考译文

如果工会会员 Jimmy Hoffa 现在还活着的话，他可能会代表公务员说话。1960 年，Hoffa 的卡车司机、汽车司机、仓库工人和佣工国际工人兄弟会正值鼎盛时期，当时只有 1/10 的美国政府工作人员属于工会，而如今达到了 36%。2009 年，美国公共部门的工会会员数量超过了私营企业的工会会员数量。在英国，一半以上的公共部门人员加入了工会，而只有大约 15%的私营企业员工加入工会。

公共部门工会的繁荣有三个原因。首先，他们可以罢工，而不至于遭受严重的后果。其次，他们中大多数人都很明智且受过良好教育。1/4 的美国公共部门职员都有大学学位。第三，他们如今支配着左翼政治。一些工会的关系有很深的渊源。正如其名字所暗示的那样，英国工党长期以来一直与工会主义联系在一起。其现任领导人 Ed Miliband 就是由于公共部门的选票而赢得了该职位。

其影响在州之间甚至达到了耸人听闻的地步。加利福尼亚州公共政策研究所的 Mark Baldassare 指出，大部分国家预算还要受到工会的审查。教师工会监视学校，CCPOA 察看

监狱，各种劳动组织督察卫生保健。

在许多发达国家，公共机构的平均工资高于私人企业。但是真正的收益来自福利和工作实践。政客一再推迟发放公共部门职员的薪酬，放缓工资增长的速度，然而却增加了公共假日，特别是提高了补助金，这已经算是很慷慨了。

改革遭到强烈反对，也许最令人惊愕的是教育，特许学校、学院和奖金都面临着一场旷日持久的战斗。尽管有大量的证据表明教师素质是最重要的变量，但是教师工会一直都在为剔除不合格教师、升迁优秀教师而战斗。

由于每个人的开销都变得更加清晰，政客已经开始杜绝这种情况。在威斯康辛州，工会已经集结了几千名支持者反对态度强硬的共和党州长 Scott Walker。但是，很多在公共部门工作的人在当前体制下也备受折磨。

来自哈佛大学肯尼迪学院的 John Donahue 指出，西方公务员的规范文化适合那些想待在原地不动的人，但不利于想取得杰出成就的人士。美国公共机关中唯一年收入高于 250,000 美元的职员就是大学体育教练和美国总统。银行家的高额薪水已引起了广泛批判，但是，对美国来说，一种不能给成功人士提供发展机会的公共体制可能是更大的问题。

**Part B**

41.【答案】C

【解析】空格前内容是说人类发明了一种机器，这种机器具有很多功能；空格后介绍了联网计算机的功能。所以空格内容应该是这种机器与联网计算机之间的过渡，通读各选项，只有 C 选项是说把这种机器联网，符合过渡。

42.【答案】D

【解析】空格后介绍了把它称为一场秘密战争的两个原因，根据空格后出现的“a secret war”，再分析各个选项，只有 D 选项出现了“a secret war”，所以答案选 D。

43.【答案】A

【解析】空格前出现的“superfluous material goods and superfluous experiences”和 A 选项中的“these superfluous things”相互对应，所以 A 正确。

44.【答案】F

【解析】空格前主要介绍了上传和下载人数的金字塔模式，空格前出现了“pyramid of production”，分析剩余选项，F 选项出现了“this pyramid of production”，并且是说金字塔持续存在的原因，所以 F 选项正确。

45.【答案】G

【解析】根据空格后出现的“What counts as meaningful uploading?”可知，空格前应该提到“meaningful uploading”，只有 G 选项提到，所以 G 选项正确。

## 全文参考译文

当你从飞机的窗户往外看，意识到你在飞，而且比鸟飞得还要高时，想想那些稍纵即逝的瞬间。现在，想想你那比牛皮纸信封还薄的笔记本电脑，或者想想你的掌中手机。花些时间想想这些奇迹，怎么能不令你产生敬畏之情呢！你是位梦想成真的幸运受益者。

20 世纪后半叶，出现了一批天才、战士、企业家和一些富于智慧的劳动力，他们发明了一种神话般的机器，这种机器兼具打印机、印刷机、工作室、剧院、画笔、画廊、钢琴、收音机、邮箱以及邮递员为一体的强大功能。他们不仅发明了此种机器，而且就在世纪交替之时，他们还设法成功地在此机器中嵌入了一种每天数十亿人访问的全球系统。

联网的计算机是第一种具有媒介作用的机器，其功能非常了不起。它可充当生产方式、分配方式，可作为接待场所，还可作为表扬和批评的平台。计算机是 21 世纪的文化产业。

但是，在我们有众多理由为计算机的出现欢呼时，也必须小心使用。其原因就是联网计算机在上传和下载之间、在被动式消费和自主创造之间，引发了一场秘密战争，其结果将影响我们大家的未来，其影响方式我们也只能是想像。我称之为一场秘密战争，其原因有二：首先，大多数人没有意识到，工作上密集的商业议程令他们处在被动消费中。其次，大多数使用网络上传文件的人甚至不知道自己所做事情的重要性。

下载的人比比皆是，上传的人却寥寥无几。前人种树，后人乘凉。然而，在多数情况下，人类社会的前进需要大量的下载。人的能力是独一无二的，不仅可以制造工具，反过来，还可以使用工具来创造艺术品（如绘画、雕塑和建筑）和艺术享受（如音乐、文学、宗教和哲学）。当然，正是这些奢侈的东西，对人类文化进行了定义，并最终对人类进行了定义。下载和消费文化需要很大的技巧，但是不能超越下载会剥夺定义人类的一个条件。

尽管这些新的文化机器为我们提供了各种可能的用途，但大多数人还是深陷于下载模式之中。即使在广泛的社会媒体出现后，生产的金字塔仍然存在，少数人上传材料，一个稍大的群体评论或修改上传的内容，剩余的大部分人只愿下载。在过去的半个世纪中，世界媒体文化的主体已被定义为单一的媒体——电视，而且电视就是下载，这是生产金字塔持续存在的原因之一。

电视是信息流向我们家庭的单一媒体形式。任何人打开电视后，最难的是关掉它。50 年来，联网计算机提供了第一次去扭转这种信息流动的机会，去鼓励有意义的下载，更重要的，鼓励有意义的上传。怎样才算有意义的上传呢？我的定义是围绕“吸引力”的概念——一些能够吸引其他人的创造和经验。

## Part C

46.【解析】本题考查重点词组的理解以及破折号后内容的处理。

本句为简单句，句子主干为：one approach takes...and seeks.... 破折号后内容是对前面万有理论的解释。take...to extreme...“把……发挥到极致”；theory of everything“万有理论”；generative equation“万物起源公式”。

【参考译句】在物理学中，一种理论将这种一致性的冲动发挥到了极致，并寻求一个万有理论——一个能解释我们一切所见的通用公式。

47.【解析】本题主要考查句子结构理解。

for 引导的句子表原因；if 引导条件状语从句；that 引导主语从句，it 为形式主语。cultural diversity“文化差异”；be traced to“追溯”。

【参考译句】在这里，进化论好像提供了更有力的证据，因为如果全人类有共同的起源，文化差异也可以追溯到更多有限的源头的假设似乎也是合理的了。

48.【解析】本题主要考查句子结构理解。第一个 what 引导宾语从句；第二个 what 是介词 from 的宾语；第三个 what 是 understand 的宾语，和 how 属于并列成分。filter out“滤掉”；enable“使能够”。

【参考译句】从共性中过滤出特性能够使我们理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，并且从进化或认知方面来看，是什么在指引此文化行为。

49.【解析】考查英译汉长句变短句的转化。现在分词短语“identifying...”和过去分词短语“shared...”都作后置定语；which 和 that 都引导定语从句；the second 与上文的 The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky 相互对应，理解为“第二种理论”。

【参考译句】其次就是 Joshua Greenberg 提出的第二种理论了，他采用一种更实用的共性理论，辨认出众多语言的共同特征（尤其是按照词序排列），这些特征被认为代表了由认知局限导致的偏差。

50.【解析】考查句子比较意义的把握。that 引导定语从句；whereas 属于并列连词，连接前后两个并列句。be independent of“独立于……之外”；predict“预见”。

【参考译句】Chomsky 的语法体现了与树型结构及其间路径不相关的语言变化模式，而 Greenberg 的普遍性理论则预见了各种类型的语序关系中存在强烈的相互依存性。

## 全文参考译文

自亚里士多德时代，探求普遍原则成为科学事业的特征。在某些方面，这种共性的追求给科学下了定义。牛顿的运动定律和达尔文的进化论把许多不同的现象联系在一起，形成了一个简单说明性的框架。

在物理学中，一种理论将这种一致性的冲动发挥到了极致，并寻求一个万有理论——一个能解释我们一切所见的通用公式。鉴于其可能限定的维度和体系，然而这样的理论可能是一种简化形式，其变得不是那么明显，尽管如此，种类的统一仍是主要目标。

长久以来，这种自然科学的趋势在社会科学中也一直很明显。在这里，进化论好像提供了更有力的证据，因为如果全人类有共同的起源，文化差异也可以追溯到更多有限的源头的假设似乎也是合理的了。就像令人眼花缭乱的人类求爱方式可能都被视为性选择的形式，也许世界的语言、音乐、社会和宗教习俗、甚至历史都被普遍特征支配。从共性中过滤出独特性能够使我们理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，并且从进化或认知方面来看，是什么在指引此文化行为。

至少，这就是希望。但是，如今在线发布的语言特性比较研究提供了一种现实的检测。奥克兰大学的 Russell Gray 和他的同事根据先前的实验，仔细思考语法的进化，试图找到语言的共性。

在这些成就中，最著名的要属 Noum Chomsky 的理论了，他认为人类天生就具有语言学习能力，能够掌握普遍语法。一些衍生规则足够揭示一种语言的整个基本结构，这就是孩子学语言更快的原因。

其次就是 Joshua Greeberg 提出的第二种理论了，他采用一种更实用的共性理论，辨认出众多语言的共同特征（尤其是按照词序排列），这些特征被认为代表了由认知局限导致的偏差。

通过调查代表两千多种语言的四个族谱，Greeberg 和他的同事已经把这些共性融入了

试验。Chomsky 的语法体现了与树形结构及其间路径不相关的语言变化模式，而格林伯格的普遍性理论则预见了各种类型的语序关系中存在强烈的相互依存性。这两种模式都不是源于分析，这表明语言结构都具有特异性，不受共性的约束。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

参考范文

Dear friends,

I am writing to give you a warm welcome for your coming to our university on behalf of our Students' Union. I hope you can enjoy yourself in our university.

In order to make you have a good life, here are some suggestions. First of all, you can make full use of every opportunity to make friends with us after you arrive，so that we can offer you help in your daily life. Secondly, I hope you can improve your Chinese and understand some Chinese customs with great enthusiasm. Least but not last, you'd better bring with you proper dresses and clothes because it is cold now in Beijing.

We are looking forward to your coming and shall spare no efforts to make you feel at home.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

### Part B

参考范文

As is shown vividly in the picture, two people stand in front of a toppled bottle on the ground, in which more than a half of water has flown out. One man says "No water is left, how unlucky!",with a disappointed face. While another runs to the bottle happily, saying "Fortunately, there is still some water left." From this we can evidently find that facing the same situation, their attitudes are entirely different.

Their different behaviors tell us that we can view a situation from different angles. Pessimistic people will consider all the difficulties or problems are difficult to tackl.Once they encounter a problem, even if it is so small, they will feel they can't overcome it. However, people who are optimistic will consider the problem nothing; and they can even turn the bad things into good ones because of their ways of thinking. Every coin has two sides. Consequently, we should learn to look at the problem from a positive angle.

Whenever we encounter some frustrations, we should keep in mind that we should treat them in an optimistic way. If we do like this, problems will be solved more easily and our life will be filled with more happiness.

# 2011年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A，B，C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But __1__ some claims to the contrary，laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does __2__ short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, __3__ heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to __4__, a good laugh is unlikely to have __5__ benefits the way，say，walking or jogging does.

__6__，instead of straining muscles to build them，as exercise does，laughter apparently accomplishes the __7__. Studies dating back to the 1930's indicate that laughter __8__ muscles，decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help __9__ the effects of psychological stress. Anyway，the act of laughing probably does produce other types of __10__ feedback that improve an individual's emotional state.__11__ one classical theory of emotion，our feelings are partially rooted __12__ physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry __13__ they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also __14__ tears，evidence suggests that emotions can flow __15__ muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988，social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to __16__ a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips，which would produce a(n)__17__ expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles __18__ more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose months were contracted in a frown，__19__ that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. __20__, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

1．[A] among　[B] except　[C] despite　[D] like

2．[A] reflect　[B] demand　[C] indicate　[D] produce

3．[A] stabilizing　[B] boosting　[C] impairing　[D] determining

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | [A] transmit | [B] sustain | [C] evaluate | [D] observe |
| 5. | [A] measurable | [B] manageable | [C] affordable | [D] renewable |
| 6. | [A] In turn | [B] In fact | [C] In addition | [D] In brief |
| 7. | [A] opposite | [B] impossible | [C] average | [D] expected |
| 8. | [A] hardens | [B] weakens | [C] tightens | [D] relaxes |
| 9. | [A] aggravate | [B] generate | [C] moderate | [D] enhance |
| 10. | [A] physical | [B] mental | [C] subconscious | [D] internal |
| 11. | [A] Except for | [B] According to | [C] Due to | [D] As for |
| 12. | [A] with | [B] on | [C] in | [D] at |
| 13. | [A] unless | [B] until | [C] if | [D] because |
| 14. | [A] exhausts | [B] follows | [C] precedes | [D] suppresses |
| 15. | [A] into | [B] from | [C] towards | [D] beyond |
| 16. | [A] fetch | [B] bite | [C] pick | [D] hold |
| 17. | [A] disappointed | [B] excited | [C] joyful | [D] indifferent |
| 18. | [A] adapted | [B] catered | [C] turned | [D] reacted |
| 19. | [A] suggesting | [B] requiring | [C] mentioning | [D] supposing |
| 20. | [A] Eventually | [B] Consequently | [C] Similarly | [D] Conversely |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A，B，C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part，the response has been favorable，to say the least. “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini，a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise，however，is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini，who had advocated Gilbert’s appointment in the *Times*，calls him “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him.” As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez，that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

For my part，I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be

sure，he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions，but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall，or anywhere else，to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf，or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time，attention，and money of the art-loving public，classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses，dance troupes，theater companies，and museums，but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. There recordings are cheap，available everywhere，and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover，they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross，a classical-music critic，has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different，more vibrant organization." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed，they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's appointment has_____.

[A] incurred criticism　　[B] raised suspicion

[C] received acclaim　　[D] aroused curiosity

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is_____.

[A] influential　　[B] modest　　[C] respectable　　[D] talented

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers_____.

[A] ignore the expenses of live performances

[B] reject most kinds of recorded performances

[C] exaggerate the variety of live performances

[D] overestimate the value of live performances

24. According to the text，which of the following is true of recordings?

[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality

[B] They are easily accessible to the general public

[C] They help improve the quality of music

[D] They have only covered masterpieces

25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic，the author feels_____.

[A] doubtful　　[B] enthusiastic　　[C] confident　　[D] puzzled

**Text 2**

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August，his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses，he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. Within two weeks，he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group，which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn’t alone. In recent weeks the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure，executives who don’t get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold，deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter，CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had，according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up，opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can’t think of a single search I’ve done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

Those who jumped without a job haven’t always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade age，saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. “The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are，but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

26. When McGee announced his departure，his manner can best be described as being____.

[A] arrogant [B] frank [C] self-centered [D] impulsive

27. According to Paragraph 2，senior executives’ quitting may be spurred by____.

[A] their expectation of better financial status

[B] their need to reflect on their private life

[C] their strained relations with the boards

[D] their pursuit of new career goals

28. The word “poached” (Line 3，Paragraph 4) most probably means____.

[A] approved of [B] attended to [C] hunted for [D] guarded against

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that____.

[A] top performers used to cling to their posts

[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated

[C] top performers care more about reputations

[D] it’s safer to stick to the traditional rules

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] CEOs: Where to Go

[B] CEOs: All the Way Up

[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net

[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

**Text 3**

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role，companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that markeing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media，such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases，one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media—for instance，when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend,which we believe is still in its infancy，effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson，for example，has created BabyCenter，a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income，the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing，and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker，more visible，and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers，other stakeholders，or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members

of social networks，for instance，are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens，passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products，putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case，the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful，and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor，for example，alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign，which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

31.Consumers may create "earned" media when they are____.

[A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites

[B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them

[C] eager to help their friends promote quality products

[D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products

32. According to Paragraph 2，sold media feature____.

[A] a safe business environment

[B] random competition

[C] strong user traffic

[D] flexibility in organization

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media____.

[A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers

[B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing

[C] may be responsible for fiercer competition

[D] deserve all the negative comments about them

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of____.

[A] responding effectively to hijacked media

[B] persuading customers into boycotting products

[C] cooperating with supportive consumers

[D] taking advantage of hijacked media

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

[A] Alternatives to conventional paid media

[B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media

[C] Dominance of hijacked media

[D] Popularity of owned media

**Text 4**

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful，provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable，Senior

suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy，we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard，Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.”

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single—mom Sandra Bullock，as well as the usual “Jennifer Aniston is pregnant” news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom，or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation，is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn’t seem quite fair，then，to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn’t have had kids，but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of course，the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic，especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples，single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there，considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it，raising a kid on their “own” (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It’s hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it’s interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren’t in some small，subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience，in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting “the Rachel” might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring____.

[A] temporary delight　　[B] enjoyment in progress

[C] happiness in retrospect　　[D] lasting reward

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that____.

[A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip

[B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention

[C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining

[D] having children is highly valued by the public

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks____.

[A] are constantly exposed to criticism

[B] are largely ignored by the media

[C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities

[D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life

39. According to Paragraph 4，the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is____.

[A] soothing [B] ambiguous [C] compensatory [D] misleading

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms

[B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing

[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life

[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing

## Part B

**Directions:**

*The following paragraph are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41—45，you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A—G to filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs E and G have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

[A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can，Mr Menand points out，became a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

[B] His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature，languages，philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However，many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a “general education” should look like. At Harvard，Mr Menand notes，“the great books are read because they have been read”—they form a sort of social glue.

[C] Equally unsurprisingly，only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor’s degrees in 1970～1971 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students requires fewer teachers. So，at the end of a decade of thesis-writing ，many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

[D] One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they can cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts educations and professional education should be kept separate，taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law，medicine or business，future

doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

[E] Besides professionalizing the professions by this separation，top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990，but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation，argues Mr Menand，is that“the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialization are transmissible but not transferable.”So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge，but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

[F] The key to reforming higher education，concludes Mr Menand，is to alter the way in which“the producers of knowledge are produced.”Otherwise，academics will continue to think dangerously alike，increasingly detached from the societies which they study，investigate and criticize.” Academic inquiry，at least in some fields，may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic.” Yet quite how that happens，Mr Menand dose not say.

[G] The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American universities，and Louis Menand，a professor of English at Harvard University，captured it skillfully.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver”, creating our inner character and outer circumstances，the book *As a Man Thinking* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen’s contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter，we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However，Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind，and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone，in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with

desire，Allen concluded: “We do not attract what we want，but what we are.” Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don’t “get” success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen’s book is its contention that “Circumstances do not make a person，they reveal him.” (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need，and a rationalization of exploitation，of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad，offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people，then humanity would never have progressed. In fat，(49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and if we feel that we have been “wronged” then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless，as any biographer knows，a person’s early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen’s book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations，now we become authorities of what is possible.

## Section Ⅲ Writing

### Part A

51. **Directions:**

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

1) recommend one of your favorite movies and

2) give reasons for your recommendation

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

52. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay，you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain it’s intended meaning，and

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



## 参考答案与精解

### Section I　Use of English

1.【答案】C

【解析】通常情况下，完形填空的首句不设空，而从第二句开始设置题目，其目的是为了让考生熟悉语言环境。通过转折连词 but 可知，despite“尽管如此”符合语境。据此推断，答案是 C。

2.【答案】D

【解析】空格处句意为：笑确实可以使心脏和血管功能_____短期变化，由此可知，D 选项 produce“产生，引起”符合题意。其他三项 reflect“反映，反射”；demand“要求，需要”；indicate“表明，预示”均不符合题意。本题主要是考查考生根据上下文辨析动词词义的能力。produce 的意思是“产生”。据此推断，答案是 D。

3.【答案】B

【解析】空格处的句意为：_____心率和耗氧量。由句意可知，B 选项 boosting“推进，加快”符合句意。其他三项 stabilizing“使稳定”；impairing“损害，削弱”；determining“决定”均不正确。本题主要考查考生对上下文语义的把握。第三句后半句是对前半句的具体说明。据此推断，答案是 B。

4.【答案】B

【解析】空格处句意为：但是，由于笑声难以_____。根据常识可知，笑这种动作很难持续。所以，B 选项 sustain“维持，持续”符合文意。其他三项 transmit“传输，传播；发射”；evaluate“评价，评估”；observe“观察；遵守”均不符合题意。本题考查考生对常识的了解程度。据此推断，答案是 B。

5.【答案】A

【解析】空格处句意为：愉快的欢笑不可能像走路或跑步那样，可以通过某种方式来_____其作用。根据句意可知，只有 A 选项 measurable“可测量的；重要的”符合文意。其他三项 manageable“易管理的，易控制的”；affordable“负担得起的”；renewable“可再生的；可更新的；可持续的”均不符合文意。本题考查考生对上下文语义的把握，并对形容词意义进行辨析。据此推断，答案是 A。

6.【答案】B

【解析】空格处句意为：_____，大笑不像运动那样可以拉紧肌肉。由此可知，各项中只有 B 选项 In fact“事实上”符合文意。In turn“轮流，依次”；In addition“另外，此外”不合题意；In brief“简言之”，此项稍具干扰性，可是通过句意仍可排除。本题考查考生对上下文和句子结构关联性的把握。从大方向着手，理清该段落布局，此题便能迎刃而解。根据推断，答案是 B。

7.【答案】A

【解析】空格处句意为：事实上，大笑不像运动那样可以拉紧肌肉，显然，它起到_____的作用。由此可知，A 选项 opposite“相反的”符合题意。其他三项，impossible“不可能的；不真实的”；average“平均的；普通的”不合题意。expected“预期的，预料的”，因为人们认为笑可以拉紧肌肉，而事实上笑可以放松肌肉，所以，笑起到相反的作用。此项所要表达意思正好和原文意思相反，故应排除。解答本题还是需要理解空格前一句所要表达的意思，如果理解正确的话，考生便不难分析出后半句所要表达内容。据此推断，答案是 A。

8.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句的后一句意为：笑声停止后，还可以降低肌张力长达 45 分钟之久。由此可知，D 选项 relaxes“放松，使松弛”符合题意。其他三项 harden“使变硬，使坚强”；weaken“减少，使变弱”不合文意，且一般不用于修饰 muscle。tighten“（使）变紧”，和原文所要表达意思相反，故排除。本题主要考查考生根据上下文语境答题的能力，要求考生联系上下文做出正确选择。据此推断，答案是 D。

9.【答案】C

【解析】空格处句意为：可以想像，这种身体反应可能会有助于_____心理压力的影响。根据常识可知，笑可以减轻人们的压力。所以，C 选项 moderate“减轻，使缓和”符合文意。aggravate“加重，使恶化”；generate“使形成，发生”；enhance“提高，加强”这三项均不合题意。本题主要考查考生的常识和动词的辨析能力。通过分析各个选项后，发现 C 选项 moderate“减轻，使缓和”最合文意。据此推断，答案是 C。

10.【答案】A

【解析】空格处句意为：笑的确产生了其他类型的_____反应。根据句意可知，选项中只有 physical“身体的，物理的”符合题意。将其他三项 mental“精神的，脑力的”；subconscious“下意识的，潜意识的”；internal“内部的，内在的”均不合题意。本题意在考查考生对上下文语义的把握以及形容词的正确运用。根据文意及对形容词的运用即可选出正确答案。据此推断，答案是 A。

11.【答案】B

【解析】空格处句意为：_____一种情感经典理论，我们的感情部分上来源于生理反应。根据句意可知，B 选项 According to“根据，按照”符合文意。其他三项 Except for“除了……之外”；Due to“由于，应归于”；As for“关于，至于”均不合文意。本题考查考生对词组在语境当中运用的掌握。理清段落之间的联系有助于辨析正确选项。据此推断，答案是 B。

12.【答案】C

【解析】本题考查动词的固定用法。只要考生清楚 root in“来源于”这一固定用法，答案便可明了。据此推断，答案是 C。

13.【答案】D

【解析】本题主要考查句子之间的逻辑关系和考生的逻辑思维能力，弄清“哭”和“伤心”之间存在的逻辑关系，问题便可迎刃而解。据此推断，答案是 D。

14.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句的意思是：虽然，悲伤_____泪水。由上文内容可知，人们流泪是因为悲伤，所以悲伤在前，流泪在后。由此推知，C 选项 precede“领先，在……之前”符合文意。其他三项，exhaust“排除，耗尽”可排除；follow“跟随”，此词表达意思与原文意思相反，也排除；suppress“抑制，镇压”不合文意。本题意在考查考生根据上下文语境进行逻辑推理的能力。当然，前提是考生必须能正确辨析选项中各动词的词义。据此推断，答案是 C。

15.【答案】B

【解析】该空考查考生对动词短语用法的把握。熟记 flow from 意为“是……的结果，来自，从……产生”，便可得知正确答案。所以，平时考生应注意扩充词汇量。据此推断，答案是 B。

16.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句的意思是：要求志愿者将用牙齿_____钢笔，从而形成一种人为微笑表情；或用嘴唇夹住钢笔。从题意可知，B、D 两项都有可能是正确选项。联系下文，由 lips 可推知，bite“咬”不正确。所以，D 选项 hold“持有，拥有，拿”为正确答案。该题主要考查考生对上下文语义的掌握和动词的辨析能力。此处应注意上下文之间的联系，并弄清句子结构，这样便不难得出正确选项。据此推断，答案是 D。

17.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句的意思是：用牙齿咬住钢笔，从而形成一种人为微笑表情，或用嘴唇夹住钢笔，这将产生_____表情。由题意可知，A 选项 disappointed“失望的，沮丧的”符合题意。其他三项 excited“兴奋地 ，激动的，活跃的”；joyful“欢喜的，令人高兴的”；indifferent“冷漠的，漫不关心的，无关紧要的”均不合题意。考查考生对上下文对比关系的把握和形容词的实际运用，考生通过仔细观察句子结构便可选出正确选项。据此推断，答案是 A。

18.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句的意思是：那些练习微笑的人比那些被迫皱眉做出沮丧表情的人的笑肌对滑稽卡通片_____更为丰富。根据句意可知，D 选项 reacted“反应，起作用”符合题意。本题考查考生根据上下文辨析动词的能力。据此推断，答案是 D。

19.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句的意思是：那些练习微笑的人比那些被迫皱眉做出沮丧表情的人对滑稽卡通片反应更为丰富，_____表情可能影响情感，而不只是情感影响表情。根据句意可知，suggesting“暗示，表明”符合文意。此处考查考生根据上下文语义分析句子关系及辨析动词词义的能力。弄清句间关系，便可轻松选出答案。据此推断，答案是 A。

20.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句前句的意思是：表情可能影响情感，而不只是情感影响表情。_____，笑也可以改善情绪。根据句意可知，C 选项 Similarly“同样地，类似地”符合文意。其他三项，Eventually“最后，终于”；Consequently“因此，结果”不合文意；Conversely“相反地”，“笑也可以改善情绪”和上文属于类似情况，此词所要表达意思刚好相反，故排除。此处考查考生分析句子关系和辨析副词的能力。弄清句子关系后，便可选出答案。据此推断，答案是 C。

### 全文参考译文

古希腊哲学家亚里士多德认为笑是“一种身体运动方式，且对身体健康十分有益”。但是，尽管如此，一些人仍坚持相反的主张，认为笑对人体健康影响甚微。笑确实可以使心脏和血管功能产生短期变化，导致心率加快，耗氧量增加。但是，由于笑很难维持，所以，愉快的欢笑不可能像走路或跑步那样，可以通过某种方式来衡量其作用。

事实上，大笑不像运动那样可以拉紧肌肉，显然，它可以放松肌肉。研究可以追溯到 20 世纪 30 年代，研究结果表明笑可以使肌肉放松，笑声停止后，还可以降低肌张力长达 45 分钟之久。

可以想像，这种身体反应可能有助于减轻心理压力的影响。无论如何，笑的确产生了其他类型的身体反应，而这种反应能够提高个人的情绪状态。根据一种情感经典理论，我们的感情部分上来源于生理反应。19 世纪末，有人认为人们哭不是因为伤心，但眼泪开始流时，人却变得很伤心。

虽然，悲伤先于泪水，但有证据表明，情绪可能源于肌肉反应。在 1988 年公布的试验中，德国维尔茨堡大学的社会心理学家 Fritz Strack 要求志愿者将用牙齿咬住钢笔，从而形成一种人为微笑表情，或用嘴唇夹住钢笔，这将产生失望的表情。那些练习微笑的人比那些被迫皱眉做出沮丧表情的人的笑肌对滑稽卡通片反应更为丰富，这表明表情可能影响情绪，而不只是情绪影响表情。同样，笑也可以改善情绪。

## Section II　Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】C

【解析】此题考查对文章第一段内容的把握。该题解题的关键点在文章第一段最后两句

For the most part，the response has been favorable，to say the least. “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini，a sober-sided classical-music critic. favorable、Hooray 和 acclaim 是同义复现，第三选项的信息和原文相符合。所以，正确答案为 C。

22.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项“有影响力的”，该词意思与第二段文中 little known“少有人知”意思相矛盾，故排除此项；C 选项“值得尊重的”；D 选项“天才的”在文中并无相关支持信息，故也可以排除。本题考查考生对细节的判断能力以及对单词意义的掌握。首先考生得先找到和问题相关的信息段落，仔细判断原文与选项之间的联系。逐项考虑各选项的意思，最后得出正确答案。所以，正确答案为 B。

23.【答案】D

【解析】第四段主要内容：忠实的音乐会听众会回答说唱片永远不能代替现场演出，但他们忽略了重点。现在，现场演唱会面临很多竞争。唱片便宜且随处可买，而且常常比如今的现场音乐会的艺术质量要高。另外，听众可以任意选择唱片的时间和地点。唱片的随处可得给传统音乐演出机构带来了危机。由此可以看出，唱片有很多方面都优于现场音乐会。所以，可以推断出 D 选项正确。

24.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项“唱片经常比现场音乐会的质量低”与第四段第三句“唱片便宜且随处可买，而且常常比如今的现场音乐会的艺术质量要高。”意思相矛盾，故排除；C 选项“唱片有助于提高音乐质量”在文中并没有相关支持信息。D 选项“唱片只包括著名作品”，在文中没有相关支持信息。故排除 D 选项。本题考查考生对事实细节的把握能力。从文章第四段第三句我们可以知道，唱片便宜且随处可买。所以，正确答案为 B。

25.【答案】A

【解析】文章的解题点在于最后一段最后三句：But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra’s repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed，they must first change the relationship between America’s oldest orchestra and the new audience it hops to attract. B 选项“热情的”；C 选项“有信心的”；D 选项“疑惑的”。这三项在文中均没有相关支持信息。故均可排除。本题考查考生对作者态度的把握。考生在做此类题时，应弄清楚文章写作的意图以及作者所用词。弄清楚该类问题之后，则可得出正确的答案。所以，正确答案为 A。

## 全文参考译文

纽约爱乐乐团决定聘请 Alan Gilbert 作为下一任的音乐总监，这个决定自从 2009 年宣布这项任命时就成为了古典音乐界议论的热点。退一步说，在很大程度上，反应是积极的。Anthony Tommasini 是一个冷静的古典音乐评论家，他这样写道：“好啊，终于好了！”

然而，这个任命之所以令人惊讶，原因之一就是：相对而言，Gilbert 少有人知。在《时代》杂志上 Tommasini 称其为“一位谦逊的音乐家，从他身上找不到一点令人敬畏的指挥家的气质”。迄今为止，纽约爱乐乐团一直是由像 Gustav Mahler 和 Pierre Boulez 那样的著名音乐家指挥的。如今，如此描述这个乐团的下一任指挥，至少对于《时代》的某些读者而言，是一种贬低。

在我看来，我不知道 Gilbert 是否是一个伟大的指挥家或者只是一个好指挥。但有一点我能确定，尽管他能表演出很多有趣的乐章且使人印象深刻，但是我却没有必要去音乐厅或其他地方听一场有趣的交响乐。我要做的事情就是去翻我的 CD 架，或者打开电脑从 iTunes 上下载更多的唱片。

音乐会的忠实听众会回答说唱片永远不能代替现场演出，但他们忽略了重点。现在，为了赢取艺术爱好者的时间、关注度和金钱，古典乐器演奏家们不仅要和剧院、舞蹈团、电影公司和博物馆竞争，还要和那些记录了 20 世纪伟大的古典音乐家演出的唱片竞争。唱片便宜且随处可买，而且常常比如今的现场音乐会的艺术质量要高。另外，听众可以任意选择唱片的时间和地点。唱片的随处可得给传统音乐演出机构带来了危机。

一种可能的回应是，古典音乐演奏者需表演新颖且具吸引力的曲目，而且曲目必须不能在唱片中听到。人们已经广泛关注 Gilbert 对新音乐的独有兴趣：古典音乐的批评家 Alex Ross 把他描述为一个可以把交响乐变为“一种迥然不同，而且更具活力的音乐”。但是那种差异的性质是什么呢？仅仅增加乐团的演出曲目还不够。如果 Gilbert 和他的乐团要想成功的话，他们就必须首先改变美国最古老的乐团和他们想吸引的新观众之间的关系。

**Text 2**

26.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项“自大的”；C 选项“以自我为中心的”；D 选项“冲动的”，这三项在文中均无相关支持信息。故排除以上三项。本题主要考查考生对文中细节的把握和词汇量。考生只要注意到 straight up 和 frank 是同义复现，答案就很明了了。所以，正确答案为 B。

27.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项“期望更好的经济状况”，在文中没有相关支持信息；B 选项“需要反思一下私生活”，文中是说“没找到新工作就辞职让 McGee 有时间反思自己到底想开什么样的公司”，此项和文中信息不符；C 选项“和董事会的紧张关系”，文中是有提到高管和董事会之间的关系，可并未说两者关系紧张，故此项也可排除。本题考查考生通过文中细节进行推理判断的能力。解题点位于文章第二段第三句，找到解题点，答案便可容易得出。所以，正确答案为 D。

28.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项“赞成”；B 选项“注意”；D 选项“提防”，将每项含义进行对比，发现这三项均与文意不符，故排除。本题考查文中个别词汇于语境中的理解，下一句对该词进行了进一步解释说明。经过比较各项意思，很容易得出答案。所以，正确答案为 C。

29.【答案】A

【解析】B 选项“高层人员的忠诚已经过时了”，文中提到“高管们的羞耻心有所减弱，可羞耻心和忠诚度并不相同”，故排除 B 选项；C 选项“高层人员更注重名誉了”，文中有提到高管注重名誉，但是是不是更注重却并未提及；D 选项“坚守传统规则更安全”，原文是说传统规则是待在原地更安全，此项和原文有出入，所以，也不正确。本题考查考生的推断能力。结合文章最后一段内容，对选项进行一一分析，逐一排除，最后得出答案。所以，正确答案为 A。

30.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项“CEO：将何去何从？”；B 选项“CEO：会一直升迁吗？”，这两项都是针对 CEO 的，由于文中多次提到 CEO，这就使考生误以为本文主要是讲述一些关于 CEO 的事情。其实不然，高管人员才是文章真正的主体。故排除 A、B 两项。D 选项“高管人员的唯一出路”，在文中并没有提及此类信息。所以，也不正确。本文考查考生对文章主旨的把握。这要求考生务必要真正理解文章主旨大意，一旦文章主旨弄清了，问题便迎刃而解。所以，正确答案为 C。

### 全文参考译文

8 月份，当 Liam McGee 以美国银行总裁的身份离职时，他给出的解释直白得令人惊讶。他没有像以往那样以模棱两可的理由掩饰自己的离开，而是坦然说出自己即将离职“追求新的目标开家公司”。McGee 说宣布这一目标正是自己的决定。两周内，他和 HartFord 金融服务集团董事会进行了首次会谈，该公司于 9 月 29 日任命他为 CEO 兼董事会主席。

McGee 说没有找好工作就离职可以给他时间反思自己到底想经营何种公司。这也使外界明确他的愿望和决心。并不只是 McGee 一个人这样做。最近几周，雅芳和美国快递这两家公司的一些高管们纷纷离职，并解释说想寻求一个 CEO 的职位。当董事会迫于股东的压力仔细审查继任计划时，那些被否定的高管们也会想离开。混乱的商业环境同样使得高管们十分谨慎，害怕模糊的声明会有损他们的声誉。

当经济开始复苏时，副职高管们可能更愿意在没有找到新工作时跳槽。据 Liberum 调查，第三季度，CEO 的换任和比一年前减少了 23%，原因在于紧张的董事会抓住现有的领导层不放。随着经济逐渐好转，有抱负的领导们又会充满希望。

辞去高层职位寻找一个更好的职位，此决定非同寻常。多年来，高管和猎头们一直坚持一个原则：最具吸引力的 CEO 候选人是那些必须通过挖墙脚才能得到的人。Korn /Ferry 高级合伙人 Dennis Carey 说道：“在我做的所有调查中，董事会都让我把在任的 CEO 作为优先考虑人选。”

找不到工作就离职的人并不总是很快就能找到高层职位。10 年前，当纯果乐被百事可乐公司收购时，Ellen Marram 以经理的身份离职了，说她想当 CEO。一年后，她才成为一家商品交易所的老板，那是一家以互联网为基础的小型公司。2005 年，Robert Willumstad 怀着要成为 CEO 的梦想离开了花旗集团。可是历经三年，他才在一家主要的金融机构达到那个职位。

很多招聘人员都说高管以往的羞耻心已经慢慢变弱了。金融危机已经使得人们更可以接受跳槽了，待业或者辞去一份不好的工作。一个猎头说：“传统的规则是待在原地比较安全，但是现在情形已经完全改变了。待得时间太长就会受伤越深。”

## Text 3

31.【答案】D

【解析】根据文中第一段“Consumers passionate about a product may create ‘earned’ media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage ‘owned’ media by sending

e-mails alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site.”可知，给网站注册用户发送电子邮件，提示他们产品销售信息的目的是推荐产品，这时就产生了免费媒体，所以，答案是 D。文中没有涉及 A 选项“痴迷于某些网站上的网店”相关内容；文中虽提到发送电子邮件，却没有提到受电子邮件的鼓舞，所以，B 选项错误；C 选项“渴望帮助朋友推广高质量的产品”在文中也没有提到。本题主要对新媒体的产生进行考查，此考点也是文章第一段要说明的核心内容。

32.【答案】C

【解析】根据文中第二段“We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.”可知“我们定义此种出售形式为自有媒体，这种媒体流量巨大，所以，其他机构纷纷前来投放广告或开通电子商务引擎”。文中的“traffic”是解题的关键，这里表示“通信流量”，而非“交通”，所以，答案为 C。A 选项利用“environment”来干扰，但是文中没有提到这种环境是否安全，所以不对；B 选项“随机竞争”、D 选项“组织的灵活性”文中均没有提到。第二段的主要内容是介绍“出售”媒体，考查出发点是这种媒体的特点。

33.【答案】B

【解析】根据文章第三段内容 “Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media” “Members of social networks，for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.” “they can hijack media” 中的 media 指“免费媒体”，它被劫持后就成了“hijacked media”，进而成为了“免费媒体”的反面，所以，它会产生负面影响，B 选项正确。第三段虽然提到激动的消费者，但是无法推出其与免费媒体的矛盾，A 选项错误；第三段中没有与 C、D 两项相关的任何内容，所以都排除。本题命题点是利用文中的具体细节“免费媒体”和“劫持媒体”之间的关系进行推理，从而得出答案。

34.【答案】A

【解析】议论文中事例的运用是用来证明某种观点的，引用丰田汽车的例子表达的观点为：“In such a case，the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful，and the learning curve has been steep”. “with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign.” 此观点认为：“在这种情况下，如果企业的回应不够快、也不理想，情况就会变得不可收拾。但是，丰田汽车的例子是从反面证明了此观点，丰田汽车公司对‘劫持’媒体做出了又快又好的反应，所以，没造成大的损失”。所以，A 选项正确。B 选项只是消费者的一种表现，而不是作者要表达的观点；C 选项文中没有提到；丰田汽车的例子是说明对劫持媒体的反应，而不是充分利用劫持媒体的例子，所以，D 选项也不对。

35.【答案】A

【解析】第一段介绍了“免费媒体”的产生。第二段介绍了“出售媒体”。第三、四段作者表达对“劫持媒体”的看法。综观全文内容，A 选项符合题意。其他各项内容都是文章的某一细节，太片面，不能概括全文内容。

## 全文参考译文

过去，市场营销成功的简单指南就是：你付出多少，你就收获多少。如今，情况却不

相同了。传统的付费媒体，如电视商业广告和印刷品广告，虽仍有很重要的作用，如今，还有许多其他媒体形式可供公司选择。对产品感兴趣的消费者会主动将该产品推荐给朋友，由此创造了“免费媒体”，公司可以向在其网站上注册的用户发送邮件提醒其产品及促销活动，而影响这个“自主媒体”。如今，消费者所接触的做出购买决定的方式很广泛，已经超出了传统的付费媒体形式。

市场营销人员通过付费和自有媒体促销他们的产品。对“免费媒介”来说，市场营销人员扮演着用户反应的发起者。但是，在某些情况下，某营销人员的自有媒体会成为另一名营销人员的付费媒体，如某电子商务零售商出售其网站的广告空间。我们定义此种出售形式为自有媒体，这种媒体流量巨大，所以，其他机构纷纷前来投放广告或开通电子商务引擎。我们认为，这种趋势虽然还处于起步阶段，但在零售业和航空、酒店等旅游供应业已快速发展，无疑可以有更大的发展。如强生公司创建了著名网站 BabyCenter，此独立媒体不仅推广互补性产品，甚至还促销竞争性产品。此举不仅带来了创收，其他营销人员的出现还令网站看起来很客观，使企业有机会从其他公司的营销活动中获得宝贵的信息，并且还有助于扩大所有相关企业的用户流量。

上述给营销人员提供更多、更广沟通选择的技术大变革，同时增加了风险，因为激动的消费者能更快、更明显地表达他们的看法。这种“劫持媒体”和“免费媒体”相对立：某项资产或活动成了对某种产品或某个品牌不满的消费者、其他股东或活动家的“劫持物”。例如，社交网络用户越来越意识到，他们可以通过“劫持媒体”给最初创建该媒体的企业施加压力。

如果这种事情发生的话，激动的消费者就会试图说服其他人一起抵制两家公司的产品，这样就危及企业的名誉。在这种情况下，如果企业的回应不够快、也不理想，情况就会变得不可收拾。譬如，今年早些时候，丰田公司在召回危机中采取了相对较快、较有序的社交媒体回应行动，包括在 Twitter 和 Digg（一种社会新闻网站）等网站上与客户直接进行交流，从而缓解了一些损害。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】C

【解析】根据文章第一段最后一句“Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard，Senior writes that‘the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight’”C 选项是这句话的同义改写，所以 C 为正确选项。A 选项利用 moment-to-moment joy 进行干扰，根据第一段内容，抚养孩子的日子是很难熬的，所以，A、B 两项都不对，D 选项文中没有提到。

37.【答案】D

【解析】杂志的封面是一位怀抱可爱婴儿的魅力母亲（Madonna 和婴儿），此封面在这周的杂志上不可能成为唯一的“圣母和圣子”的形象。杂志上还有好多关于最近刚收养孩子的母亲，刚变成单身的母亲，如 Sandra Bullock，以及常见的“Jennifer Aniston 怀孕了”的故事。实际上，每周至少有一位名人母亲或准妈妈微笑地出现在杂志上。D 选项正确。

38.【答案】A

【解析】第三段首先提出一个令人反思的问题，接着指出把“父母”和“孩子的后悔”

作比较的不公平，然后把不想抚养孩子却有孩子的父母和没孩子的父母作比较，指出社会对他们的不同看法。本题的命题点是根据文章细节进行合理推断。A 选项正确。

39.【答案】D

【解析】根据第四段内容可知，像《美国周刊》与《人物》这样的名人杂志展示的父母形象是非常不现实的，他们给读者“单亲父母抚养孩子非常容易”的印象，而根据调查结果，单亲父母是最不快乐的，如果没有人依靠，自己抚养孩子非常困难。所以，名人杂志误导了读者，传达的信息具有误导性，D 选项正确。

40.【答案】B

【解析】根据最后一段第一句“It’s hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous”可知，很多人生孩子是受了名人母亲的影响，所以，B 选项正确，A 选项不正确；文中提到了我们对生活的不满，但是，没有讲有孩子加剧了我们对生活的不满，所以，C 选项错误；D 选项文中没有提到。

## 全文参考译文

毫无疑问，Jennifer Senior 在有深刻见解的、煽动性的杂志封面故事中表达了她的想法“我爱我的孩子，我讨厌我的生活”，此想法引来很多议论。谈到养孩子，人们就会觉得是件完全令人高兴、让生活充实的事情。Jennifer Senior 没有指出抚养孩子会使父母快乐还是痛苦，而是建议我们需要重新定义幸福：我们不应该认为幸福是可以衡量的瞬间快乐的组合，而应该把它看成一种过去的状态。尽管每天抚养孩子的经历是那么难熬，但 Jennifer Senior 在故事中说，“正是那些使我们心情沮丧的时刻，日后却成了快乐的源泉”。

杂志的封面是一位怀抱可爱婴儿的魅力母亲（Madonna 和婴儿），此封面在这周的杂志上不可能成为唯一的“圣母和圣子”形象。杂志上还有好多关于最近刚收养孩子的母亲，刚变成单身的母亲，如 Sandra Bullock，以及常见的“Jennifer Aniston 怀孕了”的故事。实际上，每周至少有一位名人母亲或准妈妈微笑地出现在杂志上。

在一个一直庆祝生育的社会，承认后悔生孩子就像承认支持杀小猫一样，这难道不值得反思吗？把父母和孩子的后悔作比较，这看上去并不公平。没人会让不想抚养孩子的父母去反思自己是否不该养孩子，但那些不幸福的没孩子的人却为这样的事情所困扰：“孩子是世上唯一最重要的东西”，很显然，他们的痛苦必须通过生儿育女才能解除。

当然，像《美国周刊》与《人物》这样的名人杂志展示的父母形象是非常不现实的，特别是当父母是单亲时更是如此，就像 Bullock。根据多项研究结果显示，有孩子的父母不如没孩子的夫妇快乐，单亲父母是最不快乐的。不要对此感到震惊，想一想，没有人依靠，自己抚养一个孩子需要做多少工作啊！但是，听听 Sandra 和 Britney 说的话，“自己养孩子，简直小菜一碟！”（她们当然认为容易了，因为她们周围有一群人帮忙。）

很难想像，许多人很愚蠢地想生孩子，只是因为 Reese 和 Angelina 使这种事情变得看起来很光彩，其实大多数成年人了解养孩子可不像剪头发那么容易。但是，反思一下：我们每周看到的没压力、幸福地为人父母的例子会不会潜意识里加剧我们对实际生活的不满呢？这就好像：我们有一种想成为“Rachel”（《Friends》中的单身妈妈）的想法，这种想法使我们看上去有点像 Rachel 的扮演者 Jennifer Aniston。

## Part B

41.【答案】B

【解析】本题考查上下文衔接。联系题中给出的 G 选项，可以得知该段作为本文引言，指出哈佛大学的 Menand 教授以自己的视角分析美国大学中发生的一些奇怪的现象。查看其他选项，不难发现只有 B 选项符合题意，因为 B 选项介绍了 Menand 教授主要关注的是人文学科，以及大学中念人文学科的学生越来越少，大多数人对应该如何执行普通教育没有统一意见。考生做题时，可以根据每段话中出现的关键词，首先以排除法排除毫不相关的选项内容，其次，再从行文脉络方面来考虑哪一项才真正符合题意。

42.【答案】D

【解析】本题考查上下文衔接。联系 41 题和后文给出的 E 选项，结合两者，寻找关联性。不难发现，41 空中提到了如何执行普通教育的困难，而 D 选项中出现了进一步分析设计课程和教授课程的困难，提到了其中的一个原因：对于那些各学院实行文理分开教育的美国顶尖大学来说，可以走捷径，无形中就为统一课程和教学设置了障碍。另外 E 选项提到了对学科的细分，可以从 D 选项中找到相应的内容“文理分科教育”。从语义上来看，合乎情理，承接上也自然，因此，本题选 D。

43.【答案】A

【解析】本题考查上下文的把握。根据 E 段落最后一句“因此，学科不仅要求垄断知识产出，还要求垄断创造知识的人所创造的知识。”从这里可以看出，文章基调到这里还是泛泛而谈，谈论学科大方向的变化和高校的相关现象，没有细分人文学科的具体情况。查看选项，只剩下 A、C 和 F 三项。从内容上来看，只有 A 选项符合题意。

44.【答案】C

【解析】本题考查上下文的衔接。上一段提到了三年内你就能当上律师，花四年时间就成为一名医师。但是，通常说来，要拿到人文学科博士学位需要九年。半数以上英国博士生还没拿到学位以前就辍学了，这一点也不足为奇。查看剩下的两项，只有 C 选项符合题意，最重要的线索便是“同样一点都不稀奇的还有……”可知，该段和上一段语义上是并列关系。因此选择 C 选项。

45.【答案】F

【解析】本题考查对全文行文脉络和上下文的掌握。全文看到此处，考生应该明白，最后一个段落，作者会对文章来个总结，那么文章“发现问题——分析问题——提出解决方案”这个结构才完整。F 选项中 conclude 一词就是考生做题时应该注意到的相关线索，查看其内容可知只有该项符合题意。

### 全文参考译文

[G] 任何一个要念博士的学生都应该读一读那本话题微妙而又富含睿智的小小书本——《观念市场：美国大学的改革与阻力》。然后再决定到底要不要去读博。哈佛大学英语专业的教授 Louis Menand 以其特有的技能窥视到了美国大学发生的一些奇怪现象。

[B] 他主要关注人文学科：文学、语言和哲学等。这些学科不符合常规：美国大学毕

业生中有 22%的学生现在都学商学，而只有 2%的学生念的历史专业，4%的人选择英文专业。然而，美国很多主流大学要求大学本科生都要具备每一个受教育人士都该有的基础这一准则。但大多数人对“普通教育”应该怎样执行却各持己见。哈佛大学的 Menand 先生指出：有人读伟大的作品是因为之前有人读过这些书，也正是这样在他们之间才形成了一种社会凝聚力。

[D] 很难设计和教授这些课程的原因之一，便是对于那些各学院实行文理分开教育的美国顶尖大学来说，可以走捷径。很多学生既念了文科学院，又念了理科学院。尽管半数以上的哈佛学生最后选择了法学、医学或者商学，未来从事医生、律师职业的人必须在获得职业资格证前拿到非专业的文科学位。

[E] 除了对专业细分以外，美国顶尖大学还实行教授职业化。专业研究的公共经费逐年增长，也加快了这一进程：从 20 世纪 60 年代到 90 年代，政府奖励翻了三番，但是因为研究产生的负面影响，实际上课的时间减少了一半。专业性让获得博士学位成了个人专业生涯获得成功的先决条件，直到 1969 年还有三分之一的美国教授没有拿到博士学位。Menand 先生反驳说，职业化背后的主要原因是“特殊专业知识和技能只能传达而不能转让”。因此，学科不仅要求垄断知识产出，还要求垄断创造知识的人所创造的知识。

[A] 没有任何学科会像人文学科这样除了要求有专业知识以外还要求有满腔热情。梅兰先生指出：三年内你就能当上律师，花四年时间就成为一名医师。但是，通常说来，要拿到人文学科博士学位需要九年。半数以上英国博士生还没拿到学位以前就辍学了，这一点也不足为奇。

[C] 同样不稀奇的一点还有，研究院的师资队伍中只有大概一半的人获得了教授学位，职位也很少。部分原因可能是大学培养的博士生比以往都多。但很少有学生愿意念人文学科：英语专业在 1970—1971 学年颁发的本科学位就比 20 年前要多得多。学生人数少了，自然要求的老师数量也少了。因此，近十年的论文写作后期，很多人文学科的学生就放弃了自己的专业，转而从事一些与自己专业毫无关系的工作。

[F] Menand 总结道：改革高等教育的关键是转换“知识创造者创造知识”的方式。否则，大学教师就会想得都很类似，这一点很危险，他们的学习、研究和批判渐渐都和社会相脱节。“至少有些领域内的学术要求会变得不那么排外，并且注重整体性。”这种情况是如何发生的，梅兰教授却没有说。

## Part C

46.【解析】本题考查含有破折号句子的简单句、词性转换的处理方法。contribution 文中为名词，翻译时可以考虑将其转换成动词“作出贡献”；还要注意的一个词便是 share，本义为“分享、共用”，此处连接 assumption 一词，则暗含“认可、认同”之意，因此翻译时应做出相应调整；erroneous“错误的”。

【参考译文】艾伦作出的贡献便是向我们做了一种大家都认可的设想，并揭示了其错误的本质。这种假设是：因为我们不是机器人，所以能控制自己的思想。

47.【解析】sustain 一词本义“维持、保养、经受”，此处和 illusion of control 连用，翻译为 “持续控制幻觉”；through 原意是指“以某种方式”，此处可以考虑译为“靠”；face

with 原意“面对”，此处实际是指“受到困扰”；continually 这个副词的本义是“持续不断地”，翻译时结合 faced with a question 可以译为“有一个问题不断困扰着我们”。

【参考译文】我们可能仅靠意识便能持续控制幻觉，实际上却有一个问题不断困扰着我们：为什么我不能自己做好这件事或者完成那件事情。

48.【解析】justification“辩护”those 这个代词是指某一类人；at the top (bottom)“社会顶层（底层）”；superiority“优势”；inferiority“自卑、低劣”；rationalization“合理化”。

【参考译文】看起来这似乎能为必要时的忽视进行合理的辩解，同时还把顶层社会有优势的人对底层社会处于劣势的人的剥削合理化。

49.【解析】be designed to“为……而设计的”；bring out the best in us“激发我们的最佳潜能”；have been“wronged”“被人误会，被人冤枉”；escape from 原意是“逃离某处”，此处考生可以引申理解为“改变现状”。

【参考译文】各种环境似乎是为了激发我们的最佳潜能而设计的，如果我们觉得自己“被冤枉了”，我们就不可能下意识做出努力来改变身处的现状。

50.【解析】upside“正面”；contained in knowing that...翻译时，不需将其文字字面意思一一对等，只需把其内含意思译出即可；possibilities 一词原意为“可能性”，因其为复数形式，结合句子，可以将其译为“一切皆有可能”，含有多种可能性之意；what is possible 原意是“什么事情是可能的”，结合句子的 authorities 一词可译为“现在我们成了分辨什么事情是可能的权威人士”。

【参考译文】而正面的一点便是：我们知道任何事情都由自己决定，因此一切皆有可能，之前我们是各种局限下的专家，现在成了分辨什么事情是可能的权威人士。

## 全文参考译文

艾伦作出的贡献便是向我们做了一种大家都认可的设想，并揭示了其错误的本质。这种假设是：因为我们不是机器人，所以能控制自己的思想。因为大多数人都以为思想和物质各自分离，我们还认为思想能够被隐藏并能软化，这样一来，我们才能想着一套而做着另一套。然而，艾伦却认为无意识的思想和有意识的思想一样能指挥行动，我们可能仅靠意识便能持续控制幻觉，实际上却有一个问题不断困扰着我们：为什么我不能自己做好这件事或者完成那件事情？

因为期望和意愿遭到了与愿望不符的思想的破坏，艾伦总结道：“想要的事物并不能吸引我们，只有‘我们会变成怎样的人’才能吸引我们。”因为个人将外在成就具体化时就获得了成功；你并没有“获得”成功，而自己本身就成了成功。思想和物质之间没有鸿沟。艾伦这本书能大受追捧的部分原因便在于本书的论点：“环境不会造就人，只会揭示人”。看起来这似乎能为必要时的忽视进行合理的辩解，同时还把顶层社会有优势的人对底层社会处于劣势的人的剥削合理化。

然而这一点本身就是对微妙论点的本能反应。不管多么糟糕的环境，都为人们提供了独特的发展机遇。如果环境总是决定人们的生活和繁荣，那人类从来就不会有任何进步可言。 事实上，各种环境似乎是为了激发我们的最佳潜能而设计的，如果我们觉得自己“被冤枉了”，我们就不可能下意识做出努力来改变身处的现状。正如每位传记作者知道的那样，尽管如此，就个人而言，早期的生活和生活条件通常是赐予个人最好的礼物。艾伦这本书

让我们清醒地认识到一点：对目前的条件，我们只能怪自己，怪不得别人。而正面的一点便是：我们知道任何事情都由自己决定，因此，一切皆有可能，之前我们是各种局限下的专家，现在成了分辨什么事情是可能的权威人士。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

参考范文

Dear Julie,

I am eagerly writing you a letter to share one of my favorite movies，The Blind Side，which will offer you a feeling of warmth, but also enlighten and guide the soul.

If any reason for the recommendation is required，I may tell like this: first and foremost，its storyline is very tight and the actors' lines are classic and thought-provoking. For example，"it's your decision，it's your life". Secondly，the various scenes will enable you to take a peek at the profound cultural background，such as the rules of baseball match，the government's engagement in raising children and so on. Last but not the least，some questions of self-reflection are swirling in our minds: Is there any blind side in me? Do we always expect that any help is rewarded? Do we have the right to make any choice for others，though we did what's for his good?

Any interest is triggered? I bet you will have a driven sense of discussing this movie with me. And I can't wait for your early reply.

Yours,

Li Ming

### Part B

参考范文

A feeling of shock seizes us when we find two young men sitting on a boat throwing the rubbish into the lake，with plenty of garbage floating on the surface，not far away from the boat. What is conveyed in the picture is realistic and thought-provoking.

As time goes by，the society has witnessed more people and experienced a booming industry as well as more prosperous economy. People have made great progress not only materially but also spiritually. Life becomes much easier. And people live in a far more developed society in which they focus more on the pursuit of the souls. With a faster living speed，more people are interested in a way of decompression-tourism. Economically，tourism benefits the country a lot with its side effects of worse pollution for the scenic spots，which later tremendously damages tourist attraction by the trash littered everywhere. What's worse，the throwing away behavior degrades China's image as more foreigners coming to China. Furthermore，it burdens the environment protection for those living near the tourism attraction.

Polluted severely，we feel pressed to take actions to pull back before it's too late. First and

foremost，the government should take urgent actions to issue severe regulations and punishment rules for those crackers. Secondly，it's high time that the public realized the meaning of sustainable development，including putting an end to any behavior that goes against environmental protection. Last but not the least，the society should condemn those who violate the rules and sing a song of praise for those who strictly stick to the laws. Then，we can except and embrace a better society in the near future.

# 2010年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered bland and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.(10 points)*

In 1924 American' National Research Council sent to engineer to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how stop-floor lighting __1__ workers productivity. Indeed, the studies ended __2__ giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect" the extremely influential idea that the very __3__ to being experimented upon changed subject's behavior.

The idea arose because of the __4__behavior of the women in the plant. According to __5__ of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not __6__ what was done in the experiment; __7__ something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) __8__ that they were being experimented upon seemed to be __9__ to alter workers' behavior __10__ itself.

After several decades, the same data were __11__ to econometric the analysis. The Hawthorne experiments has another surprise store. __12__ the descriptions on record, no systematic __13__ was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to __14__ interpretation of what happened. __15__, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output __16__ rose compared with the previous Saturday and __17__ to rise for the next couple of days. __18__, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday, workers __19__ to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before __20__ a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. [A] affected | [B] achieved | [C] extracted | [D] restored |
| 2. [A] at | [B] up | [C] with | [D] off |
| 3. [A] truth | [B] sight | [C] act | [D] proof |
| 4. [A] controversial | [B] perplexing | [C] mischievous | [D] ambiguous |
| 5. [A] requirements | [B] explanations | [C] accounts | [D] assessments |
| 6. [A] conclude | [B] matter | [C] indicate | [D] work |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. [A] as far as | [B] for fear that | [C] in case that | [D] so long as |
| 8. [A] awareness | [B] expectation | [C] sentiment | [D] illusion |
| 9. [A] suitable | [B] excessive | [C] enough | [D] abundant |
| 10. [A] about | [B] for | [C] on | [D] by |
| 11. [A] compared | [B] shown | [C] subjected | [D] conveyed |
| 12. [A] Contrary to | [B] Consistent with | [C] Parallel with | [D] Pealiar to |
| 13. [A] evidence | [B] guidance | [C] implication | [D] source |
| 14. [A] disputable | [B] enlightening | [C] reliable | [D] misleading |
| 15. [A] In contrast | [B] For example | [C] In consequence | [D] As usual |
| 16. [A] duly | [B] accidentally | [C] unpredictably | [D] suddenly |
| 17. [A] failed | [B] ceased | [C] started | [D] continued |
| 18. [A] Therefore | [B] Furthermore | [C] However | [D] Meanwhile |
| 19. [A] attempted | [B] tended | [C] chose | [D] intended |
| 20. [A] breaking | [B] climbing | [C] surpassing | [D] hitting |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Reading the following four texts, answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century，perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days，it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business，and

even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly，like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman，could be trusted to know what they were about．These men believed in journalism as a calling，and were proud to be published in the daily press．“So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism，”Newman wrote，“that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are’.”

Unfortunately，these critics are virtually forgotten．Neville Cardus，who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975，is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket．During his lifetime，though，he was also one of England’s foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography*(1947) became a best-seller．He was knighted in 1967，the first music critic to be so honored．Yet only one of his books is now in print，and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus’s criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote．Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death，and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized．Moreover，the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat．

21．It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that____.

[A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers

[B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews

[C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers

[D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies

22．Newspaper reviews in England before World War Ⅱ were characterized by____.

[A] free themes [B] casual style [C] elaborate layout [D] radical viewpoints

23．Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

[A] It is writers’ duty to fulfill journalistic goals

[B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists

[C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism

[D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing

24．What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

[A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today

[B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute

[C] His style caters largely to modern specialists

[D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition

25．What would be the best title for the text?

[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days [B] The lost Horizon in Newspapers

[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

**Text 2**

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have seen granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. *In the Bilski*, as the case is known, is a "very big deal", says DennisD. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with is 1998 decision in the so-called state Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, move established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents,despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment films armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is weather it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the supreme Count that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court", says Harole C.Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of____.

[A] their limited value to business

[B] their connection with asset allocation

[C] the possible restriction on their granting

[D] the controversy over authorization

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?
[A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions
[B] It involves a very big business transaction
[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit
[D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.
28. The word "about-face" (Line 1,Para 3) most probably means____.
[A] loss of good will
[B] increase of hostility
[C] change of attitude
[D] enhancement of dignity
29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents____.
[A] are immune to legal challenges
[B] are often unnecessarily issued
[C] lower the esteem for patent holders
[D] increase the incidence of risks
30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
[A] A looming threat to business-method patents
[B] Protection for business-method patent holders
[C] A legal case regarding business-method patents
[D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents

**Text 3**

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Aladuell argues that"social epidemics"are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the "tow-step flow of communication"：Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those selected people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands,or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small grap people was wearing, promoting or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required of all.

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observing about social influence: With the

exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who，according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influcencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected, must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the casecade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced.They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades" —the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather,of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to____.

[A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics

[B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas

[C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics

[D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials

32. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory"____.

[A] serves as a solution to marketing problems

[B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends

[C] has won support from influentials

[D] requires solid evidence for its validity

33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that____.

[A] the power of influence goes with social interactions

[B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media

[C] influentials have more channels to reach the public

[D] most celebrities enjoy wide media attention

34. The underlined phrase "these people" in paragraph 4 refers to the ones who____.

[A] stay outside the network of social influence

[B] have little contact with the source of influence

[C] are influenced and then influence others

[D] are influenced by the initial influential

35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?

[A] The eagerness to be accepted

[B] The impulse to influence others

[C] The readiness to be influenced

[D] The inclination to rely on others

**Text 4**

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else; the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statement. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management".

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility form special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to____.

[A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules

[B] collect payments from third parties

[C] cooperate with the price managers
[D] reevaluate some of their assets
37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in____.
[A] the diminishing role of management
[B] the revival of the banking system
[C] the banks' long-term asset losses
[D] the weakening of its independence
38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to____.
[A] keep away from political influences
[B] evade the pressure from their peers
[C] act on their own in rule-setting
[D] take gradual measures in reform
39. The author thinks the bank were "on the wrong planet" in that they____.
[A] misinterpreted market price indicators
[B] exaggerated the real value of their assets
[C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts
[D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets
40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of____.
[A] satisfaction
[B] skepticism
[C] objectiveness
[D] sympathy

## Part B

**Directions:**

*For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the first A—G and fill them into the numbered boxed to from a coherent text. Paragraph E has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which dose not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)*

[A] The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32% of total consumption on 1995 to 35% in 2000 and is expected to approach 38% by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4% to 5% a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1% to 2%, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternation.

[B] Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving

European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retails have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion aboard. But almost all have ignored the big profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

[C] Will such variations bring about a change in overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is base on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultmately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

[D] All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rank in substantial profits thereby. At last, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest nation market, especially in their customer segment and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories Big retailers must understanel these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

[E] Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—are made out of the same building block. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators, range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurant and cafes. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figure, when assed together, mask too opposing trends.

[F] For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to $ 268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000—more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail ; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often ;and in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last man it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

[G] However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (land even some large food producers and existing wholesalers), from trying their hand, foe those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these non-economic categories is threatened, and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up of birds failed to control them, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today .We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of a benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops (49) In Europe ,where forestry is ecologically more advanced ,the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community ,to be preserved as such ,within reason.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided.(50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

# Section III Writing

## Part A

51. Directions:

You are supposed to write for the postgraduate association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. You should conclude the basic qualification of applicant and the other information you think relative.

You should write about 100 words.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "postgraduate association" instead.

## Part B

52. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and then

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 参考答案与精解

## Section I Use of English

1.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项 affect 的意思是"影响，感动"；B 选项 achieve 的意思是"达成，完成"；C 选项 extract 的意思是"提取，榨出"；D 选项 restore 意思是"恢复，重建"。根据语境，他们想通过实验研究车间照明是如何影响工人的生产率的，所以正确的答案是 A 选项。

2.【答案】B

【解析】固定搭配题目，本题考查了固定短语 end up doing 的用法。end up 的意思是“最终成为……”，根据题意，正确的答案选 B。

3.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 truth 意思是“真相”；B 选项 sight 意思是“视觉，眼界”；C 选项 act 意思是“行为”；D 选项 proof 的意思是“证据，证明”。本句的语意为：“正是实验所研究的行为改变了工人们的表现”。所以这里应选择 C。

4.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项 controversial 的意思是“引起争议的”；B 选项 perplexing 的意思是“费解的”；C 选项 mischievous 的意思是“恶作剧的”；D 选项 ambiguous 的意思是“歧义的，模棱两可的”。本句的意思是，“这个问题之所以引起大家的注意是因为工厂女工的行为令人费解”。四个选项中只有 B 选项 perplexing 有“令人费解”的意思，所以正确答案为 B。

5.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 requirements 的意思是“要求，必要条件”；B 选项 explanations 的意思是“解释，说明”；C 选项 accounts 的意思是“账户，描述”；D 选项 assessments 的意思是“估计，评估”。本句的含义是：根据研究描述，当照明灯变亮或变暗时，工人的时产量就会提高。所以正确的答案是 C。

6.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项 conclude 的意思是“推断出，结束”；B 选项 matter 的意思是“要紧”；C 选项 indicate 的意思是“指示，表明”；D 选项 work 的意思是“产生，成功”。这句话的意思是：“实验中做什么并不重要”。Do not matter 为固定表达，故选 B。

7.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 as far as 的意思是“就……而言”；B 选项 for fear that 的意思是“以免，唯恐”；C 选项 in case that 的意思是“假使，如果”；D 选项 so long as 的意思是“只要”。本空考查的是 so long as 短语，句子意思是：“只要有所改变，生产率就会上升”，所以正确答案为 D。

8.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项 awareness 的意思是“意识”；B 选项 expectation 的意思是“期望”；C 选项 sentiment 的意思是“观点，感情”；D 选项 illusion 的意思是“错觉，幻觉”。本句大意是：“工人知道自己本身是被研究对象——这一意识就足以改变他们的行为”。所以正确答案为 A。

9.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 suitable 的意思是“合适的，适宜的”；B 选项 excessive 的意思是“过多的，过分的”；C 选项 enough 的意思是“足够”；D 选项 abundant 的意思是“大量的，丰富的”。根据第 8 题的分析，正确答案为 C。

10.【答案】D

【解析】考查的是 by oneself 固定搭配，意思是“本身，单独的”。所以正确答案为 D。

11.【答案】C

【解析】考查的是 be subjected to 固定搭配，意思是“服从于，与……一致”，正确答案

为 C。

12.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项 contrary to 的意思是“与……相反”；B 选项 consistent with 的意思是“符合，与……一致”；C 选项 parallel with 的意思是“与……平行”。根据语境，此空白处需要填一个表示转折意味的连词，所以正确答案为 A。

13.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项 evidence 的意思是“证据”；B 选项 guidance 的意思是“指引，引导”；C 选项 implication 的意思是“暗示，含义”；D 选项 source 的意思是“来源，出处”。根据上下文，只有 evidence 一词可与 found 搭配，意思是“发现或找到证据”，所以正确答案为 A。

14.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 disputable 的意思是“有争议的”；B 选项 enlightening 的意思是“启迪的，使人感悟的”；C 选项 reliable 的意思是“可靠的”；D 选项 misleading 的意思是“欺骗性，有误导性的”。从意思上来看，D 选项符合语境所表达的意思，所以正确答案为 D。

15.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项 In contrast 的意思是“与此相反”；B 选项 For example 的意思是“例如”；C 选项 In consequence 的意思是“因此，结果”；D 选项 As usual 的意思是“照例，与往常一样”。由语境知，此处为举例说明问题，与上句呼应，B 选项 For example 恰有此意，故选 B。

16.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项 duly 的意思是“按时的，适时的”；B 选项 accidentally 的意思是“偶然的，意外的”；C 选项 unpredictably 的意思是“不可预见的，不能预料到的”；D 选项 suddenly 的意思是“突然的，忽然的”。根据上下文，此处应填 duly 表示准时，填入句中后意思表达更精确，故正确答案为 A。

17.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 failed 的意思是“失败了，没通过”；B 选项 ceased 的意思是“停止，终止”；C 选项 started 的意思是“开始”；D 选项 continued 的意思是“继续”。与前句 duly rose 呼应，递进说明问题，故应选 D 选项 continue，所以正确答案为 D。

18.【答案】C

【解析】这是一道副词逻辑辨析题。A 选项 Therefore “因此”；B 选项 furthermore “而且”；C 选项 however “但是”；D 选项 meanwhile “同时”。据上下文含义判断，句首应选转折词才会与段首句呼应，故答案为 C。

19.【答案】B

【解析】这是一道动词释义辨析题。attempt to “试图……”；tent to “有……的倾向”；chose to “选择……”；intend to “打算”。根据上句含义“通过对没有做实验的几周里生产数据的比较，发现即使没有做实验，周一的产量总会上升”，此句做出说明，“工人们在一周的前几天内_____较为卖力的工作”，B 选项符合句意。

20.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 break 的意思是打破；B 选项 climb 的意思是“上升，攀登”；C 选项 surpass 的意思是“超过，优于”；D 选项 hit 与 a plateau 搭配，意为到达顶点，意思与语境相符合，所以正确答案为 D。

### 全文参考译文

1924 年，美国国家研究委员会委派两名工程师到芝加哥附近的一家名为霍桑的电话配件厂去监督一系列的实验。委员会原本希望他们能够获悉车间照明如何影响工人的劳动生产率。然而，这一系列研究的结果是“霍桑效应”的诞生，它最具影响力的理念为被用来做实验这一行为本身会改变实验对象的行为。

这个理念的产生源于车间里女工们令人费解的行为。根据实验报告，无论照明加强还是减弱，女工的小时生产率均会提高。实验内容并不重要，只要有变化，生产率就会提高。实验对象意识到他们参与了实验这一行为足够自动地改变实验对象的行为。

几十年过后，同样的数据被用于计量经济学的分析。霍桑实验还存在着一个意外。与上次实验记录不同，在生产率水平与照明变化的相关性上并没有发现系统的证据。

实际上，独特的实验控制方法可能导致了对于现象的有误导的解释。例如，照明总是在星期天改变，当周一开始工作的时候，产量同上星期六相比会按时提升，并且可以在接下来的几天内得以保持。然而，通过对没有做实验的几周里生产数据的比较，发现即使没有做实验，周一的产量总会上升。工人在一周的前几天内工作总是较为卖力，然后到达稳定状态，接着会松懈下来。这说明，某些人断言的“霍桑效应”其实很难被证实。

## Section II　Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】B

【解析】细节题。题干问，文章第一、二段中表明的内容是什么。解题的关键点在文章第一段和第二段。根据原文“the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage”和“a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers”可知，过去的英文报纸中有很多关于文艺方面的评论，而今的报纸却很少见。这与 B 选项“English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews”所表达的意思是一致的，所以正确答案为 B。

22.【答案】A

【解析】细节判断题目。题干问的是第二次世界大战前英国报纸的风格。由修饰词“unfocused”可知，第二次世界大战前英国报纸评论的特点是“没有焦点，随意的”，所以正确答案为 A。

23.【答案】D

【解析】细节定位题。第三段，认为作家需要足够的头脑和文学天赋才能进行新闻写作。D 为正确答案。

24.【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。题干问，从文章最后两段中我们可以知道关于 Cardus 的什么东西。由文章倒数一、二段可知，Cardus 的评论作品很难再次流行起来，与 A 选项“His music

criticism may not appeal to readers today”的意思是一致的，所以正确答案为 A。

25.【答案】 B

【解析】标题确定题。A 选项的意思是报纸的美好往昔，与文章主要内容不符；C 选项的意思是令人悲叹的报刊衰退，文章讲的是文艺批评，意思不符。D 选项的意思是在记忆中的卓越的评论家，迷惑性很大，文章讲的是有关文艺批评的文章在报纸上消失了，但是并没有说批评家消失了。所以正确的答案是 B 选项，The Lost Horizon in Newspapers，意思是在报纸中消失的视野。

## 全文参考译文

在过去的 25 年里英文报纸发生的变化中，影响最为显著的，可能要数它们在艺术方面所涉猎之广度与严肃性上的无情的倒退。

对于年龄在四十岁以下的普通读者来说，要去想像这么一个时期是困难到了不可能的地步，在这一时期里，大多数大城市的报纸上刊登许多高雅艺术的评论。然而，相当数量的最著名的 20 世纪出版的评论中，有许多是由报纸评论构成的。今天的人读这些书都会惊叹于这样一个事实，即他们那些精深的内容曾一度被认为适合刊登在受众为普通读者的日报上。

我们甚至更不了解英国出版于 20 世纪初至第二次世界大战前随意的报刊评论，在那个时期，新闻用纸非常便宜，报刊中的独具一格的艺术评论被认为是点缀。在那些遥远的日子里，人们想当然地认为主流报纸的评论就应该对其涉及的事件进行详尽的、长篇累牍的论述。这是严肃而庄重的工作。即便是像萧伯纳和纽曼这些卖弄学问的评论家也会让人们信赖地认同他们的学识。他们把新闻业看成呼喊与召唤，并以在日报上发表文章为荣。纽曼写到：“没有几个作家有足够的头脑和文学天赋让他们终其一生于新闻业”，他还说：“我特想将‘新闻’定义为‘一种轻蔑的表达，这表达从作品无人问津的作家的嘴里说出，用在作品受读者关注的作家身上’。”

令人惋惜的是，这些评论家几乎被人遗忘了。Neville Cardus 从 1917 年开始到 1975 年离世，一直为曼彻斯特卫报写评论。今天，人们仅仅把他看做是有关板球这一体育项目的散文作者。在他在世时却是英国最负盛名的古典音乐评论家之一，同时也因文体优美而为大众喜爱。他于 1947 出版的《自传》也成为了畅销书。在 1967 年，他被封为爵士，同时也成为以音乐评论人的身份获此殊荣的第一人。而今天，他的著作仅有一本仍在出版。他那些有关音乐的主要评论却只有专业人士在不经意间所收藏。

Cardus 的评论还有复兴的机会吗？前景似乎很渺茫。读者对新闻的品味早在 Cardus 去世之前就已经改变了。喜欢后现代风格的读者很少使用他所擅长的辞藻华丽的散文体。而且，音乐评论的传统一直在迅速地倒退。

**Text 2**

26.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。题干问，商业方法专利最近引起关注的原因是什么。文章第二段首句提到，国家最高专利法庭准备对商业方法专利进行缩减，这引起了争议。文章第一段指出

在过去 10 年对商业方法授予了成千上万的专利。由此可见，C 选项中的“restriction on their granting”意思是对专利授权进行限制，是对原文的同义置换。故正确答案为 C 选项。

27.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。解题点位于文章第二段，最后一句提及“It has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents”，由此可知，可能改变整个法律实践。正确答案为 D 选项。

28.【答案】C

【解析】词汇理解题。含有该词的句子起到承前启后作用，解答本题应结合 because 后的句意，文章提及后面说联邦巡回法庭以前是很支持商业模式上的专利的，但是现在可能完全不支持了。由此可知，宣称对商业方法的控制将会有巨大的态度转变，正确答案为 C 选项。

29.【答案】B

【解析】推论题。结合文章最后一段中的“Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for ‘inventions’ that are obvious”可知，现在美国最高法院已经收紧了颁发专利的范围，那么联邦巡回法庭也会收紧对商业模式的专利的审核，B 选项的内容与此相符合，故选 B。

30.【答案】A

【解析】标题确定主旨题。文章一直在论述的话题是法院对商业模式专利的态度变化，A 选项所描述的情况符合文章论述的程度，为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

过去的十年中，上千个商业方法被授予专利。亚马逊的“一点通”在线支付系统就是其中的一个。Merrill lynch 的资产投资分配策略也得到了法律的保护。甚至还有发明者获得了提箱子的专利技术。

现在，美国最高专利法院似乎已经做好了减少商业方法专利数量的准备，而这种专利自从 10 年前被政府授权后就一直存在争议。美国联邦巡回上诉法院的一个举动令知识产权律师混乱，它表示会使用特例来全面评估商业方法专利。正如密苏里州立大学法学院的教授 Dennis’D Crouch 所言，在比尔斯基，正如人们所知道的那样，这一案例事关重大。这“可能会削减整个专利的类别”。

对商业方法专利权的抑制表明法院的态度将产生戏剧性的大转变，因为恰恰是联邦法院自己在 1998 年的决议中引进了这种专利，当时银行提出了一项关于共有基金资产分配方法的专利并得到批准。该法案使得商业方法专利申请暴增，起初只是一些新兴的网络公司想保护他们的知识产权，如自行开发的某些在线交易系统。到后来，很多大公司都纷纷提出此类专利申请，似乎这样可以避免把他们拖到竞争中去。2005 年，IBM 公司在一份报告中声称它已经申请了 300 多份商业方法专利，尽管它自己也不敢肯定这些东西是否都合法。类似地，华尔街的一些投资银行也申请了多项金融产品的专利，至于这些专利是否切合实际则另当别论。

比尔斯基案例涉及一份关于能源市场期货风险方面的方法专利。联邦巡回法院审判要求这个案子由所有的 12 个法官听审，而不是由普通的 3 人小组听审，并且考虑是否需要“重审”裁决。

联邦巡回法院的行为效仿了联邦最高法院的判决，最高法院近来多次判定应缩小专利保护范围。比如，去年 4 月，巡回法院认定许多专利根本不靠谱。华盛顿大学法学院教授、专利法律师 Harole C. Wegner 表示，联邦巡回法院的判决“正与最高法院反专利的趋势相统一”。

**Text 3**

31.【答案】B

【解析】细节题。文章首句提到书中描述社会流行风潮是由一小部分名人引起的。然而笔锋一转在段末又说“it doesn’t explain how ideas actually spread.”进而引出作者对名人传播的讨论。由此 B 选项正确。而选项 A、C、D 均不是作者要讨论的问题，所以正确的答案是 B 选项。

32.【答案】D

【解析】细节题。解题点在文章第二段。由原文首句“the supposed…plausible sounding but largely untested theory”及末句“…only certain special people can drive trends”可知，充分说明这种理论证据不够充足。D 选项“requires solid evidence for its validity”的意思是还需要进一步的证据，与题意相符，故 D 为正确答案。

33.【答案】A

【解析】细节题。题干问研究人员发现的结果表明了什么。根据题干，解题线索位于第三段，文章提到“influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed”，接下来的第四段清晰地反映出了社会互动所产生的巨大影响这一内容。A 选项“the power of influence goes with social interactions”充分表明了这一点，所以正确的答案是 A 选项。

34.【答案】C

【解析】代词指代问题。根据第四段“For a social epidemic…just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with…，”可知人们是如何被别人影响，进而又去影响别人的。而 C 选项恰好表述的是这种意思，故选 C。

35.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。题干问，社会影响动力的主要因素是什么。根据文章最后一段，从“…relating of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people’s ability to influence others and their tendency to be…”这句话中能够得知社会影响动力因素，包括人们影响别人的能力，也包括被别人影响的倾向性。C 选项则充分地体现了这一点，为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

在 Malcolm Aladuell 所著的《引爆流行》一书中，他表示社会流行潮流大部分由极少数的特殊个体所驱动，即所谓的具有影响力的人，他们通常见多识广，能言善辩，交际广泛。这种观点感觉令人折服，但它不能解释信息实际上是如何传播的。

有影响力的人之所以重要源自一个看似有理但很大程度上未经验证的理论，即“两级

流动传播”理论。信息从媒体传播给有影响力的人，再经他们传播给其他人。市场营销人员接受了这个两级流动传播理论，因为这表明如果他们只需发现并影响有影响力的人，那么那些被选定的人就会为自己做大部分工作。这个理论也似乎解释了为什么事物在被注意之前会突然意想不到地流行。类似的轶事证据刚好迎合了只有一定的特殊人能推动潮流的观点。

然而，一些研究者近来的研究发现，有影响力的人对社会潮流的影响要远比通常所假想的小得多。事实上，他们不是必备的。

这些研究者的论证源自对社会影响的简单观察，除了一些名人，像 Oprah Winfrey，他的存在主要是媒体的影响，而非表示人际关系的影响。即使是最有影响力的成员也很少与其他很多人产生相互影响。但是，根据两级流动理论，恰恰是这些非有名的有影响力的人通过直接影响他们的朋友和同事来推动社会潮流。然而，对于一种社会潮流的产生，每个受影响的人又必须影响他或她自己的熟人，这些人又反过来影响他们的熟人，以此类推；有多少人会关注与初始影响没有多大关系的每个人呢？例如，如果这个网络中的人在第二级就已远离了初始的影响，那么这种变化就不会影响很多人。

以关于人际影响的基本道理为基础，Dodds 和我通过对群体进行无数的电脑模拟、变换一些与人们影响他人的能力和受影响的趋势相关的变量研究了社会传染的动态特征。我们的研究表明，我们所谓的“全球级联”，即影响通过网络广泛传播的首要要求，不是一些有影响力的人的存在，而是大量容易受影响的人的存在。不管个人的影响有多局限，他或她能发挥全部影响，只要有受影响的人存在来延续这个链式反应。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】A

【解析】细节题。由题干中的“Bankers complained”和“force”，找到解题点在文章第一段“Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it’s just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch”，该句核心内容就是资产评估的规则，即 rules，四个答案中只有 A 选项“遵循不利的资产评估准则”包含这种意思，所以正确答案为 A 选项。

37.【答案】D

【解析】主旨题。从第三段首句“经过和国会的激烈竞争，美国金融会计标准委员会仓促完成了规则更改”可知，美国金融会计标准委员会受到国会的影响，所以 D 选项为正确答案。

38.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据文章第四段“warned the IASB that it did‘not live in a political vacuum’but‘in the real world’and that Europe could yet develop different rules”可知，欧洲的各界人士对此的反对十分强烈，引用 McCreevy 的话是为了说明这一点：欧洲要对这个问题有自己独立的法律法规。C 选项的意思是独立自主地制定法规，与题目要表达意思相符，故本题选 C。

39.【答案】B

【解析】细节定位题，“It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets”句中“with accounts”含义为“因为……”，即得知银行夸大它们资产的真实价格是银行“on the wrong planet”的原因。B 选项为正确答案。

40.【答案】D

【解析】态度题。文章讨论了银行针对“standard-setters”的敌意行为，特别是文章最后一段“Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setter”和“But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.”更是明确表明了作者对“standard-setters”的同情。所以正确的答案是 D 选项。

## 全文参考译文

银行家们因其在公共场合的困境而自我批判；暗地里，他们却把矛头对准了别人：那些会计准则的制定人。这些准则使银行界不断抱怨，且迫使他们公布了巨额亏损，而这恰恰是不公平的事情。根据这些规则，一些资产的评估必须以第三方愿意支付的价格为基础，而这不是管理者以及监管机构所愿意看到的价钱。

不幸的是，银行的游说现在似乎开始起作用了。细节或尚不明朗，但是准则制定者的独立本是资本市场正确运行的必要条件，现在却正受到损害。而且，除非银行以吸引买家的价格评估其不良资产，否则修复银行体系将会困难重重。

在经历了与国会的激烈碰撞之后，美国财务会计准则委员会（FASB）仓促地完成了准则的修订。银行获得了更多的自由去使用模型来评估其非流动性资产，以及在损益表中确认长期资产损失时更大的灵活性。FASB 的主席 Bob Herz 斥责了那些“怀疑我们的动机”的人。而银行股价得以上涨，这些变化也促进了某游说团体美其名曰“管理层自由衡量的运用”。

欧盟的部长们立刻要求国际会计准则委员会（IASB）也采取类似行动。该委员会声称没有总体规划并不打算去做，然而要是在今年晚些时候完成其准则修订，失败的压力会很大。欧盟专员 Charlie McCreevy 警告 IASB 说，它所处的环境并非政治真空，而是真实世界，欧洲甚至可以发展不同的会计准则。

银行定位不准，他们的账目极大地高估了自己的资产。今天他们争辩说市场价格夸大了损失，因为它们大多反映的是市场暂时的流动性不足，而非资产不良的可能程度。至少接下来几年事实尚难明了。但是银行股价尚不及股本净值，这表明投资者举棋不定。而且，瘫痪的市场在一定程度上反映了银行的无力，他们由于担心账面损失而不肯出售资产，甚至不愿去购买那些假想的交易。

要让银行体系重新运转，就必须承认损失并加以解决。除非银行能以吸引买家的价格标定其资产，否则美国关于囤积不良资产的新计划便难以成行。成功的市场需要独立的甚至强势的会计准则制定人。FASB 和 IASB 本该如此，比如，不顾某些特殊利益的反对，对股票期权以及养老金的会计规定做整顿。而现在为了平息不满，它们却自制压力而做出更大的让步。

## Part B

41.【答案】B

【解析】本题需要找出文章的首段。B 选项首句就提出了欧洲食品零售所面临的问题，根据文章的一般行文结构：首先是提出问题，进而分析问题，最后是解决问题。此段符合首段要求，即提出了文章的中心问题，而且本选项中也没有明显的需要和上文衔接的关系词，而其他选项都有明显的与上文衔接的信息词，不能在首段出现，故 B 选项为正确答案。

42.【答案】F

【解析】首段一旦确定，本段内容便可根据第一段内容进行判断。B 选项最后一句话“almost all have ignored the big profitable opportunity in their own back yard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.”指出了虽然食品零售商面临着几乎停止发展的问题，他们却忽略了一个潜在的市场即他们身边的 wholesale food and trade（食品批发市场）。而 F 选项首句便举例说明法国、德国、意大利等国家的食品批发产业的市场规模比食品零售产业要大 40%。而且又进一步说明批发的利润大零售很多。因此可以判断此选项是对第一段的例证说明。其中的 for example 更是明显的提示词。

43.【答案】D

【解析】第二段介绍了食品批发商的优势， D 选项第一句“All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which…”则对上文的内容进行总结，其中 all in all 是较明显的信息提示词，因此 D 选项为正确答案。

44.【答案】G

【解析】上段最后一句提出了“particular abilities”以及“new skills and unfamiliar business models are needed”，即零售商需要新的技能及新的商业模式。而 G 选项第一句提到的“these requirements”（这些要求），刚好能衔接上，恰恰指的是上文所提到的技能。由此可以判断，G 选项为正确答案。

45.【答案】A

【解析】此题可以用排除法做，所剩下的选项只有 A 和 C。前文段落 E 中最后一句“two opposing trends”在 A 选项中得到了体现，即一方面由于人们选择在外就餐而扩大了食品批发的需求，而另一方面人们又开始感到焦虑。而 C 选项第一句提到的“such variations”在上文中并没有任何指代体现，因此可以断定 A 选项为正确答案。

### 全文参考译文

[A] 首先并最重要的一点是消费者们不断增长的在外面吃饭的偏好。在餐馆消费的食品和饮料与在家中消费的相比已由 1995 年占总消费量的 32%上升至 2000 年的 35%，并有望于 2005 年达到 38%。这种发展使得欧洲一年来源于食品服务性企业批发需求提高 4%到 5%。与之相比，零售需求提高了 1%到 2%。同时，由于人们对经济衰退的忧虑无法避免，大家都紧张了。人们更愿捂紧钱包认为在家中吃饭是更为现实的选择。

[B] 在欧洲最大的市场，食品和饮料的销售现在停滞不前。让欧洲的食品零售商急于

寻找销售增长的机会。大多数的主要零售商已经尝试了电子商务，成效并不显著。他们还尝试海外扩张。然而，几乎所有的这些零售商们都忽略了他们国内巨大而利润丰厚的机会：食品和饮料的批发贸易。这正是零售商们需要的市场。

[C] 这种改变能否引起食品和饮料市场结构的全面变化？当然不会。市场的运行基于潜在买家主导的灵活的趋势。换句话说，需求取决于买家而不是卖家。无论如何，不管当前的消费模式能维持多久，这变化将最终受到国内和国际消费者的欢迎。

[D] 总而言之，很显然，将会形成这样一个市场。市场中，大零售商可以通过他们巨大的规模，现有的基本结构以及已经被验证的产品分类管理，后勤和营销方面的技巧来获益。那些能够驾驭欧洲错综复杂的批发业务的零售商可以期待在由此产生的可观的利润中大捞一笔。至少从总体上来看是这样的。更进一步的审视将会揭示国内最大的市场之间的重要差异，尤其在顾客方面，批发业务结构和单个食品饮料种类竞争的动态。大零售商必须在他们对欧洲的批发业务进行分类之前明白这些差异。在欧洲的批发业务方面，他们特有的能力有可能战胜规模虽小但根基牢固的竞争对手。新的技巧和商业模式的使用也是必要的。

[E] 尽管在细节上有所变化，在法国、德国、意大利和西班牙这些经过认真分析的国家中，批发业务市场由相同的要素构成。需求主要来自两个方面：一个是夫妻店，与大连锁零售店不同，这些小零售店因规模太小而无法直接从生产商进货；另一个是食品服务运营商，他们为不在家中吃饭的人们提供饮食，这些食品服务运营商小到快餐机，大到餐饮企业。而在业内这些生意大部分被称之为“horeca”即：酒店，餐馆，咖啡馆。总得来说，欧洲的食品饮料批发业务市场在以同零售市场一样缓慢的速度在增长。但是，把这两项数据加起来却掩盖了他们相反的趋势。

[F] 例如，在 2000 年，食品饮料的批发业务在法国、德国、意大利、西班牙和英国的销售共计 2680 亿美金——超过零售销售 40%。而且，批发业务总的平均利润要高于零售。由于更多的欧洲人更频繁地外出吃饭，食品服务领域的批发业务增长得很快。这个还不完整的产业的竞争动态的变化最终可以使批发商们联合起来。

[G] 然而，没有一个必要条件必须阻止大零售商（甚至和一些大型食品生产企业以及现有的批发商）的尝试。因为，他们掌握了欧洲批发业错综复杂的情况，准备收获相当可观的利润。

## Part C

46. Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.

【解析】句子的主干是 scientists jumped to the rescue。其中 that insects would eat us up 为 that 引导的同位语从句，修饰中心词 the effect；if 引导的条件状语从句作前面的 that 从句的子句。

【参考译文】科学家们急忙拿出那些明显站不住脚的证据前来救援，大致说如果鸟儿控制不了害虫的话，害虫就会把我们吃掉。

47. but we have at least drawn near the point of admitting that birds should continue survival

as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

【解析】句子的主干是 we have drawn near the point。介词短语 of admitting that 作定语修饰名词 point；其中 that 引导的从句 that birds should continue…作 admit 的宾语从句；regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us 作让步状语。

【参考译文】但是我们至少几乎承认这样的一种观点：不管鸟类对我们是否有经济利益，生存都是它们的固有权利。

48．Time was when biologists somewhat over worded the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on “worthless species”.

【解析】句子的主干是 time was when…。其中 when biologists somewhat over worded the evidence…为 when 引导的表语从句，作 is 的表语。两个由 that 引导的并列同位语从句修饰中心词 evidence。

【参考译文】曾几何时，生物学家总是重述以下的证据：这些生物通过捕食弱小的动物去维持生物链的正常运行，或者去捕食那些“没有价值的物种”。

49．In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason.

【解析】句子的主干是 the noncommercial tree species are recognized。其中，句子开头 where forestry is ecologically more advanced 是一个由 where 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 Europe ；不定式结构 to be preserved 修饰 noncommercial tree species.

【参考译文】从生态上来看，欧洲的林业更加先进，它把未成为商业化对象的树种视为原始森林群落的成员，并适当地加以保护。

50．It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning。

【解析】句子的主干是 It tends to ignore many elements。两个 that 从句是意思上转折、语法上并列的定语从句，修饰先行词 the land community。

【参考译文】这一体系容易忽视并最终消灭很多缺乏商业价值的物种，但是这些物种对于整个生物群落的良好运行来说是必不可少的。

## 全文参考译文

基于经济原动力的保护体系有一个基本弱点，就是陆地群落中的大多数成员没有经济价值。同时，这些生物属于生物群落的成员，而且如果这个生物群落的稳定性取决于它的完整性，那么这些成员便有权利继续存在。

当那些没有经济价值的物种中的一种受到威胁，并且恰巧我们喜爱这个物种时，我们会以种种借口为它寻找经济价值。本世纪初，人们认为鸣鸟正在消失。(46) 科学家们急忙拿出那些明显站不住脚的证据前来救援，大致说如果鸟儿控制不了害虫的话，害虫就会把我们吃掉。

今天，读这些间接的理由让人们心痛。我们还没有陆地伦理标准，(47) 但是我们至少几乎承认这样的一种观点：不管鸟类对我们是否有经济利益，生存都是它们的固有权利。

相似的情形还存在于猎食性哺乳动物和食鱼的鸟类身上。(48) 曾几何时，生物学家总是重述以下的证据：这些生物通过捕食弱小的动物去维持生物链的正常运行，或者去捕食那些“没有价值的物种”。再一次，证据必须有经济价值才有效。只有在近几年我们才听到更诚实的论断，即食肉动物是生物圈中的成员，没有谁可以用对它自身特定的利益有益为理由而灭绝它们。无论这些理由是真实的还是空想的。

一些树种或因为生长太慢或因为其作为木料的经济价值太低，已经被满脑子经济价值的森林学家“开除党籍”。(49) 从生态上来看，欧洲的林业更加先进，它把未成为商业化对象的树种视为原始森林群落的成员，并适当地加以保护。而且，有的树种已被发现在增加土壤肥沃度方面有价值。人们理所当然地认为森林与组成森林的各树种，植物群以及动物群具有互相依赖性。

总得来说，单单基于私利的保护体系无可救药地会被倾覆。(50) 这一体系容易忽视并最终消灭很多缺乏商业价值的物种，但是这些物种对于整个生物群落的良好运行来说是必不可少的。它错误地假设在生命的时钟里，有经济价值的成员能够脱离没有经济价值的成员而单独发挥作用。

## Section III　Writing

### Part A

参考范文

**Notice**

We are looking for volunteers to help at the International Conference on Globalization. Anyone with excellent language skills in English, French or Spanish and related experience in cross-cultural communication are encourage to take part in this activity. The major task for this position includes: to propaganda the theme of globalization to people all over the world; to provide English-Chinese interpretation service to those representatives of the international conference, aiming at facilitating the process of the meeting. Those who are interested in this position are cordially welcome! You will have the opportunity to gain exposure and knowledge as well as network with leaders and experts all over the world! If you are interested in joining us, please e-mail to volunteer_wanted@gmail.com with your phone number and time available!

Postgraduates' Association

### Part B

参考范文

**Cultural integration**

For the past three decades, Chinese people have witnessed an ever-increasing exchange of Chinese culture and western cultures. As illustrated in the picture, different elements from both

Chinese culture and western culture like Confucian philosophies, Einstein, Lao She, Shakespeare, Chinese Kongfu, Opera of Swan Lake, and Beijing Opera, etc. are being added into a hotpot. Certainly enough, this hotpot will be delicious and nutritious.

Such a tendency of cultural exchanges can obviously be attributed to the Opening-up policy and globalization. For the past thirty years, western ideas and values, literature, arts, movies, and all sorts of cultural products have been introduced to China. Such an interaction of different cultures, values and traditions has broadened Chinese people's visions and enriched their life. Meanwhile, many foreigners get to know Chinese culture by traveling to China, reading Chinese books, watching Chinese movies, or simply surfing the Internet. Confucius Institutes set up throughout the world and the Year of China celebrated in foreign countries also help the spread of Chinese culture. Indeed, people not only in China but also throughout the world benefit enormously by understanding and admiring each other through this "hotpot" of different cultures.

In my opinion, as people recognize and enjoy the advantages brought by the cultural exchanges, they will surely hope to see more exchanges, not just in terms of culture but also in all aspects of human civilization.

# 2009 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A,B,C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.(10 points)*

Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. __1__ the fruit-fly experiments described by Carl Zimmer in the *Science Times* on Tuesday. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly __2__ to live shorter lives. This suggests that __3__ bulbs burn longer, that there is an __4__ in not being too bright.

Intelligence, it __5__, is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow __6__ the starting line because it depends on learning—a __7__—process—instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to __8__.

Is there an adaptive value to __9__ intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. Instead of casting a wistful glance __10__ at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real __11__ of our own intelligence might be. This is __12__ the mind of every animal we've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would __13__ on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, __14__, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning, we believe that __15__ animals ran the labs, they would test us to __16__ the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really __17__, not merely how much of it there is, __18__, they would hope to study a __19__ question. Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? __20__ the results are inconclusive.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. [A] Suppose | [B] Consider | [C] Observe | [D] Imagine |
| 2. [A] tended | [B] feared | [C] happened | [D] threatened |
| 3. [A] thinner | [B] stabler | [C] lighter | [D] dimmer |
| 4. [A] tendency | [B] advantage | [C] inclination | [D] priority |
| 5. [A] insists on | [B] sums up | [C] turns out | [D] puts forward |
| 6. [A] off | [B] behind | [C] over | [D] along |
| 7. [A] incredible | [B] spontaneous | [C] inevitable | [D] gradual |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. [A] fight | [B] doubt | [C] stop | [D] think |
| 9. [A] invisible | [B] limited | [C] indefinite | [D] different |
| 10. [A] upward | [B] forward | [C] afterward | [D] backward |
| 11. [A] features | [B] influences | [C] results | [D] costs |
| 12. [A] outside | [B] on | [C] by | [D] across |
| 13. [A] deliver | [B] carry | [C] perform | [D] apply |
| 14. [A] by chance | [B] in contrast | [C] as usual | [D] for instance |
| 15. [A] if | [B] unless | [C] as | [D] lest |
| 16. [A] moderate | [B] overcome | [C] determine | [D] reach |
| 17. [A] at | [B] for | [C] after | [D] with |
| 18. [A] Above all | [B] After all | [C] However | [D] Otherwise |
| 19. [A] fundamental | [B] comprehensive | [C] equivalent | [D] hostile |
| 20. [A] By accident | [B] In time | [C] So far | [D] Better still |

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D.Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.(40 points)*

**Text 1**

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. "Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd." William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word "habit" carries a negative implication.

So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

But don't bother trying to kill off old habits, once those ruts of procedure are worn into the brain, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

"The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder," says Dawna Markova, author of *The Open Mind.* "But we are taught instead to 'decide', just as our president calls himself 'the Decider.'" She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities."

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960 discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. "This breaks the major rule in the American belief system—that anyone can do anything," explains M.J.Ryan, author of the 2006 book *This Year I Will…* and Ms. Markova's business partner. "That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence." This is where developing new habits comes in.

21. The view of Wordsworth habit is claimed by being____.

[A] casual [B] familiar [C] mechanical [D] changeable.

22. The researchers have discovered that the formation of new habit can be____.

[A] predicted [B] regulated [C] traced [D] guided

23. The word "ruts" (in line one, paragraph 3) has closest meaning to____.

[A] tracks [B] series [C] characteristics [D] connections

24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that____.

[A] ideas are born of a relaxing mind

[B] innovativeness could be taught

[C] decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas

[D] curiosity activates creative minds

25. Ryan's comments suggest that the practice of standard testing____.

[A] prevents new habits form being formed

[B] no longer emphasizes commonness

[C] maintains the inherent American thinking mode

[D] complies with the American belief system

**Text 2**

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom—or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. All he needs to do is shell out $30 for paternity testing kit(PTK)at his local drugstore—and another $120 to get the results.

More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last years, according to Doug Fog, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than $2,500.

Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption DNA testing is also the latest rage a many passionate genealogists—and supports businesses that offer

to search for a family's geographic roots.

Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

But some observers are skeptical, "There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing," says Trey Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each individual has many ancestors—numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which a passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back,14 other great-great-grandparents.

Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2,the text shows PTK's____.

[A] easy availability [B] flexibility in pricing

[C] successful promotion [D] popularity with households

27. PTK is used to____.

[A] locate one's birth place [B] promote genetic research

[C] identify parent-child kinship [D] choose children for adoption

28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to____.

[A] trace distant ancestors [B] rebuild reliable bloodlines

[C] fully use genetic information [D] achieve the claimed accuracy

29. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is____.

[A] disorganized data collection [B] overlapping database building

[C] excessive sample comparison [D] lack of patent evaluation

30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be____.

[A] Fors and Againsts of DNA Testing [B] DNA Testing and Its problems

[C] DNA Testing outside the lab [D] Lies behind DNA Testing

**Text 3**

The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. progress in both area is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for

promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that it is, because new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radical higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. Not long ago, with the country entering a recessing and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, The U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of primary cause of the poor U.S. economic performance. Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts—a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

More recently, while examing housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work.

What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. After all, that's how education got started. When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

As education improved, humanity's productivity potential increased as well, they could in turn afford more education. This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance. Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. A lack of formal education, however, doesn't constrain the ability of the developing world's workforce to substantially improve productivity to the forested future. On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the important of education in poor countries____.

[A] is subject groundless doubts

[B] has fallen victim of bias

[C] is conventional downgraded

[D] has been overestimated

32. It is stated in paragraph 1 that construction of a new education system____.

[A] challenges economists and politicians

[B] takes efforts of generations

[C] demands priority from the government

[D] requires sufficient labor force

33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces is that____.

[A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined

[B] the Japanese workforce is more productive

[C] the U.S. workforce has a better education

[D] the U.S. workforce is more organize

34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged____.

[A] when people had enough time

[B] prior to better ways of finding food

[C] when people on longer went hung

[D] as a result of pressure on government

35. According to the last paragraph, development of education____.

[A] results directly from competitive environments

[B] does not depend on economic performance

[C] follows improved productivity

[D] cannot afford political changes

**Text 4**

The most thoroughly studied in the history of the New World are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much important attached to intellectual pursuits" According to many other books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally mean to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church—important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New world circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

The early setters of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts church in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like john Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. There men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be

analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope—all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churched.

Meanwhile, many settles had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion. "Our main end was to catch fish."

36. The author holds that in the seventeenth-century New England____.

[A] Puritan tradition dominated political life

[B] intellectual interests were encouraged

[C] Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors

[D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment

37. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders____.

[A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history

[B] brought with them the culture of the Old World

[C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life

[D] were obsessed with religious innovations

38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay____.

[A] were famous in the New World for their writings

[B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs

[C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World

[D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often____.

[A] influenced by superstitions

[B] troubled with religious beliefs

[C] puzzled by church sermons

[D] frustrated with family earnings

40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England____.

[A] were mostly engaged in political activities

[B] were motivated by an illusory prospect

[C] came from different intellectual backgrounds

[D] left few formal records for later reference

## Part B

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45 choose the most suitable one from the list A～G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.(10 points)*

Coinciding with the groundbreaking theory of biological evolution proposed by British naturalist Charles Darwin in the 1860s, British social philosopher Herbert Spencer put forward his own theory of biological and cultural evolution. Spencer argued that all worldly phenomena, including human societies, changed over time, advancing toward perfection.(41)_____.

American social scientist Lewis Henry Morgan introduced another theory of cultural evolution in the late 1800s. Morgan, along with Tylor, was one of the founders of modern anthropology. In his work, he attempted to show how all aspects of culture changed together in the evolution of societies.(42)_____.

In the early 1900s in North America, German-born American anthropologist Franz Boas developed a new theory of culture known as historical particularism. Historical particularism, which emphasized the uniqueness of all cultures, gave new direction to anthropology. (43)_____.

Boas felt that the culture of any society must be understood as the result of a unique history and not as one of many cultures belonging to a broader evolutionary stage or type of culture.(44)_____.

Historical particularism became a dominant approach to the study of culture in American anthropology, largely through the influence of many students of Boas. But a number of anthropologists in the early 1900s also rejected the particularist theory of culture in favor of diffusionism. Some attributed virtually every important cultural achievement to the inventions of a few, especially gifted peoples that, according to diffusionists, then spread to other cultures.(45)_____.

Also in the early 1900s, French sociologist Emile Durkheim developed a theory of culture that would greatly influence anthropology. Durkheim proposed that religious beliefs functioned to reinforce social solidarity. An interest in the relationship between the function of society and culture—known as functionalism—became a major theme in European, and especially British, anthropology.

[A] Other anthropologists believed that cultural innovations, such as inventions, had a single origin and passed from society to society. This theory was known as diffusionism.

[B] In order to study particular cultures as completely as possible, Boas became skilled in linguistics, the study of languages, and in physical anthropology, the study of human biology and anatomy.

[C] He argued that human evolution was characterized by a struggle he called the "survival of the fittest," in which weaker races and societies must eventually be replaced by stronger, more advanced races and societies.

[D] They also focused on important rituals that appeared to preserve a people's social structure, such as initiation ceremonies that formally signify children's entrance into adulthood.

[E] Thus, in his view, diverse aspects of culture, such as the structure of families, forms of marriage, categories of kinship, ownership of property, forms of government, technology, and systems of food production, all changed as societies evolved.

[F] Supporters of the theory viewed culture as a collection of integrated parts that work together to keep a society functioning.

[G] For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W.J.Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. In fact, all of these cultural developments occurred separately at different times in many parts of the world.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2.(10 points)*

There is a marked difference between the education which every one gets from living with others and the deliberate educating of the young. In the former case the education is incidental; it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. (46)It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience; but this effect is not a part of its original motive. Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers and to ward off evil influences, family life in the desire to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity; systematic labor, for the most part, because of enslavement to others,etc. (47)Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world's work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

But in dealing with the young, the fact of association itself as an immediate human fact, gains in importance. (48)While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults. The need of traning is too evident and the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account. (49)Since our chief business with them is to enable

them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming the powers which will secure this ability. If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.

(50)We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education—that of direct tuition or schooling. In undeveloped social groups, we find very little formal teaching and training. These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps the adults loyal to their group.

## Section Ⅲ Writing

### Part A

51. **Directions:**

Restrictions on the use of plastic bags have not been so successful in some regions. "White pollution" is still going on. Write a letter to the editor(s) of your local newspaper to

1）give your opinions briefly and

2）make two or three suggestions

You should write about 100 words.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** need to write the address.

### Part B

52. **Directions:**

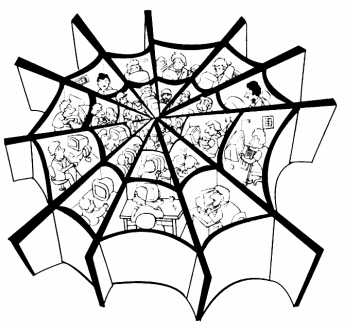
1）In your essay, you should

2）describe the drawing briefly,

3）explain its intended meaning, and then

give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSHWER SHEET 2.(20 points)



网络的"近"与"远"

# 参考答案与精解

## section I　Use of English

1.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“假设，猜想”； B 选项意为“考虑、参考”； C 选项意为“观察”；D 选项意为“想像”，本题横线处句子译文是“关于这个问题我们可以参考果蝇实验”，因此应选 B。

2.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项的 tend to 是固定搭配，意为“有某种倾向；有……的趋势”，符合题意。因此应选 A。

3.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“更瘦的；更稀薄的”，B 选项意为“更稳定的”；C 选项意为“更明亮的”；D 选项意为“更暗淡的”。本题横线处句子译文是“比较暗的灯泡会亮得更久一些”，因此应选 D。

4.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“趋向，倾向”；B 选项意为“优势，有利条件”；C 选项意为“倾向，爱好”；D 选项意为“优先权”。本题横线处句子译文是“不过分聪明反而是有利的”，因此应选 B。

5.【答案】C

【解析】选择本题的依据是前文，大意是越聪明的生物寿命越短，我们可以得出这样的结论“智能是一种昂贵的选择（需要付出代价）。”A 选项意为“坚持”；B 选项意为“总结，概括”；C 选项意为“结果就是……”；D 选项意为“拿出，提出”。由上知只有 C 选项符合题意。

6.【答案】A

【解析】固定搭配。slow off the starting line 意为“落后于起跑线”，符合题意。其他的三项均搭配不当。故选 A。

7.【答案】D

【解析】根据题意，学习是一个循序渐进的过程。A 选项意为“难以置信的”；B 选项意为“自发的，自然产生的”；C 选项意为“必然的”；D 选项意为“逐步的，渐进的”。只有 D 符合文意。

8.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“打架，战斗，斗志”；B 选项意为“怀疑，疑惑”；C 选项意为“停止”；D 选项意为“想，思索，认为”。本题横线处句子译文是“很显然它们学会的其中的一件事就是什么时候该停下来”，由上可知应选 C。

9.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“无形的”；B 选项意为“有限的”；C 选项意为“模糊的，不确定

的”；D 选项意为“不同的”。由后文判断，本题横线处句子译文是“有限的智能有一个适应值吗？”故选 B。

10.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“向上”；B 选项意为“向前”；C 选项意为“后来”；D 选项意为“向后”。根据后文“我们留下的”可知，本题横线处句子译文是“留恋地回首瞥一眼”，由此可知应选 D。

11.【答案】D

【解析】本题只有 D 选项符合题意，the real costs of our own intelligence 意为“我们智力的真正成本。”

12.【答案】B

【解析】B 选项“在……心中”是正确搭配。

13.【答案】C

【解析】C 选项符合文意，perform on somebody 意为“在某人身上执行”。

14.【答案】D

【解析】由题意知，此处是一个插入语。由上下文判断，此句话是举猫的例子来说明情况。A 选项意为“偶然”；B 选项意为“相反”；C 选项意为“像往常一样”；D 选项意为“例如”，只有 D 选项符合题意。

15.【答案】A

【解析】本题应选 A 选项“if”，横线处句子译文是“如果动物们管理实验室”，符合题意。

16.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“缓和”；B 选项意为“战胜，克服”；C 选项意为“决定, 确定”；D 选项意为“到达”。本题横线处句子译文是“它们会通过对我们的测试来确定我们的忍耐限度”，因此应选 C。

17.【答案】B

【解析】本题 B 选项 for“为了”符合题意，此时横线处句子译文是“它们会设法决定人类智商的真正用途”。

18.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“最重要，首先”；B 选项意为“毕竟”；C 选项意为“然而”；D 选项意为“否则”。本题横线处句子译文是“最重要的是，他们希望研究一个基本的问题”，由上可知 A 选项是正确的。

19.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“基础的，基本的”；B 选项意为“全面的，广泛的，能充分理解的”；C 选项意为“相等的”；D 选项意为“敌对的”。本题横线处句子译文是“他们希望研究一个基本的问题”，由上可知应选 A。

20.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“偶然”；B 选项意为“及时”；C 选项意为“迄今为止”；D 选项意为“更好的是”。本题横线处句子译文是“迄今为止，这个问题还未得出肯定的结论”，选项中只有 C 选项符合题意。

## 全文参考译文

有关动物智能的研究总会使我想知道，人类究竟有多聪明。关于这个问题我们可以参考果蝇实验，该实验的文章刊载在周二版的科学时代杂志中，作者是 Carl Zimmer。在这个实验中，那些受过训练的果蝇比普通果蝇更聪明，但寿命往往更短。这表明比较暗的灯泡会亮得更久一些，也就是说不过分聪明反而是有利的。

这个实验的结果表明，智能是一种代价昂贵的选择。它需要花费更多的保养费，燃烧更多的燃料才能缓慢地从起点出发，因为它依靠学习——一种渐进的过程——而不是本能。很多其他的物种也能学习，并且很显然它们学会的其中一件事就是什么时候该停下来。

有限的智能有一个适应值吗？这是该项新的研究背后所存在的问题。我喜欢这个问题。它含蓄地提出我们拥有智能的真正代价是什么，而不是留恋地回首瞥一眼我们留在智商尘埃中的所有物种。我所见过的所有动物都会谨记这一点。

有关动物智商的研究也使我想知道，如果动物们有机会的话，它们会在人类身上做什么实验呢？例如，每个有主人的猫正在进行小规模的操作性条件反射的研究。我相信，如果动物们管理实验室，它们会通过对我们的测试来确定我们的忍耐限度、忠诚度和对地形的记忆力。它们会努力去判断人类智商真正的用途，而不只是研究智商的高低。最重要的是，它们希望研究一个基本的问题：人类真的了解他们所居住的世界吗？迄今为止，这个问题还未得出肯定的结论。

# Section II　Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】C

【解析】依据第一段我们得知，我们不费心思地得到习惯，将我们的大脑设置成自动驾驶状态，放松地进入惯例的、无意识的舒适之中。Wordsworth 对于习惯的观点是负面的，认为习惯是一种 mindless，即“不是选择，而是习惯支配着不会思考的兽群。”由此可知 C 选项正确。

22.【答案】D

【解析】此题可依据第二段内容，大意为：大脑研究者们发现，当我们有意识地形成新的习惯时，我们就开创了平行的，但又相互关联的道路。我们甚至还能创造全新的脑细胞，这能使我们思想的列车跳跃到新颖的、创新的轨道上。以上说明可以引导并影响习惯的形成，备选项中只有 guided 有“引导”的意思，因此选 D。

23.【答案】A

【解析】本文的第三段说一旦那些旧惯例的轨迹被磨成怪兽，它们就停留在那了。相反，当我们慎重地将新的习惯深深植入心中时，这些新的习惯就会创造出相似的道路，而且能绕过那些旧的道路。由上可知只有 A 选项最接近 rut 的意思，即“车辙，常轨，定例，惯

例”。

24.【答案】D

【解析】本题首先利用“Dawna Markova”定位到第四段，分析首句 The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder “革新所需要的第一样东西，就是一种对于好奇的着迷。”便可得出答案，且随后接着讲“做了一个决定意味着扼杀了其他所有的可能性，优秀的具有革新精神的思想家总是探寻许多可能性的。”这些都可以推出 D 选项为答案。

25.【答案】A

【解析】本题利用 Ryan 以及 standard testing 可以定位到最后一段第一句 The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought.“目前标准化测试主要强调分析和程序这两种方式，也就是说，我们中很少有人会本能地使用创新和合作的思维方式。”而且她认为这打破了美国信念体系里的主要规则，造成了平庸，由此可见 Ryan 认为标准化测试阻碍了人们的创新，自然也阻碍了新习惯的形成，故选 A。

## 全文参考译文

习惯是件有趣的事。我们不费心思地得到它们，将我们的大脑设置成自动驾驶状态，放松地进入惯例的、无意识的舒适之中。“不是选择，而是习惯支配着不会思考的兽群。”十九世纪 William Wordsworth 这样说到。在不断变化的 21 世纪，即使是“习惯”这个词语也有负面的含义。

因此，在同一篇文章中谈论习惯的创造力和创新似乎有些背道而驰。但大脑研究者们发现，当我们有意识地形成新的习惯时，我们就开创了平行的，但又相互关联的道路。我们甚至还能创造全新的脑细胞，这能使我们的思想列车跳跃到新颖的、创新的轨道上。

不过，无须为努力改掉旧习惯而烦恼。一旦那些旧惯例的轨迹被磨成怪兽，它们就停留在那了。相反，当我们慎重地将新的习惯深深植入心中时，这些新的习惯就会创造出相似的道路，而且能绕过那些旧的道路。

“创新首先需要的就是伴有奇迹的魅力，”Downa Markova 说到。她是《敞开的心灵》的作者，她还补充说：“但是我们被教育要学会‘决定’，正像我们的总裁称呼他自己为‘决策者’”。然而，做决定意味着除了保留一个外，其他所有的可能性都被扼杀了。而一位优秀的有创新性的思考者总是探索在其他方面的多种可能性。”

她又说，我们所有人都是在以自己并不了解的方式来处理问题。在 20 世纪 60 年代末期，根据研究人员所述，人类生来就具有应对挑战的能力，主要表现在四个方面：分析、程序、联系（或者合作）和创新。然而在青春期，大脑关闭了那些能力中的一半，只保留了思维方式。在生命的最初十年左右的时间里，这些思维方式看来是最珍贵的。

目前对标准化测试的强调突出了分析和程序，这意味着很少有人运用创新和合作的思维方式。《今年我将……》一书的作者，Morkova 女士的商业合伙人 M. J. Ran 说，“这打破了美国人信仰体系中的主要规则——任何人都能做到”，“这是一个我们一直铭记在心的谎言，而且它鼓励了共性。了解你所擅长的事物并且完善它，这样才能创造卓越。”这就是培养新的习惯的原因。

## Text 2

26.【答案】A

【解析】本文的前二段指出，只需花 30 美元就可在本地药房买套亲子鉴定工具；自从不需要处方即可购买之后，过去的几年中已经有 6 万多人购买了 PTK。意思都是在说很容易买到 PTK，故选 A。

27.【答案】C

【解析】本文第三段说，被收养的孩子可以通过亲子鉴定和亲属关系鉴定来找到和他具有血缘关系的亲属。C 选项表达的正是这个意思。

28.【答案】D

【解析】根据第五段的内容，那些声称正在做祖先鉴定的人们所宣扬的（祖先鉴定）精确度其实是错的。由此可推知应选 D。

29.【答案】A

【解析】本文末段说，商业基因鉴定只是相当于将样本与收集的数据做个比较。一些公司使用的数据库并不依赖于系统的数据收集，而是把不同研究机构收集的信息合在一起。这就意味着处理数据的公司不同，所用的 DNA 数据库也会不同。这表明商业基因鉴定面临的一个问题是数据收集的紊乱。故选 A。

30.【答案】B

【解析】读完这篇文章，我们知道它主要讲述了 DNA 测试和它存在的问题，即 B 选项。

### 全文参考译文

了解自己孩子的父亲是明智的。但是如今的男人能够增进做父亲的智慧，或者至少能够确定他是孩子的父亲。他所需要做的就是花上 30 美元在本地药房买套亲子鉴定工具，然后再花 120 美元来购买鉴定结果。

自从不需要处方即可购买之后，过去的几年中已经有 6 万多人购买了 PTK。这个信息来自遗传基因公司的首席运营官 Doug Fog。该公司制造在柜台出售的全套亲子鉴定工具。超过 24 家公司直接向公众提供基因检测，价格在几百美元到 2500 美元之间。

被收养的孩子可以通过亲子鉴定和亲属关系鉴定来找到和他具有血缘关系的亲属，最近这种鉴定惹怒了很多系谱学家，但为那些为探寻一个家族的祖藉提供亲子鉴定的公司提供了支持。

多数鉴定需要通过采集口腔里的唾液来收集细胞，然后将样本送到公司。所有的鉴定都需要有一个潜在的、与被测的 DNA 相比较的对比者。

但是一些观察人员对此持怀疑态度。“那些声称正在做祖先鉴定的人们所宣扬的（祖先鉴定）精确度其实是错的，”纽约大学的社会学家 Trey Duster 说到。他指出，就在几个世纪以前，一些州中每个人都有很多祖先编排方式。然而，多数的祖先鉴定只考虑了一个单独的谱系，或者是从父系那里遗传来的 Y 染色体，或者只是从母系那里遗传来的线粒体的 DNA。这种 DNA 只能显示出一两个祖先的遗传信息。即便如此，举例来说，在三代人之前人们就有六个曾祖父母，或者四代人之前有十四个曾曾祖父母。

评论家们也争议说，商业基因鉴定只是相当于将样本与收集的数据做个比较。一些公

司使用的数据库并不依赖于系统的数据收集，而是把不同研究机构收集的信息合在一起。这就意味着处理数据的公司不同，所用的 DNA 数据库也会不同。另外，一个公司使用的鉴定亲属关系的电脑程序可能被申请了专利，因此不受同级评审或者外界评估的影响。

**Text 3**

31.【答案】D

【解析】本文的第一段主要讲述那种为了促进贫困国家的经济迅速发展，将教育作为最优先考虑的事情的传统观点是错误的。由此可推断，作者认为在贫困国家教育的重要性被高估了。D 选项正是这个意思。

32.【答案】B

【解析】我们依据第一段的内容可知，新的教育体制使我们觉得幸运，即让足够的人接受教育来提高经济绩效，但这需要两或三代人的努力。一家研究机构的研究成果表明，每个国家的工人都可以在工作上得到培训以获得更高的生产力，最终结果就是从根本上获得更高的生活标准。因此可推出建立新的教育体系在当前是不可能的，这种建立需要几代人的努力才能实现。故选 B。

33.【答案】B

【解析】根据第二段，我们可知，美国的劳动力因为缺乏教育而受到嘲笑，这也是美国经济绩效不佳的主要原因之一。在汽车装配生产率方面，日本占据着并且仍然保持着世界领先地位。然而调查显示，美国本田、尼桑和丰田工厂的生产率大约是日本同类工厂生产率的 95%，这是美国工人在工作中获得培训的结果。由此可推出，日本和美国劳动力的主要区别是日本的劳动力更多产，故应选 B。

34.【答案】C

【解析】由 our ancestors 可将题目定位在第四段，该段为了探讨教育与经济发展的关系，回顾了教育是如何开始的，并引用了祖先的例子：When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 yesrs ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things. "一万年前当我们的祖先还在狩猎和采集野果时，除了寻找食物他们没有时间想其他的东西。只有当人类能够更高效地获取食物时，才有时间做其他的事情。"由此可见，只有人们填饱了肚子才会有心发展教育，故 C 选项为正确答案。A 选项为强干扰项，文中虽然几次提到时间，但都是指有足够的时间寻找食物来填饱肚子。B 选项与原文意思相悖，D 选项文章中没有涉及。

35.【答案】C

【解析】本文的末段指出，缺乏正规教育并没有限制发展中国家的劳动力提高生产力。正相反，在提高生产力方面所受到的束缚解释了那里的教育为什么没有像它应该发展的那样快。由上可推知，提高生产力优先于发展教育。故选 C。

## 全文参考译文

经济学家和政治家们普便误解了贫困国家的正规教育和经济发展之间的关系。对这些

贫困国家和其他所有国家来说，这两个领域的进步无疑是社会、政治和智力获得发展的必要前提。然而，那种为了促进贫困国家经济迅速发展，将教育作为最优先考虑的事情之一的传统观点是错误的。新的教育体制使我们觉得幸运，即让足够的人接受教育来提高经济绩效，但这需要两或三代人的努力。一家研究机构的研究成果表明，每个国家的工人都可以在工作上得到培训以获得更高的生产力，最终结果就是从根本上获得更高的生活标准。

具有讽刺意味的是，这种想法首先出现在美国。不久之前，该国的经济步入衰退，日本的经济也达到泡沫前的顶峰。美国的劳动力因为缺乏教育而受到嘲笑，这也是美国经济绩效不佳的主要原因之一。在汽车装配生产率方面，日本占据着并且仍然保持着世界领先地位。然而调查显示，美国本田、尼桑和丰田工厂的生产率大约是日本同类工厂生产率的95%，这是美国工人在工作中获得培训的结果。

最近在检验住宅建筑时，研究人员发现在休斯顿和德克萨斯，尽管建筑行业的工作很复杂，但没受过教育的、不会讲英语的墨西哥工人总是能达到最优劳动生产率的标准。

教育和经济发展之间的真正关系是什么？即使政府没有强行干预，我们也不得不怀疑持续的经济增长促进了教育的发展。毕竟，那是教育开始的原因。当我们的祖先在一万年前还是猎人和采集者时，除了寻找食物外，他们没有时间去思考其他更多的事情。只有当人类开始用更有效率的方法来获取食物时，他们才有时间去做其他的事情。

当教育提高了人类的生产潜能，他们反过来又能提供更多的教育。对于高经济绩效所需求的复杂政治体制来说，教育水平的日益提高可能是必要的，但不是充分的条件。因此，如果不进行政治变革，贫困国家也许就不可能摆脱他们的困境。这种政治变革只有在更广泛地普及正规教育的基础上才可能实现。然而，缺乏正规教育并没有限制发展中国家的劳动力提高未来生产力的能力。正相反，在提高生产力方面所受到的束缚解释了那里的教育为什么没有像它应该发展的那样快。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】B

【解析】依据本文第一段可得知，十七世纪新英格兰的牧师和政治领导人对新世界的历史研究得最透彻。再由美国标准哲学史的记载，在美洲殖民地的其他地方，没有人认为追求知识非常重要。根据一些书籍和文章中所载内容可知，新英格兰的统治者们在美国的精神生活中确定了基本的主题，并且优先发展了逐渐显露出来的，占据主流的清教徒传统。由此可知，作者认为在 17 世纪的新英格兰，知识的重要性得到了加强。因此选 B。

37.【答案】B

【解析】由“we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New world circumstances.”可推出，承载着欧洲文化的最初到达的清教徒适应了新世界的环境。因此第二段中暗示出新到达英格兰的人带来旧世界的文化。故选 B。

38.【答案】D

【解析】本文第三段的内容指出，在那里人们大量地写作和出版，对新世界和旧世界的读者都产生了影响，还在新英格兰创造出新的知识环境。据此可推知应选 D。

39.【答案】A

【解析】本文末段指出，多数的新英格兰人都未受过良好的教育，他们的思想常常带有

传统的迷信特质。关于 John Dane 的故事表明受教育较少的新英格兰人常常受到迷信的影响。据此可知 A 选项为正确选项。

40.【答案】C

【解析】本篇文章的主要思想是，新英格兰的早期定居者有政客、牧师、裁缝和渔民，因此可知早期定居者的背景多种多样。故选 C。

### 全文参考译文

十七世纪新英格兰的牧师和政治领导人对新世界的历史研究得最透彻。根据美国标准哲学史的记载，在美洲殖民地的其他地方没有人认为追求知识非常重要。根据很多书籍和文章中所载内容可知，新英格兰的统治者们在美国的精神生活中确定了基本的主题，并且优先发展了逐渐显露出来的，占据主流的清教徒传统。

对于新到达英格兰的人来说，采用这种方式通常意味着以清教徒神学上的革新，还有他们对教会所具有的独特思想（这是我们不可以忽视的重要的主题）作为开始。与我们对南部精神生活的考察相一致，我们可以认为承载着欧洲文化的最初到达的清教徒适应了新世界的环境。在追求对文明和艺术鉴别力的广泛理解的理想方面，新英格兰殖民地是众多场景中重要的一个。

马萨诸塞湾的早期定居者包括那些在英格兰受到良好的教育，并且深受影响的人。除了九十个左右的博学的牧师外——他们在 1629 年后的十年内到达了马萨诸塞教堂，还有像 John Winthrop 这样的政治领导人。在去波士顿之前，John Winthrop 是受过教育的绅士、律师和官员。在那里人们大量地写作和出版，对新世界和旧世界的读者都产生了影响，还在新英格兰创造出渴求知识的氛围。

然而我们不该忘记，多数的新英格兰人都未受过良好的教育。附庸者和仆人就不必说了，少数的手艺工人和农夫任由那些文学作品分析，他们的思想常常带有传统的迷信特质。一位名叫 John Dane 的裁缝在十五世纪三十年代末移民，离开英格兰的理由是那里充满了各种迹象：性混乱、经济滑落和宗教。当他打开圣经时，所有这些都汇集在一起。他告诉父亲，当他看到第一行文字时圣经就决定了他的命运。他看到了充满魔力的句子：“离开他们，不触摸不洁的东西，我将是你的神，你将是我的子民。”人们不知道 Dane 对他在清教徒教堂听到的解释圣经的布道有何感想。

同时，就像一位牧师所了解的那样，很多移民的宗教信仰没有 Dane 那样强烈。他在海岸见到的移民嘲笑说他们不是为了宗教信仰来到新世界，“我们的主要目的就是捕鱼。”

## Part B

41.【答案】C

【解析】选择此题要结合上下文意思，在第一段中提到了 Herbert Spencer 的生物和文化进化理论，还有 Darwin 的生物进化论。我们都知道生物界的适者生存是由 Darwin 提出的，而这里说人类社会的进化也有适者生存这一特征。C 选项是说，世间的所有现象，包括人类社会，都在随着时间的推移而发生着改变，朝着完善的方向发展。人类的进化具有竞争的特征，他将这称之为“适者生存”。在这种竞争中，处于弱势的种族和社会最终会被更强

大、更先进的种族和社会所取代。由上可知此处选 C 是最恰当的。

42.【答案】E

【解析】首先在第二段中提到了在 Morgen 的著作中，他试图说明在社会进化中文化的各个方面是如何共同改变的。再看 E 选项的内容，在 Morgen 看来，当社会在发展变化时，文化的不同方面，比如家庭结构、婚姻的形式、亲属关系的种类、财产的所有权、政府的构成、科技、还有食品生产体制，所有这一切都会随之发生变化。由上可知 E 选项是正确的。

43.【答案】A

【解析】本文的第一个选项主要是说，其他的人类学家认为文化变革，例如发明创造，有着单独的起源，并且在社会之间传递。这种理论被称为文化传播论。此选项内容里讲到了“其他的人类学家”和“文化传播论”，并且此二点在前面都提到过，因此 A 选项与题意吻合。

44.【答案】B

【解析】由第三段中的“uniqueness of all cultures”，可推知该项中的“he”指的就是 Franz Boas。而 B 选项内容是说，为了尽可能全方面地研究特殊文化，Boas 精通多种学科的知识，如语言学、体质人类学、人类生物学和解剖学。由此可知应选 B 选项。

45.【答案】G

【解析】本文前面提到过历史特殊论和文化传播论，经分析可知，这是在对两种不同的观点进行比较。而 G 选项在表述，由于缺乏信息，英国人类学家 Grafton Elliot 和 W. J. Perry 错误地提出，农业、陶器制造和冶金都起源于古埃及并且传播到世界各地。实际上，所有这些文化发展是在不同的时间分别出现在世界的各个地方。因此 G 选项所表达的内容就是对前面观点的补充，故选 G。

## 全文参考译文

十九世纪六十年代，Charles Darwin 提出了生物进化论。与这一极富创造力的理论相符的是，英国的社会哲学家 Herbert Spencer 提出了他自己的生物和文化进化理论。Spencer 认为，世间的所有现象，包括人类社会，都在随着时间的推移而发生着改变，朝着完善的方向发展。他还认为，人类的进化具有竞争的特征，他将这称之为“适者生存”。在这种竞争中，处于弱势的种族和社会最终会被更强大、更先进的种族和社会所取代。

在十九世纪末期，美国社会科学家 Lewis Henly Morgan 提出了另外一种文化进化论。Morgan，还有 Tyler，是现代人类学的创立者之一。在 Morgen 的著作中，他试图说明在社会进化中文化的各个方面是如何共同改变的。在他看来，当社会在发展变化时，文化的不同方面，比如家庭结构、婚姻的形式、亲属关系的种类、财产的所有权、政府的构成、科技、还有食品生产体制，所有这一切都会随之发生变化。

在二十世纪早期的北美洲，出生于德国的美籍人类学家 Fraz Boas 创立了一种新的文化理论，名为历史特殊论。这种理论强调了所有文化的独特性，给人类学以新的指导。其他的人类学家认为文化变革，例如发明创造，有着单独的起源，并且在社会之间传递。这种理论被称为文化传播论。

Boas 认为任何社会的文化都必须被理解为某一独特历史的成果，而不能理解成多种文化中的一个。这种历史属于一个更宽广的进化阶段或者文化的种类。为了尽可能全方面地

研究特殊文化，Boas 精通于多种学科的知识，如语言学、体质人类学、人类生物学和解剖学。

在美国的人类学中，历史特殊论成为研究文化的主要方法，这很大程度上要归因于 Boas 学生的影响。但是在二十世纪早期，许多的人类学家赞同文化传播论，而排斥文化特殊论。实质上，根据文化传播论，一些人将所有重要的文化成就归功于一些人，特别是有天份的人的发明创造，然后再将这些文化成就传播给其他的文化。例如，由于信息缺乏，英国人类学家 Grafton Elliot Smith 和 W. J. Perry 错误地提出，农业、陶器制造和冶金都起源于古埃及并且传播到世界各地。实际上，所有这些文化发展是在不同的时间分别出现在世界的各个地方。

还是在二十世纪早期，法国社会学家 Emile Durkheim 发展出一种对人类学产生极大影响的文化理论。他提出，宗教信仰发挥了促进社会稳定的作用。社会功能和文化功能之间的利益关系——称之为实用主义，在欧洲，尤其是在英国的人类学中成为一个主要的理论。

## Part C

46.【译文】可以毫不夸张地说，对于任何社会制度价值的衡量，主要是在于其对丰富和完善人生经验所起的作用，但是这种作用并不是该制度最初动机的一部分。

47.【译文】人们只是逐步才认识到制度的这一副产品，而将这种作用视为实施这种制度的一个指导性因素的过程则更加缓慢。

48.【译文】在我们和年轻人接触的时候，虽然容易忽略我们的行为对他们性情的影响，但是也不像与成年人打交道那么简单。

49.【译文】既然我们对年轻人的主要职责是让他们参与共同生活，我们就不得不考虑这样一个问题：我们是否还在形成使他们具有这种能力的力量。

50.【译文】因而我们可以在上面所考虑的宽泛的教育过程之中区别出一种比较正规的教育，也就是直接的教导或学校教育。

### 全文参考译文

每个人在从和别人共同生活中所得到的教育和对年轻人进行的有意识的教育，这两者之间有着明显的区别。在前一种情况下，教育是偶然的，这种教育是自然的、重要的，但它并不是人们联合的确切的理由。可以毫不夸张地说，对于任何社会制度价值的衡量，主要是在于其对丰富和完善人生经验所起的作用，但是这种作用并不是该制度最初动机的一部分。例如宗教的联合始于希望取得统治力量的恩赐和避开罪恶的影响；家庭生活始于希望满足各种欲望和使家庭永垂不朽；在极大程度上，有系统的劳动是因为要奴役别人等。人们只是逐步才认识到制度的这一副产品，而将这种作用视为实施这种制度的一个指导性因素的过程则更加缓慢。即使在今天，在我们的工业生活中除了某些勤奋和节俭的价值观念以外，促使世间工作得以进行的人类联合的各种形式的理智和情感的反应，和物质的产品比较起来，所受到的关注要少得多。

但是在对待年轻人时，作为直接的人生事实，联合这一事实本身就显得非常重要。在我们和年轻人接触的时候，虽然容易忽略我们的行为对他们性情的影响，但是也不像与成

年人打交道那么简单。训练的需要太明显了，他们的态度和习惯亟需改变，以至完全无法考虑这些后果。既然我们对年轻人的主要职责是让他们参与共同生活，我们就不得不考虑这样一个问题：我们是否还在形成使他们具有这种能力的力量。人类认识到各种制度的最终价值在于它对人类的特殊影响。如果人类在这种认识中有所前进，我们可以相信，这个启示主要是通过和年轻人相处学到的。

因而我们可以在上面所考虑的宽泛的教育过程之中区别出一种比较正规的教育，也就是直接的教导或学校教育。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

51. 参考范文

Dear Editors,

Recently I read an article about the use of plastic bags in your newspaper. In my opinion, restrictions on the use of plastic bags are so significant that every one should give it attention, and the following actions can be taken.

First of all, the chief thing that should be done is to stop offering free disposable plastic bags. Besides, raise the price of plastic bags in department stores or supermarkets, therefore customers will get them in terms of their requirement and not squander them any more. At last, develop new packaging stuffs beneficial to environmental protection, such as clothing bags, to replace them.

I hope that the above suggestions will be helpful and I would continue paying attention to it so as to propose more practical recommendations.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

### Part B

52. 参考范文

**Relationship between human and Internet**

Just as what we have seen in the portrayal, the Internet looks like a big spider network that makes millions of individuals, government agencies, libraries, schools, universities and businesses link together. With the arrival of the Internet, the way of people's traditional life and thinking is undergoing great influence and changing a lot.

The cartoon is so impressive that we can observe from it the current relationship between human and Internet. In the first place, internet can expand our living space and bring great conveniences to us, for no matter where we are, in home, office or school, we can communicate with each other and complete our assignment. In the second place, the normal life of some people, especially young people, is disturbed by the Internet because they are too much addicted to

Internet. So they not only squander a lot of time on the Internet but influence their life and health also.

From the statements above I can say that how to make use of Internet correctly is a imperative thing that should be done. Although almost all information can be obtained on the Internet, we should not just stay at home and spare our face-to-face communication, and finally become hermit-like. Besides, we have to distinguish what are beneficial to us and what are not on the Internet so that we can become the real master of it.

# 2008 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is __1__ to say it anyway. He is that __2__ bird, a scientist who works independently __3__ any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not __4__ thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

__5__ he, however, might tremble at the __6__ of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only __7__ that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in __8__ are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, __9__ 12—15 points above the __10__ value of 100, and have contributed __11__ to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the __12__ of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, __13__. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, __14__ , have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been __15__ to social effects, such as a strong tradition of __16__ education. The latter was seen as a (an) __17__ of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately __18__. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has __19__ them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this __20__ state of affairs.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | [A] selected | [B] prepared | [C] obliged | [D] pleased |
| 2. | [A] unique | [B] particular | [C] special | [D] rare |
| 3. | [A] of | [B] with | [C] in | [D] against |
| 4. | [A] subsequently | [B] presently | [C] previously | [D] lately |
| 5. | [A] Only | [B] So | [C] Even | [D] Hence |
| 6. | [A] thought | [B] sight | [C] cost | [D] risk |
| 7. | [A] advises | [B] suggests | [C] protests | [D] objects |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | [A] progress | [B] fact | [C] need | [D] question |
| 9. | [A] attaining | [B] common | [C] mean | [D] calculating |
| 10. | [A] normal | [B] common | [C] mean | [D] total |
| 11. | [A] unconsciously | | [B] disproportionately | |
| | [C] indefinitely | | [D] unaccountably | |
| 12. | [A] missions | [B] fortunes | [C] interests | [D] careers |
| 13. | [A] affirm | [B] witness | [C] observe | [D] approve |
| 14. | [A] moreover | [B] therefore | [C] however | [D] meanwhile |
| 15. | [A] given up | [B] got over | [C] carried on | [D] put down |
| 16. | [A] assessing | [B] supervising | [C] administering | [D] valuing |
| 17. | [A] development | [B] origin | [C] consequence | [D]instrument |
| 18. | [A] linked | [B] integrated | [C] woven | [D] combined |
| 19. | [A] limited | [B] subjected | [C] converted | [D] directed |
| 20. | [A] paradoxical | [B] incompatible | [C] inevitable | [D] continuous |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C, or D Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.（40 points）*

**Text 1**

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affects the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that

women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family numbers, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress

[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men

[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress

[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women____.

[A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress

[B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress

[C] are more capable of avoiding stress

[D] are exposed to more stress

23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be____.

[A] domestic and temporary

[B] irregular and violent

[C] durable and frequent

[D] trivial and random

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck."(Line 5, Para.5) shows that____.

[A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money

[B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses

[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs

[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?

[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference

[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say

[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

**Text 2**

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1. 2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author （or his employer） to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses____.

[A] the background information of journal editing

[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports

[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers

[D] the traditional process of journal publication

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

[A] It criticizes government-funded research

[B] It introduces an effective means of publication
[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers
[D] It benefits scientific research considerably

28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that____.
[A] it provides an easier access to scientific results
[B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
[C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
[D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to____.
[A] cover the cost of its publication
[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it
[C] allow other online journals to use it freely
[D] complete the peer-review before submission

30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
[A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers
[B] A new mode of publication is emerging
[C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication
[D] Publication is rendered easier by online service

**Text 3**

In the early 1960s, Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height—5′9″ for men, 5′4″ for women—hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to____.

[A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players

[B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.

[C] compare different generations of NBA players

[D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players

32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?

[A] Genetic modification

[B] Natural environment

[C] Living standards

[D] Daily exercise

33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

[A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation

[B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture

[C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world

[D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood

34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future____.

[A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size

[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged

[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen

[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable

35. The text intends to tell us that____.

[A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern

[B] human height is becoming even more predictable

[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit

[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

**Text 4**

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God*: *George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to____.

[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past

[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days

[C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history

[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that____.

[A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research

[B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations
[C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life
[D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?
[A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery
[B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves
[C] His attitude towards slavery was complex
[D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?
[A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery
[B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote
[C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts
[D] Slavery wad regarded as a peculiar institution

40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his____.
[A] moral considerations
[B] military experience
[C] financial conditions
[D] political stand

## Part B

**Directions:**

*In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 poin*ts)

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41)_____

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42)_____. Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43)_____. Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraph by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in

your writing. (44)_____. These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revision.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that in unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote: "The A &P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45)_____.

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times—and then again—working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

[A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

[B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

[C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

[D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

[E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

[F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A & P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.

[G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree." (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kids gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said:"Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music." (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

# Section III Writing

## Part A

51. **Directions:**

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

1）make an apology, and

2）suggest a solution

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

## Part B

52. **Directions:**

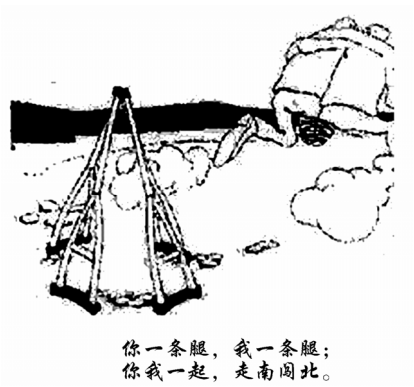
Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1）describe the drawing briefly,

2）explain its intended meaning, and then

3）give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)




# 参考答案与精解

## Section I Use of English

1.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为"挑选的，精选的"；B 选项意为"事先准备好的，愿意的"；C 选项意为"被迫的"；D 选项意为"高兴的，满意的"。由题意知，B 选项 be prepared to do sth 意为"愿意做某事"，符合题意。

2.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为"唯一的，独特的"；B 选项意为"特别的，特殊的"；C 选项意为"特殊的，特别的"；D 选项意为"稀有的，罕见的"。根据题意知，Cochran 是稀有的"敢说"的人，rare bird 是固定搭配，意为"稀有的人"，故选 D。

3.【答案】A

【解析】本题考查的是固定搭配，independently of 意为“独立于”。故选 A。

4.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“后来，随后”；B 选项意为“现在，目前”；C 选项意为“在那以前”；D 选项意为“近来，最近”。而“actually”一词表明了本句是现在和以前对疾病看法的对比。很明显此题答案应选 C。

5.【答案】C

【解析】结合上下句意可知，横线处是一个表示递进关系的副词，备选项中只有 C 选项的“Even”为程度副词，有递进关系。

6.【答案】A

【解析】结合文意可知，此处应是“一想到他即将做什么”。at the thought of 意为“一想起”；at the sight of 意为“一看见”；at the cost of 意为“以……为代价”；at the risk of 意为“冒……的风险”。因此选 A 选项最恰当。

7.【答案】B

【解析】由题意知，本题应是“他建议……”，而 suggest 后是直接加 that 从句的。由上可知应选 B。

8.【答案】D

【解析】由题意知，此短语修饰的主语是“The group”，D 选项 in question 意为“考虑之中的，正在被讨论的”，符合题意；in progress 意为“正在发生”；in fact 意为“事实上”；in need 意为“在贫困中的”。

9.【答案】B

【解析】备选项中只有 B 选项的动词“score”即“记分，打分”，能与动词宾语“12—15 points”搭配，故选 B。

10.【答案】C

【解析】“mean”意为“平均的”，由文意知，这种比较一般是和平均值进行比较。因此 C 选项与题意吻合。

11.【答案】B

【解析】本题选项处主要是说 the group 所作出的贡献，A 选项意为“失去知觉地，无意地”；B 选项意为“不成比例地，不相称地”；C 选项意为“（时间）无限期地”；D 选项意为“莫名其妙地，不负责任地”。很明显只有 B 选项可以修饰 the group，表示贡献比例非常大。

12.【答案】D

【解析】根据题意可知，这里 as 引导的状语从句是对 the group 贡献很大的补充说明。换句话说，他们都是职场上的精英。故选 D。

13.【答案】A

【解析】本题中动词的主语是 the career。A 选项意为“断言，确信”；B 选项意为“目击”；C 选项意为“观察，观测”；D 选项意为“赞成，通过”。经分析可知 A 选项符合题意。

14.【答案】C

【解析】结合前后句可知，此处应填一个表转折的词，因此应选 C 选项的 however。

15.【答案】D

【解析】固定搭配，put down to 意为“归因于”。

16.【答案】D

【解析】此题可用代入法，只有 D 选项代入是 tradition of valuing education，意为“重视教育的传统”，而其他选项代入均不通顺。故选 D。

17.【答案】C

【解析】C 项的 consequence 意为“结果”，符合题意。

18.【答案】A

【解析】Dr. Cochran 的观点是 intelligence 和 diseases 是相关联的，再对四个选项进行分析。A 选项意为“关联的，联系的”；B 选项意为“融合的，综合的”；C 选项意为“交织在一起的”；D 选项意为“组合的，结合的”。A 选项最符合句意。

19.【答案】B

【解析】结合选项可推知，本句译文应是：这些有不同寻常历史的人易受独特的进化压力。而 subject to 意为“易受……的，使……经受”，符合题意。故选 B。

20.【答案】A

【解析】根据题意可知，state of affairs 说的就是 Dr. Cochran 所表达的一些人对 intelligence 和 diseases 的看法，他的观点是这些人在认识上处于自相矛盾的状态，即 A 选项，意为“自相矛盾的”；而 B 选项意为“彼此不相容的，不能共存的”；C 选项意为“不可避免的”；D 选项意为“连续不断的”，均不符合题意。

## Section II　Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21.【答案】A

【解析】根据题意可知，前两段的主旨句是“Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men.”因此“vulnerable”与“susceptible”同义。即答案为 A。

22.【答案】D

【解析】排除法，因为 Dr. Yehuda 研究指出“It's just that they(women) have so much more to cope with”。A 选项排除，本文没提到；B、C 选项与上相反，也排除；故只有 D 选项正确。

23.【答案】C

【解析】本题可以依据第四段第一句话，“I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature.”说明了女性所承受压力是“chronic or repeated”，而与它意思接近的是 C 选项中的“durable and frequent”。因此应选 C。

24.【答案】B

【解析】结合上下文可知，Alvarez 在说“I lived from paycheck to paycheck”之前，表达了自己的压力包括“…pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt.”据此可推知这句

话表达的是工资“入不敷出”。B 选项正是表达的这个意思。

25.【答案】D

【解析】读完整篇文章，我们知道全文讲解的是人所面临的压力，而且性别不同，所承受的压力也会不同。并且着重阐述女性承受了比男性更多的压力。由此可推知最恰当的标题应是 D 选项。

**Text 2**

26.【答案】D

【解析】对全文进行分析可知，文章先讲述了期刊出版以前是怎样的，后来又是怎样的，文中的“change”一词值得注意，而 D 选项中“traditional”也强调了过去。由此可知应选 D。

27.【答案】C

【解析】在本文的第二段中提到了 OECD 的报告，由于网络的介入，再结合“change”一词，可知出版社以前的情况发生了改变，即是说现在的情形对出版社来说变坏了。“upset”意为“打乱、颠覆”，与报告内容相符。故选 C 最合理。

28.【答案】A

【解析】根据本文的第二段和第三段可知，“online publication”的优势在于容易获得。即 A 选项。

29.【答案】A

【解析】根据最后一段中的“There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published.”可知，本篇论文的作者也要为引用自己的文章而付费，因此这也要计入成本之中的。由上可知应选 A。

30.【答案】B

【解析】只有 B 选项能够概括本文主要讲述一种新的出版方式这一内容，即“online publication”。

**Text 3**

31.【答案】A

【解析】首先，根据第一段提到 NBA 球员 Chamberlain 身高超过七尺后，又讲到“The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the year”，可知引用他的例子主要说明的是 NBA 球员身高的变化。由此可推知，正确选项应是 A。

32.【答案】C

【解析】第二段说“In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go”，第三段说“But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years”。由上可知生活水平在成长中占据了主要角色，即答案为 C。而其他三项均未提到。

33.【答案】B

【解析】排除法，A、C 选项本身有错误，D 选项在文中没有提到，因此都排除，只有选 B。

34.【答案】D

【解析】由本文的最后一句“…you could use today’s data…”，可知 D 选项正确，符合题意。

35.【答案】C

【解析】由题意可知，本文由 NBA 球员引出美国人身高的变化，但实际上“…apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.”（本文第二段），后面又讲到了这种冲突的原因。但主要强调的还是后者，即从基因上讲，美国人的身高已经达到了极限。故选 C。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】D

【解析】根据“is mentioned to”可知这是一道结构题。本文第一段首先提到了 Washington 移植牙齿的例子；接着指出，最近，许多历史学家开始关注奴隶在建国那一代人的生活中所起的作用，他们一定程度上受到 1998 年所获得的 DNA 证据的鼓舞，这些证据几乎确切证实，Jefferson 和他的奴隶 Hemings 至少抚养了一个孩子。由上可知，提到该例子是为了揭示其生活中一些不为人知的事情。备选项中只有 D 选项是本文主旨正确的表达。

37.【答案】B

【解析】根据“infer”可知这是一道推论题。根据第二段中的内容，最近，许多历史学家开始关注奴隶在建国那一代人的生活中所起的作用，过去 30 年间，学者们从头到尾翻阅了历史，一些历史学家的作品揭示了美国的早期领导者所做的道德妥协以及美国初期的脆弱特性。可推知，在美国的早期，其面临着微妙的形势，即 B 选项内容。A 选项是对该段第三句话意思的误解；C 选项是无中生有；D 选项本身错误。

38.【答案】C

【解析】根据本文第二段中讲述的 Jefferson 本人没有废除奴隶制，并且还和自己的女奴隶有私生子等，可推知 Jefferson 对于奴隶制的观点是不确定的、复杂的。故选 C。

39.【答案】A

【解析】根据题意知，一些开国元勋的确在政治上从奴隶身上获益，第五段中用一个明显的例子充分说明了这一点。Jefferson 在 1800 年的选举中获胜，源于将奴隶看做是 3/5 的人，由此可知答案为 A。

40.【答案】B

【解析】本文的最后一段中提到，“...believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black solders during the Revolutionary War”，因此可推知，独立战争中黑人的勇敢表现使 Washington 做出了给奴隶自由的决定，因此 B 选项正确。

## Part B

41.【答案】D

【解析】D 项中的“…begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.”和下文中的第一句“…you outline should …”构成了衔接，符合题意。

42.【答案】G

【解析】结合前面讲述可知，“If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into draft.”接下来的内容应该是“make a draft”。“Do not attempt to…”后面应衔接的是“Grammar, …until you revise.”。因此选 G 选项最合理。

43.【答案】A

【解析】“…leave wide margins and … so that you can easily add words,…”，段落前半部分和后半部分构成了合理的连接，因此应选 A。

44.【答案】C

【解析】空格后的“These printouts”在 C 选项中“print their pages each time they finish a draft…”有所体现，符合题意，因此选 C。

45.【答案】E

【解析】本段内容的关键词是“thesis”，在段落的前半部分提到过，而在 D、E 选项中也都提到了，因此把 D、E 选项和段落的前半部分构成一段，只有 E 选项符合题意，故选 E。

## Part C

46.【答案】他（达尔文）认为正是由于这个困难，迫使他对每一个句子都进行长时间和专注的思考，同时也使他能够在推理和观察中发现错误，这就使他具有了相应的优势。

47.【答案】他（达尔文）同时声称，对于一系列冗长且纯抽象的思想，自己的领悟力有限。正是由于这个原因，他确信自己在数学上不会成功。

48.【答案】另一方面，有些批评他的人认为他只是一个优秀的观察员，不具备推理能力，但他也不同意这种说法。

49.【答案】他（达尔文）又自谦地说，也许自己“在注意到容易被忽略的事物，并对其加以仔细观察方面优于常人”。

50.【答案】达尔文相信，对（音乐和绘画等方面）兴趣的丧失，失去的不仅仅是一种乐趣，而且可能会伤害到智力，甚至还可能伤害到品德。

## Section III　Writing

### Part A

参考范文

Dear Bob，

I am so sorry to say that I forgot to return your music C D I am writing this letter to express my regret to you.

Several days ago, I borrowed your music CD when I lived in your house. Unfortunately, after I came back from Canada, I found it in my luggage. I am going to send it back to you as quickly as possible. And then I'll give you a call. If necessary, I will compensate for any trouble caused.

Once again, I feel so sorry for any inconvenience caused. Please accept my apologies.

Truly，

Li Ming

## Part B

参考范文

There are growing concern among general public about the issue of cooperations. As is illustrated in the picture, the two disabled persons whose crippled legs are bound together do a lot of traveling. The people who are in the dark want to turn the corner but they can not make it respectively and in turn they have to choose to pull together in times of trouble.

There are several reasons accounting for this. First and formost of all, if we do not offer help to each other when we confront dilemma, we would not realize our dream. And no issue in China is as basic to build up the society in harmony as to conduct coordination in face of disasters.Secondly，with the spread of all kinds of knowledge，lots of disabled people have raised their consciousness of self-support. They want to try their best to live by themselves，rather than rely on others. Thus they hold together to do whatever they are able to do. What's more，since we have to live in an on-the-move lifestyle, we may encounter various plights, where we would be at a loss rather than to seek for others' assistance.

Judging from what have been argued above, people have come to realize the value of mutual aid. The government should make laws to encourage people to unite. In addition, people should enhance the awareness of caring each other especially when they are in trouble so that they can live happily and comfortably.

# 2007年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C, and D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million __1__ of these nations looked __2__ to the future. Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian Colonialism, many of the leaders of independence __3__ the ideas of representative government, careers __4__ to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the __5__ to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society, __6__ there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a __7__ set of laws.

On the issue of __8__ of religion and the position of the church, __9__, there was less agreement __10__ the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one __11__ by the Spanish crown. __12__ most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism __13__ the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the __14__ of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying __15__ for the conservative forces.

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had __16__ in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's __17__ colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much __18__ because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies __19__. Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was __20__ self-rule and democracy.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. [A] natives | [B] inhabitants | [C] peoples | [D] individuals |
| 2. [A] confusedly | [B] cheerfully | [C] worriedly | [D] hopefully |
| 3. [A] shared | [B] forgot | [C] attained | [D] rejected |
| 4. [A] related | [B] close | [C] open | [D] devoted |
| 5. [A] access | [B] succession | [C] right | [D] return |
| 6. [A] Presumably | [B] Incidentally | [C] Obviously | [D] Generally |
| 7. [A] unique | [B] common | [C] particular | [D] typical |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. [A] freedom | [B] origin | [C] impact | [D] reform |
| 9. [A] therefore | [B] however | [C] indeed | [D] moreover |
| 10. [A] with | [B] about | [C] among | [D] by |
| 11. [A] allowed | [B] preached | [C] granted | [D] funded |
| 12. [A] Since | [B] If | [C] Unless | [D] While |
| 13. [A] as | [B] for | [C] under | [D] against |
| 14. [A] spread | [B] interference | [C] exclusion | [D] influence |
| 15. [A] support | [B] cry | [C] plea | [D] wish |
| 16. [A] urged | [B] intended | [C] expected | [D] promised |
| 17. [A] controlling | [B] former | [C] remaining | [D] original |
| 18. [A] slower | [B] faster | [C] easier | [D] tougher |
| 19. [A] created | [B] produced | [C] contributed | [D] preferred |
| 20. [A] puzzled by | | [B] hostile to | |
| [C] pessimistic about | | [D] unprepared for | |

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills. b) winter-born bathes tend to have higher oxygen capacity which increases soccer stamina. c) soccer mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime at the annual peak of soccer mania. d) none of the above.

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above". Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20

hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers—whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming—are nearly always made, not born.

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to____.

[A] stress the importance of professional training

[B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup

[C] introduce the topic of what males expert performance

[D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others

22. The word "mania" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means____.

[A] fun

[B] craze

[C] hysteria

[D] excitement

23. According to Ericsson, good memory____.

[A] depends on meaningful processing of information

[B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises

[C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors

[D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration

24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that____.

[A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success

[B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance

[C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked

[D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture

25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?

[A] "Faith will move mountains."

[B] "One reaps what one sows."

[C] “Practice makes perfect.”

[D] “Like father, like son”

**Text 2**

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228—the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it means to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurobiology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children’s version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant’s are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J.Sternberg. In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”, Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions，IQ was negatively correlated with leadership—that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it’s knowing when to guess or what questions of skip.

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?

[A] Answering philosophical questions

[B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes

[C] Telling the differences between certain concepts

[D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones

27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

[A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence

[B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet

[C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different

[D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence

28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because____.

[A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures

[B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now

[C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat

[D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed

29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that____.

[A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability

[B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated

[C] testing involves a lot of guesswork

[D] traditional tests are out of date

30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

[A] Supportive

[B] Skeptical

[C] Impartial

[D] Biased

**Text 3**

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis. or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback—a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This "added-worker effect" could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and

the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen—and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent—and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance—have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

31. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that____.

[A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared

[B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased

[C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics

[D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance

32. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have____.

[A] a higher sense of security

[B] less secured payments

[C] less chance to invest

[D] a guaranteed future

33. According go the author, health-savings plans will____.

[A] help reduce the cost of healthcare

[B] popularize among the middle class

[C] compensate for the reduced pensions

[D] increase the families' investment risk

34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that____.

[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks

[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges

[C] financial problems may bring about political problems

[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

[A] The Middle Class on the Alert

[B] The Middle Class on the Cliff

[C] The Middle Class in Conflict

[D] The Middle Class in Ruins

**Text 4**

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year—from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California. Berkeley—have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

"Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset." says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University's business school. "The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders" Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP. Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one." he says.

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged—though not justified—by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law，American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C.. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

36. The statement: "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce____.

[A] the fierce business competition

[B] the feeble boss-board relations

[C] the threat from news reports

[D] the severity of data leakage

37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out____.

[A] whether there is any weak point

[B] what sort of data has been stolen
[C] who is responsible for the leakage
[D] how the potential spies can be located

38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that____.
[A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to
[B] information protection should be given due attention
[C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security
[D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized

39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to____.
[A] see the link between trust and data protection
[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data
[C] realize the high cost of data restoration
[D] appreciate the economic value of trust

40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that____.
[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe
[B] FTC's decision is essential to data security
[C] California takes the lead in security legislation
[D] legal penalty is a major Solution to data leakage

## Part B

**Directions:**

*You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A—G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41—45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

A. Set a Good Example for Your Kids
B. Build Your Kid's Work Skills
C. Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
D. Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
E. Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
F. Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
G. Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

**How Can a Parent Help?**

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not*, *Here Life Comes*,

that parents can take to prevent what I call “work-life unread ness”.

| 41. | |
|---|---|

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

| 42. | |
|---|---|

Kids need a range of authentic role models—as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying “I have no idea”. They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

| 43. | |
|---|---|

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

| 44. | |
|---|---|

Paying video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

| 45. | |
|---|---|

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledging adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most

of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

# Section Ⅲ Writing

## Part A

51. **Directions:**

Write a letter to your university library, making suggestions for improving its service.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

## Part B

52. **Directions:**

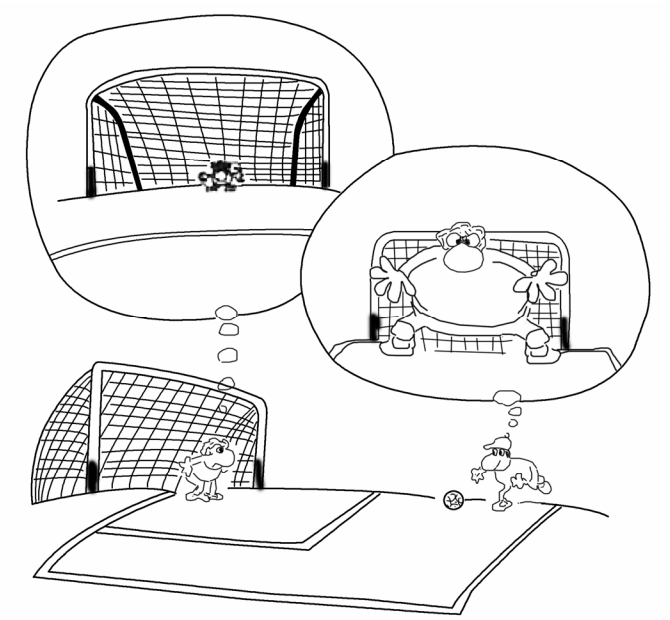
Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and then

3) support your view with an example/ examples.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 参考答案与精解

## Section I　Use of English

1.【答案】B

【解析】根据题意，前面句子说“一些殖民地已经成为独立国家”，本句话说“这些国家的……展望着未来”，说明本句话指的是生活在这些国家的人民。A 选项意为“本地人，本国人”，指一个地方原始居民或长期居住者；B 选项意为“居民，居住者”，指长期居住在某地的人；C 选项意为“人，人们”，本身通常为复数；D 选项意为“个体，个人”，指具有自己独特个性的、作为个体存在的人。由上可知选 B 选项最合理。

2.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“困惑的，混乱的”；B 选项意为“高兴的，愉快的”；C 选项意为“担心的，担忧的”；D 选项意为“满怀希望的，抱有希望的”。本题所填之词修饰“looked to the future”，当然应选 D 最恰当。

3.【答案】A

【解析】本题句子的主语是“many of the leaders”，空格处的宾语是“the ideals”，根据前面的“Born in the crisis of the old regime. . .”可知，A 选项意为“分享，共事”，指与另一个人或其他人共事或具有……，符合题意。

4.【答案】C

【解析】本题空格处与“to talent（有才能者）”搭配修饰“careers”，所以应选 C 选项，“open to”：“向……开放”。“related to”：“与……有关”；“close to”：“接近……”：“devoted to”：“投身于……”，主语通常是人。

5.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“接近权，享用权”，指接近、进入或使用……的权利，通常与“to”搭配；B 选项意为“继承，继承权”，指可以继承直系血亲财产的权利，通常与 “of”搭配；C 选项意为“权，权利”，指合法的或正当的要求，通常与“to”搭配；D 选项意为“退回、归还”，指将某物归还到原来的地方，通常与“to”搭配。结合“to private property”可知，C 选项最合理。

6.【答案】D

【解析】本题的空白处一词修饰“there was a belief. . .”，A 选项意为“可能，大概”，指可推测的；B 选项意为“附带的，偶然的”，指意想不到的或伴随情况发生的；C 选项意为“明显的，显然”，指容易感受到或理解的；D 选项意为“普遍的，一般的”，指一般而言、大体上。由上可知应选 D 最恰当。

7.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“唯一的，仅有的”，指作为其类型中唯一的；B 选项意为“普通的，一般的”，指普遍的、通行的；C 选项意为“特殊的，特别的”，指不寻常的、与众不同的；D 选项意为“典型的，代表性的”，指表明一个类型、种群或类别的性质、特征或特

点的。本题句子的主语是“the new nations”，只有 B 项与“a set of laws”搭配修饰“integrate（使……成为一体）”，符合题意。

8.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“自由，自主”；B 选项意为“起源，由来”；C 选项意为“影响，影响力”；D 选项意为“改革，改良”。由题意知，所选之词与后面的“the position of the Church”并列，说明此词应该与“position（地位）”意思相近，由上可知应选 A。

9.【答案】B

【解析】本题前面的段落讲的是新独立国家领导人有关国家的理想，此段讲的是宗教信仰与教会的地位问题，说明本段与前面的段落意思转折，A 选项意为“因此，所以”，表示因果；B 选项意为“然而，但是”，表示转折；C 选项意为“的确，实际上”，表示强调；D 选项意为“而且，此外”，表示递进。由上可知正确答案为 B。

10.【答案】C

【解析】C 选项与“the leadership”搭配，符合题意。

11.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“准许，接受”，指允许接受……；B 选项意为“传教，宣扬”，指宣讲有关宗教的主题；C 选项意为“授予，准许”，指给予……；D 选项意为“资助，拨款”，指为……提供资金。空格处的宾语是“religion”，再结合前面的“had been the state religion”可知，答案选 A 最恰当。

12.【答案】D

【解析】此题的本句话讲的是“most leaders”和“some leaders”的不同表现，可知所填之词引导的是让步状语从句，因此应选 D 选项“while”。“since”引导原因或时间状语从句；“if”引导条件状语从句；“unless”引导条件状语从句。

13.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“作为，当做”；B 选项意为“为了，用于”；C 选项意为“在……之下，根据”；D 选项意为“相反，反对”。依据前面的“Roman Catholicism had been the state religion”可知，所填之词应该与“maintain”搭配，即正确答案应为 A。

14.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“传播，扩展”，指在更大的领域被人知晓；B 选项意为“干涉，干预”，指插入或介入他人之事；C 选项意为“排除，排斥”，指阻止……被考虑或接受；D 选项意为“影响，影响力”，指一种影响人和事情或导致事件发生的力量。结合“while”可知，此句话表达的意思与“maintain Catholicism as the official religion of the new states”的意思对应，所以正确选项应是 C。

15.【答案】B

【解析】固定搭配：“rallying cry”意为“战斗号角，战斗口号”。

16.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“极力主张，强烈要求”，指竭力推行……；B 选项意为“计划，打算”，指为特殊目的而设计；C 选项意为“期待，预期”，指认为……合理或应该；D 选项意为“承诺，答应”，指保证将做或不做……。结合“in return”可知，答案为 D。

17.【答案】C

【解析】本题所选之词修饰“colonies”，前面的句子讲“到 1830 年时，西班牙和葡萄牙的前殖民地已经成为独立国家”，而本句话讲“所有地方都废除了奴隶制”，表明剩余地方没有废除奴隶制，所以应选 C 选项“remaining”：“剩余的，残存的”。A 选项意为“控制的，支配的”；B 选项意为“以前的，原先的”；D 选项意为“最初的，原始的”。

18.【答案】A

【解析】本题句子的主语是“early promises”，再结合后面的“the new nations still needed the revenue”可知，正确答案应为 A，即“慢的，缓慢的”，指行动不迅速。B 选项意为“快的，迅速的”，指动作敏捷、行动迅速；C 选项意为“容易的，简单的”，指能够轻易完成的或毫无困难的；D 选项意为“严厉的，严酷的”，指形势严峻的。

19.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“创造，产生”，指通过艺术或想像力创造……；B 选项意为“生产，制造”，指创造出、提供……；C 选项意为“贡献，提供”，指为造成某一结果而作出贡献，通常与“to”搭配；D 选项意为“宁愿，更喜欢”。依题意知，B 选项符合题意。

20.【答案】D

【解析】由题意知，前面句子讲“Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears（平等主义观点通常受到……的淡化）”，且所选之词所在的从句修饰“fears”。A 选项意为“被……迷惑”；B 选项意为“对……怀有敌意”；C 选项意为“对……感到悲观”；D 选项意为“没有为……做好准备”。由上可知，应选 D。

## Section II　Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】C

【解析】这是一道推理题。第 1 段描述足球运动员生日有一定规律的现象，第 2 段列举出现这种现象的几个可能的原因，前两段都是文章的导入部分，都是为了引出文章的主题：天才是从哪里来的，也就是说专业人员的才能是天生的还是后天得来的。因此可知正确选项为 C，而其他三项都没有证据证明。

22.【答案】B

【解析】本题涉及的句子“soccer mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime at the annual peak of soccer mania”，意思是说春天足球赛事最狂热，足球狂家长更可能在这个时候怀孕。A 选项表示有趣的人或事，B 选项表示狂热、疯狂，C 选项表示过分的兴奋或歇斯底里，D 选项表示兴奋。由上可知，符合题意的应是 B 选项。

23.【答案】A

【解析】此题依据本文第 3 段的第 2 句“In other words, whatever inborn differences two people…are swamped by how well each person ‘encodes’ the information.”从此句话可知记忆能力由每个人的信息解码能力决定。据此可推理出有好的解码能力就有好的记忆能力。因

此正确答案应选 A。B、C 选项与原文意思相反，D 选项与本题不符。

24.【答案】D

【解析】我们根据题干中的“Ericsson and his colleagues believe”可知，这是一道细节题。文章最后一段介绍了 Ericsson 和他的同事有关优秀者的研究，他们的研究得出了一个非常令人惊奇的结论——优秀者几乎都是后天培养的，不是天生的。因此 D 选项为正确选项。

25.【答案】C

【解析】第 4 段中“And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice.”，据此我们可以推知，本文主要是在阐述“熟能生巧，天才不是天生的，是后天训练得来”的这一主题，备选项中只有 C 选项正表述了这一主题。B 选项意思是“种瓜得瓜，种豆得豆”，与主题不符。故正确答案为 C。

## 全文参考译文

要是你查看参加 2006 年世界杯的每一位足球运动员的出生证明，你会发现一个明显的奇特现象：这些足球运动员大多数是在下半年出生。如果你再查看欧洲国家青年队，这个培育世界杯和专业球员的摇篮，这一规律就更加明显。

这是为什么？有几种猜想：a）某个星座的人特别具有足球天赋。b）冬季出生的孩子耐氧性比较高，有利于足球运动。c）足球狂家长更可能在春天怀孕，那时是一年中足球赛事最狂热的时候。d）以上答案都不对。

佛罗里达州立大学 58 岁的心理学教授 Anders Ericsson 说，他坚信答案是 d。他在瑞典长大，本来从事核技术方面的研究，有一天他意识到如果转到心理学领域将会有更多的发展机会，他近几年主要在做记忆方面的研究：训练一个人的听力，然后让他复述出一连串没有规律的数字。“在第一个主题下，在训练约 20 小时以后，他能记住的数字从 7 个增加到了 20 个，”Ericsson 回忆说，“他一直在进步，在训练了约 200 小时以后，他能记住 80 个以上的数字。”

这个成功的实验以及他后来所做的研究表明，记忆本身并不是由遗传决定，Ericsson 认为记忆行为与其说是天生的，不如说是后天认知练习的结果。也就是说，不管这两个人的先天差异有多大，这种差异对他们记忆能力的影响完全会被他们对信息的解码能力的差异所覆盖。Ericsson 认为最好的学习解码有意义信息的方式就是有意识的练习。有意识的练习并不是简单地重复一个任务，而是有特定的目标，能得到及时的反馈，并且既注重过程又注重结果。

Ericsson 和同事们对包括足球运动员在内的专业人士的各方面展开了研究。他们尽可能地收集各方面的信息，比如有主要的统计数字，生平事迹，以及与成功人士所做的洗漱间实验结果。他们的研究得出了一个非常令人震惊的结论：我们太高估了所谓的能力特质。也就是说，不论是在记忆或外科方面还是芭蕾舞或计算机编程方面的专业技能几乎都是后天得来的，而不是天生就有的。

## Text 2

26.【答案】D

【解析】本文第 1 段第 4 行给出了 IQ 测试的内容，D 选项与“and to deduce numerical sequences”的意思一致。因此正确答案应为 D。

27.【答案】C

【解析】这也是一道推理题，由第 3 段括号中的补充说明“both come in adult and children’s version”可知应选 C。而其他三项都与题意不符。

28.【答案】A

【解析】根据第 3 段倒数第 2 句可推知以前的计算方式简单，现在的计算方式变了，因此可知符合题意的选项只有 A。

29.【答案】A

【解析】我们依据最后一段的第 1 句可以直接推出 A 选项是正确的。B 选项在文中未提及，C 选项和 D 选项与原文不符。故选 A。

30.【答案】B

【解析】备选项中四种意见分别是：A 选项支持，B 选项怀疑，C 选项公平，D 选项有偏见。首先可以排除 C、D 选项，而作者在最后一段举出了领导能力测试的例子来说明智商测试不一定准，显示了作者不支持智商测试，因此正确的应是 B 选项。

### 全文参考译文

几年以前，星期日周报的增刊《Parade》杂志上有一个名叫“Ask Marilyn”专栏。年仅 10 岁的 Marilyn vos Savant 回答由应邀参加该栏目的读者提出的相当于 23 岁智力水平的问题；据说她的智商达到 228，是智商记录保持者。IQ 测试要求你完成语言和视觉方面的推理题，比如假想出一张纸被折叠或剪切后的形状，根据数字序列类推出后面的数字，或其他类似的任务。智力水平一般的 Joe（IQ100）曾问 Marilyn，爱和喜欢的区别是什么？幸运和巧合的实质是什么？这些问题让 Marilyn 有些迷惑。这些问题不像考察一个人物体想像能力的问题和根据一列数字推导其内在规律的问题那样有明显的答案，而且连最伟大的诗人和哲学家都对这种问题避而不谈。

很明显，智能包括的内容远比一个测试要多得多。聪明是什么意思？哪些智能可以具体化？我们从神经学、遗传学、计算机科学和其他学科中又能了解多少关于智能的事情？人类对智能的定义似乎就是指 IQ 分数，虽然 IQ 测试并没有像以前那样使用得那么频繁。测试主要有两种形式：Stanford-Binet 智能量表和 Wechsler 智力量表（两种量表都有成人版和儿童版）。虽然在书店和网络上有这些量表的变体，但是当这种测试由心理学家来主持的时候，它值上几百美元。谁也不可能再达到 Marilyn 这么高的分数了，因为计分方式已改变，以前简单地用智力年龄除以心理年龄，再乘以 100 就可计算出智商，而现在是以人群的年龄段分布特点为基础来计算。其他标准测试，如学术评估测验（Scholastic Assessment Test，SAT）和研究生入学考试（Graduate Record Exam,GRE）采纳了 IQ 测试的主要部分。

Robert J. Sternberg 说，这些标准测试不可能对在学校和生活中取得成功的所有重要因素都进行评估。在名为“智商测试有多合理”的文章中，Sternberg 指出，传统的考试能很好地评估分析和语言技能，但是却没有测试创造力和实践性知识，而这些因素也对是否能解决问题和取得成功有很大影响。另外，人口或状况一旦改变，IQ 测试的预测性肯定会受到影响。研究发现，在压力不大的环境下，IQ 可以预测出领导能力，但是在压力很大的环境下，IQ 分数与领导能力反相关，也就是说，它预测出的情况与现实相反。任何已通过 SAT 考试的学生都证明考试技巧也很重要，这些技巧包括他是否知道什么时候可以猜测，或什么问题可以跳读。

**Text 3**

31.【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节题。本题的题目是：今天双收入家庭面临更大的经济危险，因为什么？根据第 2 段的第 2 句话提到“but few have looked at the side effect family risk has risen as well.”后面对此句话进行了解释，即是此问题的答案“Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of…”和最后一句“But today, a disruption to…”。由上可知正确答案应是 C 选项，意思是他们在家庭经济有困难时就很脆弱。

32.【答案】B

【解析】此题答案为 B 选项。本题对应原文第 3 段第 3 句话 “all of their guaranteed payments for depending on investment returns.”即所有担保支付额由投资的回报率决定，与 B 选项吻合；而且 guaranteed payments 与 secured payments 都可翻译成担保支付额。其他三项根据文意可直接排除。

33.【答案】D

【解析】此题答案为 D。本题对应原文第 3 段的倒数第 2 句话“Both the absolute cost… have risen—and health-savings plans are…, with…a large new dose of investment risk for families’ future healthcare”由此可以看出 health-savings 带来的结果是“a large new dose of investment risk”，所以正确答案是 D 选项。

34.【答案】C

【解析】推理题。A 选项中的“outweigh”意为胜过，而原文没有对二者进行比较；B、D 选项的内容在本文未提及。根据最后一段的中心“The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.”可以推出 C 选项符合题意，故选 C。

35.【答案】B

【解析】本题是选出最恰当的主旨。我们要对全文进行分析，文章主要讲述美国中产阶级陷入了困境，即 B 选项内容。On the cliff 在这里是比喻。A 选项说他们保持警惕，原文未指出，C 选项与文章主题不符，D 选项中毁灭有些过。因此应选 B 选项。

## 全文参考译文

在过去，美国的中产阶级家庭曾经可以靠努力工作和公平原则来保障家里的财务安全，但是这已经随着金融风险和现实状况的变化发生了转变。现在，一张解聘通知书，一张疾

病诊断书或夫妻双方有一个去世，都能在几个月之内让一个中产阶级家庭跌入贫困阶层。

在这代人中，数百万的母亲不得不出去工作，这样就改变了基本的家庭经济学。虽然学者、政治家和批评家们曾讨论了这种变化对社会的影响，但是却很少有人考虑过家庭风险随之增加的负面影响。现代家庭一般双方都在工作，而且开支预算已达到了他们收入的极限，这样他们就丧失了缓冲经济困难的机会。因为以前遇到财务困难的时候，比如主要的挣钱养家的人下岗或生病了，后备的挣钱人（通常是母亲）可以出去工作。这种“补充工人效果”可以配合由失业保险和残废保险构建的安全网来帮助家庭渡过经济困难期。但是，现在的家庭在财务上遇到问题的时候，再也不能靠留在家里的不工作的人来赚额外的钱渡过难关了。同时，家庭的退休收入风险也在加大。钢铁工人、空服人员以及现在汽车产业的员工牵连到数百万个家庭，他们都在担心利率和股市动荡问题，还担心他们养老金可能不够花的残酷现实。过去的一年里，布什总统致力于改变社会保障体系，建立一种用于投资的个人储蓄账户，让所有担保支付额由投资的回报率决定。对于年轻的家庭来说，前景也好不到哪儿去。高额的医疗保险费以及相应的供养人费用都在增加，而且新近流行的健康储蓄计划不管是立法机关的还是沃尔玛的员工都在采纳，这样导致扣除了更多的款项，家庭未来的医疗保障的投资风险在加大。甚至人口统计特征也和中产阶级家庭作对，当一个家庭有一位年老体衰的父母时，这一代人对体力和财务上的需求也随之增长了 8 倍。

对于中产阶级家庭来说，承担更多的财务责任似乎并不是一种机遇，而是一种令人恐惧的转变，让本来就承担了超负荷的财务风险的肩膀上又增添了几分负担。财政问题已经出现了，政治问题的出现可能也不远了。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】D

【解析】根据这个句子的位置，我们可以推出它的作用是为了引出段落中心和文章中心，因此往下找，原文第 1 段的中间位置有 data insecurity，而且文章全篇都是在讨论信息泄露的问题，data leakage 这个词组在文中曾多次出现，由上可推知正确答案为 D。

37.【答案】A

【解析】根据原文第 2 段末尾部分“managers hurriedly peering into their intricate 11 systems…in search of potential vulnerabilities.”可知，A 选项中的 weak point 与原文“vulnerabilities”对应，因此可判断应选 A。

38.【答案】B

【解析】题干的问题是作者抛出 GASP 的概念是为了提出以下哪种观点，因此我们应根据 GASP 出现的位置从文中找出正确答案。本文第 3 段的后半部分指出，这是 Eli Noam 提出的，他说“Setting the proper investment level for security… is a management issue, not a technical one”，B 选项的内容“应该给予信息保护重视”与此吻合。而 A、C、D 选项的内容都是“GAAP”提出的观点，所以都排除。

39.【答案】A

【解析】本文第 4 段，作者不解的是“The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss”。这句话中 this 指代的是 data protection。最后一句说“and that few things are more

likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.”也就是说一个公司如果泄露了敏感的个人信息，其信誉也就被破坏了。但是老板在把信誉看得比什么都重要的同时却不重视信息保护，这让作者很不解，即 A 选项所讲述的内容。B、C、D 选项均不是最恰当的选项。

40.【答案】D

【解析】这也是一道推理题。正确答案为 D 选项，意思是法律制裁才是解决信息泄露的主要方法，与本段的主旨一致，本段首句就阐明法律赔偿制度才是解决之道。排除 A 选项，原文第 5 段的第 1 句只提到“lack of legal penalty (in American, but not Europe) for data leakage”，但未提及欧洲的信息泄露现象更严重；排除 B 选项，“essential”的说法太绝对；C 选项的内容在文中未提及。

## 全文参考译文

不雨则已，一雨倾盆或者说福无双至，祸不单行。正当老板们和董事们最终把坏账和违反规定的问题解决了，改进了他们薄弱的企业管理以后，他们面临着一个新问题，尤其是在美国，那些让高层变动的威胁性的大字标题都应该在执行官的套房中，即信息不安全的问题。以前，保护信息只是让底层的 IT 人员来做，而且只有像银行、电信、航空旅游这样信息量大的行业才关注信息保护，但是现在各行各业都已把信息保护已排上了老板的日程。

今年有好几起泄露客户和职员信息的案件——比如泄露信息的机构有时代华纳公司（Time Warner），与国防部签约合作的科学应用国际公司（Science Applications International Corp），甚至还有加州大学伯克利分校（University of California. Berkeley）——使得这些机构的管理们慌忙开始检查 11 个复杂的系统和商务程序，查找潜在的脆弱点。

“信息已经成为了一种资产，它需要的保护方式和其他任何资产不一样。” 斯坦福商学院的 Mendelson 说，“保护消费者信息的能力是市场价值的核心，代表股东的董事会应对此负责。”实际上，这个概念就像公认会计准则(Generally Accepted Accounting Principles，GAAP)一样。也许现在正是采用公认安全准则(Generally Accepted Security Practices，GASP)的时候。纽约哥伦比亚大学商学院的 Eli Noam 说：“为投资设定安全、冗余和恢复等级是一个管理问题，而不是一个技术问题。”

令人不解的是这让任何一个老板都觉得吃惊。当然，信誉是财务资产中最容易被破坏的部分，要恢复信誉的花费很大，即使是最糟糕的执行者也明白这显而易见的事情——对于一个公司来说，没有比泄露敏感的个人信息更能破坏一个公司的信誉了。

由于目前（在美国，不是欧洲）还没有信息泄露法律赔偿制度，所以这种情况可能会越来越多，虽然这样是不公平的。最近加州通过了一项法律，在这以前法律规定，美国公司不必告诉甚至包括受害人在内的任何人信息被滥用的时间。同时，6 月 17 日美国曝光了一起 40,000,000 张信用卡账户信息被盗事件，就在发生这件事的前一天，美国联邦贸易委员会（America’s Federal Trade Commission, FTC)刚颁布了一个重大决议，如果公司不能充分保障信息安全，调节员将把该公司公布在美国企业名录上。

## Part B

41.【答案】F

【解析】根据文意可知，本段阐述了父母应帮助孩子找出优缺点、兴趣及他们最适合的职业，备选项中只有 F 选项表达出这个意思。

42.【答案】D

【解析】本段在第二句就提到要有定期的餐桌讨论会，后几句都在建议家长应与孩子讨论他们的未来。而备选项中只有 D 选项提到了 future，符合题意。A 是干扰项。

43.【答案】B

【解析】本段第一句指出“parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work”。后面三句话都是在阐述家长如何教孩子工作。而备选项中只有 B 选项提到了 work skills。G 选项是干扰项，但 G 选项与主题不符。因此选 B。

44.【答案】C

【解析】本段首先指出电子游戏让人有暂时的满足感，然后举出了长时间看电视、听耳机的坏处，所以作者建议家长为孩子设定娱乐时间的长度。“playing video games，watching TV shows, listening through earphones，all these activities” 概括一下就是 C 选项中的“leisure activities”，因此只有 C 选项与本段的意思相符。

45.【答案】E

【解析】根据题意可知，本段阐述家长应帮助孩子学会处理生活中的各种状况，本段第一句话里的 deal with、solve 和 resolve 都是 coping 同义词，都是指“应对、解决”的意思。由此可知正确答案为 E。

### 全文参考译文

父母可以做很多事情来帮助他们刚成年的孩子安全渡过这一转化期。虽然刚成年的人工作拿到的薪水看起来少得似乎无法满足日益增加的开销需要，但是如果他在进入从学校到工作的转化阶段之前，就已经为之做好准备的话，他遇到的挫折就会少些。我从我写的书《Ready or Not, Here Life Comes》中摘录以下几项措施，父母们可以借鉴这几条来预防我所说的“生活—工作鸿沟”的出现。

当他们 11 或 12 岁的时候，你就可以开始这一方案。定期与孩子一起检查他们近期出现的优缺点，并协助孩子改进不足之处，比如交际困难或不善于合作。另外，还应识别出孩子的兴趣，因为这为孩子找到适合自己的职业提供了线索。

孩子需要值得信赖的榜样，以帮助他们远离派别，远离对明星和自夸的运动员的盲目崇拜。定期举行餐桌讨论会，和孩子谈论认识的人以及他们是如何发展到现在的状态的。同孩子讨论你自己事业上的欢乐和不足之处，鼓励你的孩子对自己的未来有一定的想法。当你问他们将来想做什么的时候，你应该劝他们不要用“我不知道”来回答。他们可能会改主意改上 200 次，但是即使只是一个对未来的模糊想法也是有好处的。

教师的责任是教孩子如何学习，家长的责任是教孩子如何工作。给孩子分配一些家务活，并敦促孩子及时完成家庭作业。鼓励青少年从事兼职工作。孩子需要大量欣慰的实践

来发展组织能力，比如管理时间和设定优先权。

玩电子游戏让人有暂时的满足感。守在电视机前面看那些配有笑声的电视节目只会培养孩子消极接受信息的态度。同时，长时间用耳机听同种单调的音乐，会让孩子沉迷于幻想中，而没有其他追求。所有这些活动会阻碍孩子交流技巧和思考能力的发展，还会使孩子的注意力很难长时间保持集中，而这种能力正是大部分工作所需要的。

他们应该知道怎样面对挫折、压力以及不满足感。他们还应学会如何解决问题和调解矛盾，学会集思广益以及批判性的思考方式。在家可以和孩子讨论这些事情，还可以让孩子尝试做，并让孩子把这些技巧应用到日常生活中。

儿子或者女儿虽然已经长大，但是他们过惯了小时候漫无目的的生活，他们的生活会是怎样呢？父母仍然在这方面起着重要的作用，但是这样的教育要求更高。他们应该十分小心，不能让孩子觉得父母对自己很失望。不管这些经验不足的刚成年的人（看起来天真的或构想拙劣的）目前兴趣是什么，父母都应对其表现出强烈的兴趣并且尊重他们的想法，并成为他的伙伴，协助他探索出未来的规划。最重要的是让这些刚成年的人体会到家人对他们的重视、尊重和支持。

## Part C

46.【答案】传统上，在加拿大的高校里，法律学习一直被看做是律师的专门工作，而不是一个受过教育的人所必须具备的知识素养。

47.【答案】另一方面，法律把（正义、民主和自由）这些观念与日常实践联系在一起，其方式就如同新闻工作者在报道和评论新闻事件时，以日常生活为基础，使这些观念与实际情况相结合一样。

48.【答案】但是，新闻工作者对于法律的理解肯定比普通公民更加深刻，这个观点是建立在对新闻媒体的既定规范和特殊社会责任的认识的基础之上。

49.【答案】事实上，我们很难想像，对于加拿大宪法的基本特点缺乏清晰了解的新闻工作者能如何胜任政治新闻的报道工作。

50.【答案】尽管，律师的意见和反应肯定会增加报道的深度，但是，记者们最好还是依靠自己对于事件重要性的认识来做出自己的判断。

# Section III　Writing

## Part A

参考范文

Dear Sir or Madam:

The purpose of this letter is to make some suggestions for improving the service of our university library. It has developed very well over the last few years in providing access to computers and CD ROM's, as well as printing facilities, and free online access, however, our library will become better if it can make some progress on following measures.

First of all, the staff members of the library are not as hospitable as expected. Some of them

even keep a stone face in front of the students. Furthermore, the studying room should provide more seats, because it is not spacious enough and I always have to spend a long time to find myself a seat. Last but not least, most undergraduate students complain that they can only borrow two items for a time. The figures should be increased to at least five due to studying need.

I sincerely wish that my advice would be taken into full account. Your early reply is appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

## Part B

参考范文

**Self-confidence is the key to success**

From the above cartoon, we can see that a striker is preparing to shoot at the net defended by a goalkeeper on a football field. In the player' eyes, the goalkeeper becomes a giant covering the whole net. On the contrary, the goalkeeper considers he is so small compared with the big net. It is obvious that both of them overestimate the opponent and underestimate himself. In other words, this cartoon shows that they lack confidence.

Whatever one does, one should do it with confidence. If one had no confidence, there is little possibility that one would ever achieve anything. One example is Li Yang, the initiator of Crazy English. He once was a poor-study student in Lanzhou University. In fact, when he was in grade two, he failed several courses even including English. Since then, he faced up to all difficulties and made his decision to work hard and study English well. He achieved success at last. Without self-confidence he would never obtain his goal.

In order to build up confidence in oneself, one must have the right attitude toward one's own abilities. We should not cast doubt on our ability but should believe in the proverb: "Where there is a will, there is a way." Confidence is the promise for fulfilling a task successfully.

# 2006年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. __1__, homelessness has reached such proportions that local government can't possibly __2__. To help homeless people __3__ independence, the federal government must support job training programs, __4__ the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

__5__ everyone agrees on the numbers of Americans who are homeless. Estimates __6__ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. __7__ the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is __8__. One of the federal government's studies __9__ that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to __10__ this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. __11__ when homeless individuals manage to find a __12__ that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day __13__ the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, __14__ not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday __15__ skills need to turn their lives __16__. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are __17__ programs that address the many needs of the homeless. __18__ Edward Blotkowsk, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, __19__ it, "There has to be __20__ of programs. What's need is a package deal."

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | [A] Indeed | [B] Likewise | [C] Therefore | [D] Furthermore |
| 2. | [A] stand | [B] cope | [C] approve | [D] retain |
| 3. | [A] in | [B] for | [C] with | [D] toward |
| 4. | [A] raise | [B] add | [C] take | [D] keep |
| 5. | [A] Generally | [B] Almost | [C] Hardly | [D] Not |
| 6. | [A] cover | [B] change | [C] range | [D] differ |
| 7. | [A] Now that | [B] Although | [C] Provided | [D] Except that |
| 8. | [A] inflating | [B] expanding | [C] increasing | [D] extending |

9. [A] predicts [B] displays [C] proves [D] discovers
10. [A] assist [B] track [C] sustain [D] dismiss
11. [A] Hence [B] But [C] Even [D] Only
12. [A] lodging [B] shelter [C] dwelling [D] house
13. [A] searching [B] strolling [C] crowding [D] wandering
14. [A] when [B] once [C] while [D] whereas
15. [A] life [B] existence [C] survival [D] maintenance
16. [A] around [B] over [C] on [D] up
17. [A] complex [B] comprehensive [C] complementary [D] compensating
18. [A] So [B] Since [C] As [D] Thus
19. [A] puts [B] interprets [C] assumes [D] makes
20. [A] supervision [B] manipulation [C] regulation [D] coordination

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing[A], [B], [C], or[D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

### Text 1

In spite of "endless talk of difference", American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of derfence" characteristic of popular culture. People are aborbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere". Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. "The mass media. advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and

intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 'well' or 'very well' after ten years of residence." The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. "By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families." Hence the description of America as a "graveyard" for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics "have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks." By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez note that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word "homogenizing"(Line 1, Paragraph 1)most probably means____.

[A] identifying [B] associating [C] assimilating [D] monopolizing

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century____.

[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture

[B] became intimate shops for common consumers

[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite

[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S.____.

[A] are resistant to homogenization

[B] exert a great influence on American culture

[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture

[Dl constitute the majority of the population

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

[A] To prove their popularity around the world

[B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants

[C] To give examples of successful immigrants

[D] To show the powerful influence of American culture

25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is____.

[A] rewarding [B] successful [C] fruitless [D] harmful

**Text 2**

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there

are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor(with a beard)and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus—and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side—don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sightseeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night(some of them four or five nights)pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.)The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike(though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30am.

26. From the first two paragraph, we learn that____.

[A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue

[B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage

[C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms

[D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism

27. It can be inferred from Para 3 that____.

[A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately

[B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers

[C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers

[D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

28. By saying"Stratford cries poor traditionally"(Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that____.

[A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects

[B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties

[C] the town is not really short of money

[D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because____.

[A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending

[B] the company is financially ill-managed

[C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable

[D] the theatre attendance is on the rise

30. From the text we can conclude that the author____.

[A] is supportive of both sides [B] favors the townsfolk's view

[C] takes a detached attitude [D] is sympathetic to the RSC

**Text 3**

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strong happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived, the large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction.

Now something similar could be happening in the oceans. That the seas are being over fished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass(the amount of living biological matter)of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators(animals that kill and eat other animals)in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago, that means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around noise.

Dr. Myers and Dr. worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline，which future management efforts must take into account．They believe the date support an idea current among marine biologists，that of the “shifting baseline”．The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past．That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels．Most fisheries are well below that，which is a bad way to do business．

31．The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that____.

[A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today

[D] Slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

32．We can infer from Dr Myers and Dr. Worm’s paper that____.

[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%

[B] there are only half as many fisheries are there were 15 years ago

[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount

[D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

33．By saying“these figures are conservative”(line 1, Paragragh 3)，Dr Worm means that____.

[A] fishing technology has improved rapidly

[B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller then recorded

[C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

[D] the date collected so far are out of date

34．Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that____.

[A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time

[B] fisheries should keep the yield below 50% of the biomass

[C] the ocean biomass should restored its original level

[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation

35．The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries’____.

[A] management efficiency　　[B] biomass level

[C] catch-size limits　　[D] technological application

**Text 4**

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this：artists’ only job is to explore emotions，and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad．

This wasn’t always so．The earliest forms of art，like painting and music，are those best suited for expressing joy．But somewhere in the 19th century，more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless，phony or，worst of all，boring as we went from Wordsworth’s daffodils，to Baudelaire’s flowers of evil．

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in dangel and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is bombarded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

What we forget—what our economy depends on is forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the example of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that____.

[A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music

[B] art grow out of both positive and negative feelings

[C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness

[D] artist have changed their focus of interest

37. The word "bummer"(Line 5. Paragraph 5)most probably means something____.

[A] religious [B] unpleasant [C] entertaining [D] commercial

38. In the author's opinion, advertising____.

[A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art

[B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public

[C] replaces the church as a major source of information

[D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself

39. We call learn from the last paragraph that the author believes____.

[A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness
[B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing
[C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied
[D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

40. Which of the following is true of the text?
[A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery
[B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality
[C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society
[D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths

## Part B

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind, home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning $35,000 a year, last approximately $175, 000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for $20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino; lost the $20 and left. On his second visit he lost $800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card", which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, these activities become what he calls "electronic heroin".

(41)_____. In 1997 he lost $21, 000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost $72, 186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat locked at 5 am, then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 am. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In march 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gamblers. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical / psychological" nature of problem gambling behaviors, the letter said that before being readmitted to the patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being. (42)_____.

*The Wall Street Journal* reports that the casino has 20 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun and always bet with your head, not over it" Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for

counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charged that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling", intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will" well.

(43)_____.The fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* says "pathological gambling" involves president, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit loss of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44)_____. Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders skin to physical disabilities.

(45)_____44. states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say addicted to—revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gambler's dollars has become intense. The Oct.28 issue of *Newsweek* reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With $3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost $5,000, he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won $5,500, but he did not quit.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addiction what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conductive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to more against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET2. (10 points)*

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his

society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckbergen told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected American. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not American, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual?(46)I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic(苏格拉底)way about moral problems. He explores such problem consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47)His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals—the average scientist, for one. (48)I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in everyday performance of his routine duties—he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49)But his primary task is not to think about the moral code, which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his walking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living(50)They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority eminent scholars. "Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing, living in public and industrious thoughts", as Emersion would say, "is something else."

## Section III Writing

### Part A

51. **Directions:**

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area, write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan. Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it nearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** write the address．(10 points)

## Part B

52．**Directions:**

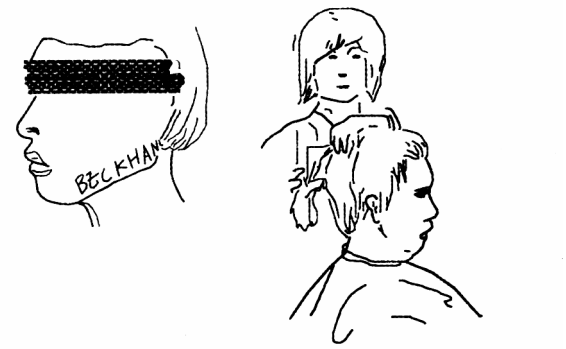
Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should：

1) describe the photos briefly，

2) interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them，and

3) give you point of view．

You should write 160—200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2．(20 points) （2006 年试题）




**把崇拜写在脸上**　　**花300元做的“小贝头”**

注：Beckham(贝克汉姆)——英国足球明星

# 参考答案与精解

## Section Ⅰ　Use of English

## Part A

1.【答案】A

【解析】前面句子说“无家可归者在美国人口中的比例越来越……”，而本句话说“无家可归的人数已经达到如此高的比例……”，明显有强调的意味，因此答案为 A 选项，意为“实际上，的确”，表示强调。其他三项意思都不恰当，B 选项意为“类似，同样”，表示并列关系；C 选项意为“因此，所以”，表示因果关系；D 选项意为“而且，此外”，表示递进关系。

2.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“经受”，B 选项意为“应付，应对”，C 选项意为“赞成”，D 选项意为“保留”。结合第 1 句，人口问题应该是让地方政府无法应付，因此符合题意的应是 B。

3.【答案】D

【解析】此句的意思应该是“帮助无家可归的人走向独立”，因此应该选介词“toward”，意为“向，为了”，与题意吻合。故选 D。

4.【答案】A

【解析】首先我们先排除 C 选项和 D 选项。再从第 3 句中的“support”、“fund”可推知此处应为“提高最低工资待遇”。因此应该用 raise，而不用 add。

5.【答案】D

【解析】根据题意，我们可以判断此句应为否定句，而“hardly”不能与“everyone”搭配，因此只有 D 选项“not”。A 选项和 B 选项可以直接排除。

6.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“覆盖”，不表示范围，B 选项意为“改变”，D 选项意为“不同”，而只有 C 项表示范围用“range from...to...”，符合题意。故选 C。

7.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“既然”，B 选项意为“虽然”，C 选项意为“倘若”，D 选项意为“除……之外”。根据题意，本题所选的词用来引导让步从句，因此应选 B。

8.【答案】C

【解析】这是一道词汇辨析题。A 选项意为“膨胀”、B 选项意为“（面积的）扩张”，D 选项意为“（长度的）延伸”，此三项均不能修饰主语“the number”。只有 C 选项 increase 为恰当搭配。

9.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“预测”，B 选项意为“显示”、C 选项意为“证明”，D 选项意为“发现”。结合语境，本句后边的 that 从句用的是将来时，所以联邦政府的研究只是预测。只有 A 项意思最贴近题意。

10.【答案】A

【解析】依据题意可知，本文第 2 段首句为主题句，且与上段第 3 句中的“To help homeless people __3__ independence”前后照应，所以此处所填词应表示帮助之意。因此应选 A。

11.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“因此”，B 选项意为“但是”，C 选项意为“即使”，D 选项意为“仅仅”。由文意，本句表示让步的意思，“即使，仍然”。因此备选项中只有 C 选项符合题意。

12.【答案】B

【解析】这是一道词汇辨析题。由题意知，此处应填入的词含有“保护”的意思。四个备选项都表示“住房”、“住处”，但只有 B 选项除表示“藏身处”外还有“保护”含义，因此正确答案为 B 选项。

13.【答案】D

【解析】根据题意，可以直接排除 A 选项和 C 选项。B 选项意为“漫步、闲逛”，D 项意为“徘徊”。当然，无家可归者徘徊街头更符合题意。故选 D。

14.【答案】C

【解析】由题意知，只有 C 选项 while 也有虽然的含义，符合本句表示让步“虽然，但是”意思，因此本题选择 C。

15.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“生活，生命”；B 选项意为“存在；生活”；C 选项意为“生存，存活”，指从困境中挺过来；D 选项意为“维持，保持”。再结合后面的“skills needed to turn their life. . .”可知，C 选项更符合题意，因此应选 C。

16.【答案】A

【解析】语义衔接/惯用衔接题。本题目选择与 turn 构成的短语。句子中“to turn their lives”“使生活变……”。这里表达出出现转机之意。A 选项，around, turn around“（使）逆转，（使）出现转机”；B 选项，over, turn over“仔细考虑，移交”；C 选项，on, turn on“打开开关”；D 选项，up, turn up“调大，开大；出现”。因此，正确答案为 A。

17.【答案】B

【解析】根据题意，此处应为“全面规划”的意思，只有 B 选项“comprehensive”是“全面的、广泛的”的意思。其他三项都不正确：A 选项意为“复杂的”；C 选项意为“补充的”；D 选项意为“补偿”。

18.【答案】C

【解析】联系上下句可知，此题和下一题构成一个句型：as sb puts it，意思为“正如……说的那样”。因此答案为 C。

19.【答案】A

【解析】由上题知，此题答案应选 A。

20.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“监督，管理”，B 选项意为“操纵”，C 选项意为“调节，校准”，D 选项意为“调和”。根据题意，本句强调的是各种计划的协调，当然应选 D。

## Section II

## Part A

### Text 1

21.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“识别、确定”；B 选项意为“联合、联系”；C 选项意为“吸收、同化”；D 选项意为“垄断”。由第一句“in spite of”可知，这是一种让步，也就是说“homogenizing”应和前文中的“difference”形成对比；另外在后半句的解释中又出现了“uniformity”(同样、一致)，必然是“homogenizing”的同义替换。由上可知应选 C。

22.【答案】A

【解析】首先由题干中的 19 世纪我们把答案定位到第 1 段。很明显 B 选项和 C 选项与原文相反，D 选项因果颠倒，因此都排除。由第 1 段内容可知，举商场例子是为了说明主题：美国文化的特点——同化性。因此 A 选项符合题意。

23.【答案】C

【解析】此题是推理题。我们可以在第 2 段找到与“immigrants now in the U.S.”相关信息。只有 C 选项是第 2 段首句“but is hardly poisonous”的同义替换。而 A 选项与第 2 段第 2 句“nor resistant to assimilation”相反；B 选项与第 2 段首句“not be altogether elevating”相反；C 选项并没有提及人口的问题，因此此 3 项都排除，故选 C。

24.【答案】D

【解析】根据题意，第 5 段第 1 句话中的“children in remote villages around world are fans of superstars”说明文化已经影响到了全世界每一个偏僻的角落，因此可以直接选出正确答案 D 选项。其他三项都不正确，A 选项没有出现文章的核心概念“文化”，B 选项、C 选项明显与原文相反。

25.【答案】B

【解析】此题考查的是作者的态度。文章指出：移民的数量既没有达到空前的水平，也与同化不抵触；在大多数移民家庭里，到了第三代，本族语已荡然无存；在全世界，偏远乡村的儿童都是超级巨星的影迷歌迷。这说明，作者认为同化取得了成功。由此很容易选出作者的态度是选项 B。

**Text 2**

26.【答案】A

【解析】此题依据文章第一句话“Stratford-on-Avon，as weall know，has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches”可判断正确选项应为 A。

27.【答案】B

【解析】根据本文第 3 段第 3、4、5 句可知，看戏的人给镇子带来了更多的经济收入。由此可判断符合题意的只有 B 选项。

28.【答案】C

【解析】仔细对上下文进行分析，很容易知道“cries poor”是装穷的意思。因此正确答案应为 C。其他都不符合题意。

29.【答案】D

【解析】此题依据第 5 段“The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better”，可知对于镇上的人来说，他们看到的只是表面现象，实际上不知道票价是低的，因此 D 选项正确，A 选项不正确。

30.【答案】D

【解析】此题是一道推理题。A 选项意为“支持的”，B 选项意为“赞成、喜欢”，C 选项意为“分开的、分离的”，D 选项意为“同情的”。根据最后一段段首和后面的句子可知

作者认为不可能上调价格，这是很可耻的，可是镇上的人们又不理解，所以实际上作者同情其遭遇。所以此处应选 D 选项。

**Text 3**

31.【答案】C

【解析】本题依据第 2 段第 1 句“Now something similar could be happening in the oceans that the seas are being over-fished has been known for years what researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing”，可推知应选 C 选项。

32.【答案】A

【解析】由题意，本题只需正确理解原文第 2 段的最后一句“…the biomass of large predators(animals that kill and eat other animals)in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas，it has halved again since then”，前一个句子讲大型食肉动物减少了 80%，即剩下 20%，现在在某些 long-fished 地区，又减少了 10%，所以总共减少了 90%。即答案为 A 项。

33.【答案】C

【解析】根据本文第 3 段下文内容和文章主题：海洋鱼类需要保护，不难得出正确选项为 C。

34.【答案】D

【解析】本题可以依据文章最后一段第 1 句“Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline”，也就是要调整原来的 baseline。推知备选项中只有 D 项符合题意。

35.【答案】B

【解析】本题问“文章作者似乎更主要关心海洋生物的……”。作者在文中列举了许多数字来说明海洋生物数量的锐减，可见其最关心的是海洋生物量“biomass level”，所以正确答案为 B。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】D

【解析】本题考查的是作者意图。由题干中的“by citing the example of. . .”知此题是结构题。文章第 1 段指出；艺术家的唯一工作就是探索情感，可是他们选择重点探索的却是那些令人不快的情感；第 2 段接着指出：事情并不总是这样的，最早的艺术形式，比如绘画和音乐，是那些最适合表达快乐的形式，但是，在 19 世纪之前的某个时期，更多的艺术家开始把快乐看做是无味、虚假，或者最糟糕的，令人烦闷的东西，就像我们从华兹沃斯的“水仙”到波德莱尔的“恶之花”中感受的一样。这说明，作者举这两人的例子是为了说明，艺术家的兴趣发生了变化。由此可推知应选 D 选项。A 选项在文中并没有进行比较；B 选项属于无中生有；C 选项只是一种可能性，并不是实际情况，因此此三项都不正确。

37.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为虔诚的、严谨的，B 选项意为使人不愉快的、讨厌的，C 选项意为有趣的，D 选项意为商业的、贸易的。结合上下文语境，可以看出过去的人日子并不好过，

“bummer”原意为无赖、游民、乞讨者。所以“bummer”在这里应为不好的意思。因此可推知正确选项应为 B。

38.【答案】D

【解析】此题是考查的是作者对广告的看法。根据文章第 4 段中的“what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising”可知，正确的看法应是 D 选项。

39.【答案】B

【解析】考查对最后一段的归纳总结。根据文意知最后一段指出：如今，我们被快乐的承诺所包围，需要有人来提醒我们，死亡的象征——记住，你将要死的，任何东西都会结束，快乐不是要否定这一切，而是要学会接受这一切；这个信息比丁香烟的味道更苦涩，但终究是一缕使人神清气爽的气息。由此可知正确选项为 B 选项。A 选项和 C 选项与文意不符；D 选项属于无中生有。

40.【答案】A

【解析】本题可用排除法，B、C、D 选项文中均未提及，都可排除，因此本题应选 A。

## Part B

41.【答案】C

【解析】由题意知，本题前后语境分别是 Williams 的赌博经历和赌博活动，根据“同现复现”原则，所填内容也应提到 Williams 的赌博经历，而且很可能出现数字。由此可很快推出正确答案应为 C 选项。

42.【答案】A

【解析】根据题意，选项中只有 A 选项提到了“the casino’s marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings”。“mailings”（邮寄、邮件）与信有关，而其他选项都没提到，因此本题答案应选 A。

43.【答案】B

【解析】我们根据空格处前一句中的“lure”（诱惑）和“will”（意愿）两个词，再结合前文曾经提到有什么诱惑导致了 Williams 的所谓不情愿的行为，也曾经提到过所谓的他自己的意愿，可知 B 选项中的“luring”与上文的“lure”一词相呼应，因此 B 选项符合题意。

44.【答案】F

【解析】此题应由逻辑关系来推测。根据题意知，下一句讲到过去的“character flaws or moral failings”，现在依据科学被视为“physical disabilities”，F 选项中的“medicalizing more and more behavioral problems”与此意思是一致的。因此本题答案应为 F 选项。

45.【答案】D

【解析】结合上下文，可知本题答案应在下一段，末段第一句说到美国 44 个州有彩票，29 个州有赌场，这说明赌博在美国很普及。而 D 选项直接提到了美国政府在美国人赌博习惯中所扮演的角色，最后一句说在美国最重要和积极的赌博推广者是政府。这可以和后文提到的政府之所以这样做主要是为了从赌博活动中取得税收相衔接，故选 D。

## Part C

46.【答案】我会把知识分子定义为这样的人：他把用苏格拉底方式思考道德问题作为人生的主要任务和乐趣。

47.【答案】知识分子的作用与法官相似，他必须接受一种义务，那就是在尽可能清楚的事情中揭示导致其做出决定的推理过程。

48.【答案】我之所以把普通科学家排除在外，是因为尽管他的成就可能有助于解决道德问题，但他还没承担起研究道德问题事实方面以外的任何责任。

49.【答案】然而，普通科学家的主要任务并非思考指导其行为的道德规范，正如我们并不指望商人把精力投入到探索商业行为中一样。

50.【答案】知识分子可能很会教书，而且不仅仅是挣工资，但是他们大部分人对涉及道德判断的人类问题很少或者根本不进行独立思考。

# Section III Writing

## Part A

参考范文

Dear Sirs，

I am writing the letter to you to confirm that I am very happy to contribute my effort to the Project Hope Cause.

I am looking forward to extending financial aid in my own right to those children who did not have chance to receive education from poor area. So I'd like to help two kinds of child: first and formost of all, he or she did not have stable financial source. Secondly, his or her previous score reports should prove her potential to be an outstanding student in the future.

I should attach great effort to save money from now on. And at the same time I will check the school report of every candidate during the term.

I believe definitely that I will be ideal candidate for Project Hope under your qualifications. I will appreciate if I can receive your promtly response. Thanks a lot.

Yours truly

Li Ming

## Part B

参考范文

**Such a Model**

From the two irony pictures, we can see clearly that the first is a photo of a man's face on which the name of the famous footballer Beckham can be seen. In the second picture we can see a man in a barbershop, his hair being done in Beckham's hair style, costing him 300 yuan. It goes

without saying that the pictures reflect a common and serious problem in China-worship of celebrities among young people.

It is not uncommon for Chinese young people to have super stars as their idols. Most of them are fans of certain basketball players, football players, singers, actors and actresses at home and abroad. However, when it comes to actual challenges, they may forget all the deeds and the can-do spirits that their idealized stars have inspired to them. These crazy fans are so absorbed by the star's appearance as to ignore the spirit of courage and determination, all of which sports stars and some great men have symbolized. And in particular, these young men don't value their golden time to act today, but always blindly admire the other's success.

There is nothing wrong. for one to have his own role model. To have a good example or even dreamlike images to pursue will be the source of success if some effective actions are taken as soon as possible. Anyway, popular culture is to enrich our life, if the young people are taught to make efforts to learn from their heroes by improving themselves, the young will have a more promising future and our society will be a more harmonious one.

# 2005年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅰ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text.Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A,B,C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.(10 points)*

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, __1__ this is largely because, __2__ animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are __3__ to perceiving those smells which float through the air, __4__ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, __5__, we are extremely sensitive to smells, __6__ we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of __7__ human smells when these are __8__ to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, __9__ others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate __10__ smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send __11__ to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell __12__ can suddenly become sensitive to it when __13__ to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it __14__ to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can __15__ new receptors if necessary. This may __16__ explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we do not need to be. We are not __17__ of the usual smell of our own house, but we __18__ new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors __19__ for unfamiliar and emergency signals __20__ the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. [A] although | [B] as | [C] but | [D] while |
| 2. [A] above | [B] unlike | [C] excluding | [D] besides |
| 3. [A] limited | [B] committed | [C] dedicated | [D] confined |
| 4. [A] catching | [B] ignoring | [C] missing | [D] tracking |
| 5. [A] anyway | [B] though | [C] instead | [D] therefore |
| 6. [A] even if | [B] if only | [C] only if | [D] as if |
| 7. [A] distinguishing | [B] discovering | [C] determining | [D] detecting |
| 8. [A] diluted | [B] dissolved | [C] dispersed | [D] diffused |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. [A] when | [B] since | [C] for | [D] whereas |
| 10. [A] unusual | [B] particular | [C] unique | [D] typical |
| 11. [A] signs | [B] stimuli | [C] messages | [D] impulses |
| 12. [A] at first | [B] at all | [C] at large | [D] at times |
| 13. [A] subjected | [B] left | [C] drawn | [D] exposed |
| 14. [A] ineffective | [B] incompetent | [C] inefficient | [D] insufficient |
| 15. [A] introduce | [B] summon | [C] trigger | [D] create |
| 16. [A] still | [B] also | [C] otherwise | [D] nevertheless |
| 17. [A] sure | [B] sick | [C] aware | [D] tired |
| 18. [A] tolerate | [B] repel | [C] neglect | [D] notice |
| 19. [A] available | [B] reliable | [C] identifiable | [D] suitable |
| 20. [A] similar to | [B] such as | [C] along with | [D] aside from |

## section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts.Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D.Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1 .(40 points)*

**Text 1**

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely. But a study by Sarach Brosnan and Frans de Wadi of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, cooperative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So

when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a cooperative, group-living species. Such cooperation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems for the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by____.

[A] posing a contrast [B] justifying an assumption

[C] making a comparison [D] explaining a phenomenon

22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1 ) implies that

[A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals

[B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature

[C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other

[D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions

23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are____.

[A] more inclined to weigh what they get

[B] attentive to researchers' instructions

[C] nice in both appearance and temperament

[D] more generous than their male companions

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys____.

[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers

[B] can be taught to exchange things

[C] will not be cooperative if feeling cheated

[D] are unhappy when separated from other

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions

[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source

[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do

[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild

**Text 2**

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answer. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voice now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. They continue to press for more research a classic of "paralysis by analysis."

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that____.

[A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death

[B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant

[C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life

[D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense

27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as____.

[A] a protector [B] a judge [C] a critic [D] a guide

28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" ( Last line, Paragraph 4) ?

[A] Endless studies kill action

[B] Careful investigation reveals truth
[C] Prudent planning hinders progress
[D] Extensive research helps decision-making
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
[A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants
[B] Raise public awareness of conservation
[C] Press for further scientific research
[D] Take some legislative measures
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because____.
[A] they both suffered from the government's negligence
[B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
[C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
[D] both of them have turned from bad to worse

**Text 3**

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated this revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system ( the "emotional brain" ) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day", says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life, we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to

wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams____.

[A] can be modified in their courses

[B] are susceptible to emotional changes

[C] reflect our innermost desires and fears

[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show____.

[A] its function in our dreams

[B] the mechanism of REM sleep

[C] the relation of dreams to emotions

[D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to____.

[A] aggravate in our unconscious mind [B] develop into happy dreams

[C] persist till the time we fall asleep [D] show up in dreams early at night

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that____.

[A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams

[B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control

[C] dreams should be left to their natural progression

[D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious

35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

[A] Lead your life as usual [B] Seek professional help

[C] Exercise conscious control [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime

**Text 4**

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing. The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John Mc Whorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and

he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including nonstandard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical educational reforms—he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china." A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English____.

[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms

[B] is but all too natural in language development

[C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture

[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s

37. The word "talking" ( Line 5, Paragraph 3) denotes____.

[A] modesty [B] personality [C] liveliness [D] informality

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

[A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk

[B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English

[C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining

[D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas

39. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's____.

[A] interest in their language [B] appreciation of their efforts

[C] admiration for their memory [D] contempt for their old-fashionedness

40. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as____.

[A] "temporary" is to "permanent" [B] "radical" is to "conservative"

[C] "functional" is to "artistic" [D] "humble" is to "noble"

## Part B

**Directions:**

*In the following article,some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1—5, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices,which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

Canada's premiers ( the leaders of provincial government), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, to reduce health care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing components of which are pharmaceutical costs.

(41)_____

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on healthcare—to say nothing of reports from other experts—recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

(42)_____

But "national" doesn't have to mean that, "National" could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national": organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province—or a series of hospitals within a province—negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

(43)_____

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

(44)_____

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency

would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

(45)_____

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

[A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 percent to 26.8 percent!

[B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

[C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[D] The problem is simple and stark: healthcare costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall healthcare spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatment. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

[F] So, if the provinces want to run the healthcare show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

## Part C

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET2.(10 points)*

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46)Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education,

its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50)While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

附: (2005 年北京地区 PART C 试题)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46)Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47)In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete insuch a rich and hotly-contested market. (48)This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

(49) Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice—that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence

on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, "United we stand, divided we fall". And if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity." A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

51. **Directions:**

Two months ago, you got a job as an editor for the magazine *Design & Fashion*. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reasons (s) , and making an apology.

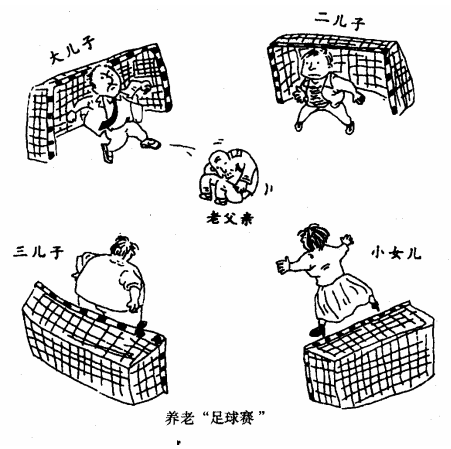
Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

52. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 参考答案与精解

## Section I　Use of English

1.【答案】C

【解析】结合上下语境，选项说："和动物相比，人类的嗅觉不灵敏"；空格后面部分则是在比较人类和动物的差异，指出：这只不过是因为人是直立的。由此推知，前后句子的意思对应，所以空格处应该填入表示转折关系的词。因此答案应为 C 选项。A 选项 although 和 D 选项 while 表示让步；B 选项 as 表示原因，与 this is largely because 重复。

2.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项是干扰项。根据常识可知，自立行走是人区别于动物的基本特征。 因此正确答案应为 B 选项。

3.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为"限制"，B 选项意为"犯（错误），干（坏事），把……交托给，提交，答应负责"，C 选项意为"献（身），致力，题献（一部著作给某人）"，D 选项意为"限制，禁闭，界限，边界"。limit, confine 这两个动词的一般含义为"限制"或"局限"。limit 指时、空、程度、量等方面的"限定"，其内涵是如果超出了这种限度就会受罚或遭到令人不快的后果；此外，这个词也常用来表示"局限"；confine 具有 limit 和 restrict 两者的含义，但 confine 的内涵是"约束"或"束缚"。综观全文，文章是在说数量上的限制，人类鼻子的功能仅限于某些方面，因此此处选 A 更为确切。

4.【答案】C

【解析】根据文意可知，原文意思应是"未嗅到"，在备选项中找出有此意的单词即可。A 选项意为"捕捉，发觉"；B 选项意为"不理睬，忽视"；C 选项意为"未察觉，未嗅到"；D 选项意为"追踪，跟踪"。由上可知，答案为 C。

5.【答案】B

【解析】由题意知，此处前后句子的关系是转折，A 选项"anyway"表示转折，通常放在句首或句尾；B 选项"though"表示转折，可以用于任何地方；C 选项"instead"表示转折，通常放在句首；D 选项"therefore"表示因果，通常放在句首或句中。所以本题选 B 适合。

6.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为"就算，即使"，引导条件状语从句；B 选项意为"只要"，引导条件状语从句；C 选项"only if"不是习惯搭配；D 选项意为"好像"，引导虚拟条件从句。结合语境知，正确选项应为 A。

7.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为"区分，辨别"，指感觉到不同或有区别；B 选项意为"发现，观察到"，指第一个找到、学会或观察到；C 选项意为"确定"，指在考虑、调查或计算之后决定性地确认；D 选项意为"察觉，探测到"，指感觉到。符合文意只有 D 选项。

8.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“淡化，冲淡”，主要指气味、味道，例：“The nurse diluted the drug with saline water”.（护士用生理盐水把药加以稀释）。B 选项意为“使溶解”，主要指液体，例：“Heat dissolved the candle into a pool of wax in a few minutes”.（不到几分钟热就把蜡烛融化成一摊蜡）。C 选项意为“使散开，驱散”，主要指人群、消息或烟雾，例：“The crowd had dispersed when the police arrived”.（警察到来时人群已经散开了）。D 选项意为“减弱”，主要指光线。由题意知，此处所填之词的主语是气味，当然应选 A。

9.【答案】D

【解析】由上下文语境可知，前后句子应为转折关系。A 选项“when”通常引导时间状语从句；B 选项“since”引导时间、原因状语从句；C 选项“for”引导原因状语从句；D 选项“whereas”引导转折关系句子，意思是“而……”，故选 D。

10.【答案】B

【解析】由题意知：有些人能够嗅出某种花而不是另一种花的气味。因此所填之词应该表示特别之意，所以此处选用 B 选项“particular”。A 选项意为“不寻常的”，指与众不同的；B 选项意为“特殊的”，指与同一团体、范畴或种类的其他部分分离或区分出来的；C 选项意为“独特的”，指独一无二的；D 选项意为“典型的”，指表明一个种类、种群或类别的性质、特性或特点。

11.【答案】C

【解析】本题“message”能够与“send”搭配使用，故选 C。A 选项意为“标志”，指显示事实、情况或性质在场或存在的某物，例：“There are no signs of life about the house.”（这房子没有有人住的迹象）。B 选项意为“刺激因素”，指能引起或被认为引起反应的东西，例：“Light is a stimulus to growth in plants.”（光是植物生长的促进因素）。C 选项意为“信息”，指以书面、信号或其他方式从一个人、一个地方或一群人传给另一人、另一个地方或另一群人的消息，例：“I have sent mother a message to tell her I shall be home late.”（我已经给母亲捎了个信儿，告诉她我回家晚点儿）。D 选项意为“本能”，指驱动力或倾向。例：“She bought the dress on impulse.”（她一时冲动买了这件衣服）。

12.【答案】A

【解析】本题所填之词的主语是“even people insensitive to a certain smell”，后面接着说“can suddenly become sensitive to it”，所以应该选用 A 选项“起初，原先”更为确切。B 选项意为“根本”；C 选项意为“详尽，普遍”；D 选项意为“有时，不时”。

13.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“易于受……影响”，通常与“to”搭配使用；B 选项意为“留下”，一般不与“to”搭配；C 选项意为“吸引”，一般不与“to”搭配；D 选项意为“暴露于，接受”，通常与“to”搭配使用。本题所填之词的宾语是气味，且与“to”搭配，故答案为 D。

14.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“没有效果的”，指人工作效率低；B 选项意为“无能的，不胜任的”，通常形容人没有能力；C 选项意为“效率不够的”，指……系统不能产生预期效果；D 选项意为“不充足的”，通常形容在数量上不足。根据文意知，作者在第 3 段开始解释人的

鼻子对于气味的不敏感性，指出：对于气味的不敏感性似乎可以解释为这样——大脑觉得保持所有气味神经末梢始终起作用是……”。这说明，空白处应该填入表示“不可能的”之意的词。因此符合句意的应为 C 选项。

15.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“推行，提倡”，指引入到流通、使用或运行中；B 选项意为“召集，召唤”，指要求出席或出现，例：“The teacher summoned all the children to the room.”（老师把所有的孩子都叫进房间里）。C 选项意为“引发，触发”，指导致……的产生，例：“He accidentally triggered his rifle.”（他无意中扣发了他步枪的扳机），前三项都不符合题意。只有 D 选项“create”对应后面的“new”一词。故答案为 D 选项。

16.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“仍然，还”；B 选项意为“也，同样”；C 选项意为“另外，否则”；D 选项意为“然而，不过”。例：“She was very tired, nevertheless she kept on working.”（她虽然很疲倦，可仍在继续工作）。根据题意，这两句话都是在解释原因，因此应选 B。

17.【答案】C

【解析】“be aware of”是固定搭配，意为“知道，意识到”，因此答案为 C 选项。

18.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“忍受，容忍”，B 选项意为“抵制，击退”，C 选项意为“忽视，忽略”，D 选项意为“注意到，发现”。再结合句子中的“but”可知，所填之词表示的意思应该与“are not aware of”的意思相反，故选 D。

19.【答案】A

【解析】此处所填之词的主语是“smell receptors”，宾语是“unfamiliar and emergency signals”，所以此处选用“available”更恰当。A 选项意为“可获得的，可用的”，通常与“for”搭配使用；B 选项意为“可信赖的，可靠的”，通常与“to”搭配使用；C 选项意为“可以确认的”；D 选项意为“合适的”，通常与“for、to”搭配使用。故选 A。

20.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“类似于……”；B 选项意为“比如”，通常用于举例；C 选项意为“与……一道”；D 选项意为“除……之外”。文中是在举例说明，所以选 B 项符合句意。

## 全文参考译文

人类的鼻子是一个被低估的工具。人们通常认为人类的鼻子不如动物的鼻子那样灵敏。这大概是由于我们人类与动物不同，我们是自立行走的缘故。这意味着我们人类的鼻子只能闻到那些漂浮在空气中的气味，而不能闻到地面上的那些气味。但是，实际上我们人类的嗅觉是很敏感的，尽管我们都没有意识到这一点。当人类的气味被稀释到低于原来气味浓度的一百万分之一时，我们人类的鼻子仍能辨别出某个人身上的气味。

奇怪的是，许多人发现他们能辨别出某种花的气味，却辨别不出另外某种花的气味。而有些人却对这两种花的味道都很敏感。这也许是因为某些人没有用来在鼻子中产生气味接受器的基因的缘故。这些接受器是一些能感知气味和发送信息给大脑的细胞。然而，人们已经发现，即使人们起初对某种花的味道并不敏感，但是只要长期闻到这种花的味道的话，就会对这种花的味道突然变得敏感起来。

对花的味道不敏感性的解释似乎是：大脑不能保持所有的气味接受器在任何时候都处于工作状态，但是如果需要的话，大脑能产生新的气味接受器。这种观点也许能解释为什么我们有时对自己身上的味道都不敏感的原因。我们没有注意到我们自己房间里的气味，但是当我们参观了别人家的房间后，我们就能注意到我们的房间里有了新气味了。大脑能够很好地保持气味接受器的状态，使其对于不熟悉的味道一直处于敏感状态，例如可能表明有火灾危险的烟雾的味道。

## Section II　Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text1

21.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。本文的第 1 段指出：人人都喜欢丰厚的加薪，如果你了解到某个同事的薪水增加得更多的话，你的这份自得之心就可能消失；事实上，如果这位同事还有懒散的名声的话，你甚至可能会怒不可遏。这样的行为被看成是“极具人性的”。隐藏其中的假设是，其他动物不可能很好地做到这一点，但是，一项研究却显示，这种行为也极具猴性。据此可分析 C 选项中说“进行比较”，与题意相符。而 A、B、D 三项均不符合题意。

22.【答案】B

【解析】此题考查在理解句子的基础上进行推理的能力。此题的信号词出自文章第 1 段最后一句话。第 1 段指出：人们认为，对不公平现象怒不可遏的行为是“极具人性的”，其他动物不可能做到这一点；但是，一项研究却显示，这种行为也极具猴性。由此可以推知，动物也会对不公平的事情感到愤怒，因此 B 选项推理正确。A 选项是明确表达的观点，因此不是推论；C 选项人们互相嫉妒在文中未提到；D 选项与文意相反。

23.【答案】A

【解析】我们根据文章第二段第一句话可以进行分析。第二段指出：研究人员研究了雌性棕色僧帽猴的行为；这些猴子看上去很聪明，它们是温和、协作性动物，乐意分享食物；最重要的是，如同人类女性一样，它们往往比雄性更注重“物品和服务”的价值。由此可知：雌性僧帽猴之所以被选来做这项研究，主要是因为它们注重“物品和服务”的价值。因此可推知 A 选项中说“最倾向于重视它们所得到的东西”与文意相符，故正确选项为 A。其他三项都不正确。

24.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项不正确，因为喜欢葡萄而不是黄瓜是猴子的天性，并不是研究人员的发现；B 选项不正确，因为教会猴子交换物品是研究早期的发现，并不是最终的发现；D 选项不正确，因为文中只是说猴子被分开后它们的行为就变得明显不同了，并没有说它们不高兴。再根据文章第三段第一句话，当猴子觉得受骗时，它们就不会同研究人员合作。因此 C 选项中说“如果觉得受到欺骗，就不会合作”，与文章的意思相符。故选 C。

25.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项内容本文未提到；C 选项已在文中明确指出，并不是推论结果；D 选项

内容与文章最后一段第三句话的意思不符。而 B 选项中说“人类的愤怒是从一种不确定的因素演变而来的”，这一推论结果与文章的意思相符。因此本题正确推论应为 B 选项。

### 全文参考译文

每个人都喜欢丰厚的加薪。但是，如果你了解到某个同事的薪水比你的增加得更多的话，你的这份欣喜就可能消失。实际上，如果这位同事还有懒散的名声的话，你甚至可能会感到很愤怒。这样的行为被看成是“极具人性的”，其中的假设是：其他的动物不可能很好地做到这一点。然而，一项由乔治亚州亚特兰大市 Emory 大学的 Sarah Brosnan 和 Frans de Waal 所做的研究表明，这种行为也极具猴性——这项研究刊登在《自然》杂志上。

研究人员研究了雌性棕色僧帽猴的行为。这些猴子看上去很灵敏。它们是温和、协作性的动物，很愿意分享食物。最重要的是，如同人类女性一样，它们往往比雄性更注重“物品和服务”的价值。

这些特征使得它们成为 Brosnan 博士和 Waal 博士理想的研究对象。两位研究人员花了两年时间教他们研究的猴子用代币来换取食物。

通常，猴子们非常愿意用石块换取黄瓜片。但是，当两个猴子被放在隔开但相邻的小屋子时，每个猴子就都可能观察另一个猴子在用石块换取什么，它们的行为就会变得明显不同。

比较黄瓜而言，僧帽猴更喜欢葡萄。于是，当研究人员递给猴子一颗葡萄以换取它的代币时，第二只猴子就不情愿拿它的代币只换取一片黄瓜。如果一只猴子不用交换代币就能获得一颗葡萄，那么另一只猴子要么就会把它的代币掷给研究人员，要么则把代币扔出室外，拒绝接受那片黄瓜。的确，只要一颗葡萄出现在另一个小屋子就足以导致雌性僧帽猴的怨气。

研究人员暗示，和人类一样，僧帽猴也受社会性情感的支配。在野外，它们是协作、群居的物种。只有在每个动物都觉得它没有受到欺骗时，这种协作才有可能稳定。如此看来，正当的愤怒感并非人类所特有。完全拒绝较小的奖励使得群体的其他成员非常清楚这些情感。不过，到现在为止，这种公平意识是否在僧帽猴世界和人类社会独立演化，这种意识是否源于三千五百万年前生活着的僧帽猴和人类的共同祖先，这仍然是一个有待回答的问题。

## Text 2

26.【答案】C

【解析】根据文章第一段得知：支持吸烟者认为，人们有权过他们自己选择的生活方式。很容易可以推出 C 选项中说的“人们有选择他们自己生活方式的自由”，这与文章的意思相符。

27.【答案】D

【解析】根据原文第二段：全国协会的会长 Bruce Alberts 在小组的报告前言上附加了这个要点：科学永远不会找到所有答案，但是，科学的确为我们提供了通向未来的最好指引，我们的国家和整个世界依据做出的最佳判断来制定重要政策，这是至关重要的——这些判

断是科学能够为我们提供的针对当前的行动所产生的未来后果。据此可推出：Bruce Alberts 认为，科学为我们做指引。而 D 选项中说“一个向导”，正好符合题意。其他三项都不正确。

28.【答案】A

【解析】根据文章第四段最后一句话可知，作者说这句话的意思应该是：太多的研究阻碍人们采取行动。据此可知正确选项为 A。

29.【答案】D

【解析】根据文章最后一段第三句话可知，作者认为，政府应该在立法上采取行动。D 选项中说“采取一些立法措施”，这与作者的观点相符。因此答案为 D 选项。

30.【答案】B

【解析】从原文可知，作者认为，吸烟引发的问题与全球变暖问题很相似。B 项内容与文章的意思相符，故 B 选项为本题答案。A 选项与文意不符；C 和 D 选项本文未提到。

## 全文参考译文

你是否记得以前科学家认为吸烟会使我们丧命，而怀疑者则坚持认为我们不能肯定这种观点的那些日子？证据并不充分，科学对此也不确定。反对吸烟的游说团体就要破坏我们的生活方式了，政府应该不闻不问吗？许多美国人相信这种毫无道理的说法，三十年来，大约有一千万吸烟者因为吸烟过早去世。

现在，由于科学家一次又一次地试图唤醒我们正视全球逐渐变暖的威胁，令人忧虑的相似景象又卷土重来。最近，一个由白宫召集的全国科学协会小组表示，地球的大气肯定在变暖，而且这个问题主要是人为的。确凿的信息是，我们应当行动起来保护自己。全国协会的会长 Bruce Alberts 在该小组的报告前言上附加了这个要点：“科学永远不会找到所有答案。”但是，科学的确为我们提供了通向未来的最有用的指引，我们的国家和整个世界依据做出的最佳判断来制定重要政策，这是至关重要的——这些判断是科学能够为我们提供的针对当前的行动所产生的未来后果。

如同吸烟的问题一样，一些不同的观点坚持认为，有关全球变暖的科学还不完善，我们可以继续向空气中排放烟雾，直到我们确实了解其后果。这是一种危险的游戏：等到有了百分之百的证据时就可能太晚了。由于风险明显并且在不断增长，一个谨慎的民族现在就应该购买一份保单。

所幸的是，白宫正开始关注此事。但是，很显然总统的大多数顾问仍然没有认真看待全球变暖这个问题。他们继续要求进行更多的研究——这是“被分析而麻痹”的杰作。

要想担任这个星球负责任的管理者，我们就必须坚持进行更深入的大气和海洋研究。但是，只是研究还不够。如果政府不在立法上采取主动的话，国会就应当开始帮助制定保护措施。来自于西佛吉尼亚的民主党参议员 Robert Byrd 提出的一个法案是一个大有前途的开端，该法案将为私营产业提供财政奖励。很多人都注意到，我们国家正在准备修建大量新电站以满足我们的能源需求。如果我们要保护大气层的话，那么从环境的角度来看，那些新电站必须安全可靠，这一点至关重要。

## Text 3

31.【答案】A

【解析】根据文章第一段第四句话可知，研究人员认为，梦可以改变，与 A 选项中说“在其进程中可以改变”的意思相符，故选 A。B 选项不是研究人员的观点；C 选项是弗洛伊德的观点；D 选项是神经病理学家的观点。

32.【答案】C

【解析】由题意知，文章第二段指出，Eric Nofzinger 博士说，在 REM（眼睛快速运动）睡眠期间，大脑十分活跃，正如完全清醒时一样，但是，并非大脑的所有部分都是这样，脑边缘系统就相对平静。无论我们从梦中醒来时是高兴还是沮丧，那些情感都可能整日伴随我们，William Demerit 博士说。由此可知：作者提到脑边缘系统，是想说明做梦与情感之间的联系。据此可推出 C 选项中说“梦与情感的关系”，这与作者的意图相符，因此选 C。

33.【答案】D

【解析】根据文章第三段第二句话得知：在夜里早些时候，大多数人似乎会做更多噩梦，在睡醒前逐渐转为较愉快的梦，这表示他们正在化解在白天产生的消极情感。因为我们的意识被日常生活占据，所以我们并不总是考虑白天所发生事件的情感意义。由此可知，白天产生的消极情绪往往会在夜里早些时候的梦境中出现。这与 D 选项中“在夜里早些时候的梦境中出现”的意思相符。因此本题答案为 D。

34.【答案】D

【解析】这是一道推论题。根据原文，你一醒来就应该确定梦中有什么在困扰你，想像一下你想要如何终止这个梦，当它出现的时候，你应该尽力醒来，以便控制它的进程，可能很少有什么理由使我们关注自己的梦，除非那些梦使我们无法睡眠，或者，“我们在恐慌中惊醒”，这与 D 选项推论结果“做梦可能不完全属于无意识行为”相符。因此是正确答案。而其他三项均未涉及。

35.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项中观点“像平常一样生活”与 Cartwrieht 的观点相符。因为文中说那些遭受持续噩梦折磨的人应当寻求治疗专家的帮助，因此 B 选项不对；C 选项是应付反复出现噩梦的，与文意不符；D 选项本文未涉及。

### 全文参考译文

一夜好觉的所有因素中，梦似乎是最不好控制的因素。在梦境中，一扇窗户开启，将我们带入了这样一个世界：在那里，逻辑被置之不理，死者开口说话。一个世纪前，弗洛伊德阐述了这样的革命性理论：梦是我们潜意识愿望和恐惧的被伪装的阴影；到二十世纪七十年代末期，神经病理学家改变了想法，开始认为梦不过是“精神噪音”——睡眠期间进行的神经修复过程中产生的随机副产品。现在，研究人员怀疑，梦是大脑情感调节装置的一部分，在大脑处于“脱机”时调节情绪。一位主要的权威人士说，这些强有力的心理事件不仅可以得到利用，而且还能帮助我们获得更好的睡眠和感觉。芝加哥医疗中心的心理学主任 Rosalind 说：“梦是你自己的。如果你不喜欢，你就换一个。”

大脑影像的证据支持了这种观点。匹兹堡大学的 Eric Nofzinger 博士说，在 REM（快速眼动）睡眠期间——这时会做大多数栩栩如生的梦，大脑十分活跃，正如完全清醒时一样。但是，并非大脑的所有部分都是这样，脑边缘系统就相对平静。“无论我们从梦中醒来时是高兴还是沮丧，那些情感都可能整天伴随我们”，斯坦福大学睡眠研究员 William Dement 博士说。

梦与情感之间的联系在 Cartwright 门诊部的患者中得到体现。在夜里早些时候，大多数人似乎会做更多噩梦，在睡醒前逐渐转为较愉快的梦，这表示他们正在化解在白天产生的消极情感。因为我们的意识被日常生活占据，所以我们并不总是考虑白天所发生事件的情感意义——似乎直到我们开始做梦。

我们不应该把这个过程看成是潜意识的。Cartwright 认为，一个人可以经过练习，有意识地控制反复出现的噩梦。你一醒来就应该确定梦中有什么在困扰你。想像一下你想要如何终止这个梦；当它出现的时候，你应该尽力醒来，以便控制它的进程。实际上，经过大量的练习后，人们可以学会在梦中这样做。

晚上，可能很少有什么理由使我们关注自己的梦，除非那些梦使我们无法睡眠，或者，“我们在恐慌中惊醒”，Cartwright 说。恐怖主义、经济上的不确定性以及通常的不安全感加重了人们的焦虑。那些持续遭受噩梦折磨的人应当寻求治疗专家的帮助。对其余的人来说，大脑有它自己化解恶劣情绪的办法。放心地睡觉——或者尽管去做梦，早上醒来时你会感觉好一些。

**Text 4**

36.【答案】B

【解析】此题根据文章第一段第三句话。John McWhorer 在最近出版的书中认为二十世纪六十年代反文化的胜利应该对正式英语的衰落负责任，正式英语的衰落是非常自然的现象。这与 B 选项“只不过是语言发展过程中的自然现象”的观点相符。因此选 B。

37.【答案】D

【解析】这是一道词义题。由题意，原文指出：二十世纪六十年代以前，连那些受过适当教育的人在动笔写东西时都在寻求高雅的语调，在诗歌中，只有高度个性化的诗歌类型才可以称得上是真正具有活力的诗歌。由此可知：该词的意思应该是“随意言谈”。四个选项中只有 D 选项中说“非正式”与文章的意思相符。故选 D。

38.【答案】A

【解析】根据本文章的第四段，通过大量来自于高雅和粗俗文化的有趣例子，McWhorer 作为一名语言学家，他承认，所有类型的人类语言，包括像黑人英语那样的不标准语言，都可以极具表现力。正如许多人一样，他不是在争论说我们再也不能有条理地思考，因为我们无法恰当地交谈。由此可知：McWhotter 可能认为，人们的思维方式与人们的交谈方式没有多大关系，与 A 项内容“逻辑思维不一定与我们的谈话方式有关”意思相符。而 B 项、C 选项和 D 选项三项之意都不是 McWhorter 的观点。因此正确选项应为 A。

39.【答案】B

【解析】依据文章最后一段第一句话，俄罗斯人深爱他们自己的语言，他们的脑海中记录着大量诗歌，而意大利的政客们往往向大多数讲英语者详细阐述他们似乎老掉牙的演说。

由此可知，作者钦佩俄罗斯人的努力。这与 D 选项所说的“赞赏他们做出的努力”意思相符。故选 B 选项。

40.【答案】C

【解析】此题答案应依据文章最后一段来判断，McWhorer 先生承认，正式语言不是确实需要的，他没有建议进行激进的教育改革——他确实在为失去某些美好而非有用的东西感到悲伤。我们现在把英语放在“纸盘上而不是瓷器”，也许这是一种遗憾，但可能是一种无法避免的遗憾。由此可知，把“纸盘子”和“瓷器”放在一起是在比较美观和用途。由此可推出 C 选项中说“实用的比作艺术的”与文章的意思相符。而其他三项都与题意不符。

### 全文参考译文

无论是在演说中还是在写作中，美国人都不再期望公众人物在应用英语时有技巧和天分。他们也不渴望自己应用英语时也是如此。John McWhorer 是一位语言学家，也是一位共具自由和保守观点的有争议的人物，在其最近出版的名为《自行其是：语言和音乐的退化及我们为什么应当喜欢》的书中，他认为二十世纪六十年代反文化的胜利应该对正式英语的衰落负责任。

容忍责备在二十世纪六十年代并不是什么新鲜事，但是，这还算不上对教育衰落的另一种批评。McWhorer 先生的专业是语言史和语言的演变，比如，他认为，“whom”一词的逐渐消失是很自然的事情，同古代英语中“格”的消失一样并不令人遗憾。

然而，狂热崇尚真实和个性化以及“自行其是”已经导致正式演说、写作、诗歌以及音乐走向死亡。在二十世纪六十年代以前，连那些受过适当教育的人在动笔写东西时都在寻求高雅的语调，但自从那时起，连那些最受尊敬的写作都寻求应用口头英语。同样，在诗歌中，只有高度个性化的诗歌类型才可以称得上是真正具有活力的诗歌。在口头和书面语中，随意言谈胜过正式演说，自发性胜过技巧。

大量的高雅和粗俗文化的有趣事例表明了McWhorer先生所证实的趋势是一目了然的。但是，面对副标题中的问题，我们为什么应当喜欢、在乎，则不那么清楚。作为一名语言学家，他认为所有类型的人类语言，包括像黑人英语那样的不标准语言，都可以极具表现力——世界上还不存在不能表达复杂思想的语言或方言。正如许多人一样，他不是在争论说我们再也不能有条理地思考，因为我们无法恰当地交谈。

俄罗斯人很喜爱自己的语言，他们的脑海中记录着大量的诗歌，而意大利的政客们往往向大多数讲英语者详细阐述他们似乎老掉牙的演说。McWhorer 先生认为，正式语言不是确实需要的，他没有建议进行激进的教育改革——他确实在为失去某些美好而非有用的东西感到悲伤。我们现在把英语放在“纸盘上而不是瓷器上”。也许这是一种遗憾，但可能是一种无法避免的遗憾。

## Part B

41.【答案】E

【解析】经分析知，此题答案应是第三段。空格前面的一句说“They’re all groaning about soaring health budgets，the fastest-growing components of which are pharmaceutical costs.”，这

说明该题应该是讲与“pharmaceutical costs”相关的内容。而备选项中只有 E 选项与前面句子的意思连贯，故选 E。

42.【答案】C

【解析】根据题意，可知本题需要填入的句子是整个第五段。空格前面的句子说“Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care—to say nothing of reports from other experts—recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.”空格后面的句子说“But ‘national’ doesn’t have to mean that, ‘National’ could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to create one body.”这说明该题应该是解释“national”的意思。据此可判断答案应为 C。

43.【答案】G

【解析】依据文意可知，此题要填入的是整个第九段。空格前面的句子说“Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.”这里在讲人们有关建立国家级代理机构的分歧所导致的后果问题。由此判断应选 G 选项。

44.【答案】F

【解析】此题要填入的是整个第十二段。空格前面的句子说“That’s one reason why the idea of a national list hasn’t gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.”该题应该主要是解释这种现象产生的原因，而且应该提到“costs”。F 选项中说“So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.”其中提到了“costs”，与上下文意思连贯。因此不难看出此题答案为 F 选项。

45.【答案】B

【解析】根据题意知，要填入的是整个第十四段。空格前面的句子说“A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs.”这里主要在讨论省长们应该做的事情。空格后面的句子“So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.”B 选项中说“Or they could read Mr. Kirby’s report: ‘The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies.’”这使得上下文意思连贯，因此可判断答案应为 B 选项。

## 全文参考译文

加拿大省长们（省政府的领导者们）在七月下旬的年会上抱怨过渥太华政府，如果他们还剩下一口气的话，可能会省点时间去做一些事情，去降低医疗保健的成本。他们都对

暴涨的医疗预算很愤怒，其中增长最快的部分要算是药品的费用。

加拿大医疗信息研究所的数据表明，自 1997 年以来，处方药费用的增长速度是整个医疗保健费用增长速度的两倍。费用的增长部分源于那些用来替代其他类型治疗的药物。费用的增长也有一部分源于更高的价格。

该怎么办呢？且不用说其他专家的报告，Romanow 和 Kirby 这两个医疗保健委员会都建议组建一个国家级药品管理机构。各省不需要确定各自批准的药品清单、建立办事机构、采取一定的措施以及提高有限的讨价还价能力，所有的省份都应该集中资源，同加拿大政府合作，成立一个国家级机构。

“国家级”是什么意思？Roy Romanow 和参议员 Michael Kirby 建议组建一个联邦政府和省政府协作的机构，与最近成立的国家卫生委员会相类似。

然而“国家级”并非这个意思。“国家级”可能指的是跨省的——各省共同努力，组建一个机构。

不管采用哪种方法，如果可能的话，“国家级”组织的一个好处就是跟药品制造商协商，以便取得更有利的价格。不需要一个省份——或一个省内的一系列医院——为了省里所列清单上的某个特定药品的价格去协商，国家级代理机构将代表所有省份去协商。

譬如，不必要魁北克省代表七百万人民去进行协商，国家级代理机构将代表三千一百万人民去协商。基础经济学表明，潜在的消费者越多，获得有利价格的可能性就越大。

当然，医药公司会很喜欢。他们喜欢有分歧的顾客；他们可以更好地游说。他们可以把工作从一个省转向另一个省。他们可能希望，如果一个省销售他们清单上的某种药品的话，这种压力将导致其他省也会销售这种药品。他们不喜欢国家级管理机构，但是利己主义将迫使他们与这些机构打交道。

随着加拿大医疗技术评估联合协作办事处的成立，人们朝着建立国家级代理机构的方面迈出了一小步——该办事处是由加拿大政府和各省出资建立的。在该办事处的领导下，一个公共药品评估委员会建议各省所列的清单应该包含新药。可以预言并且非常遗憾的是，魁北克省拒绝加入。

一些省长对联邦政府与省政府协作进行的交易感到怀疑，他们(尤其是魁北克和阿尔伯达的省长)只希望加拿大政府额外提供几十亿美元的资金，如果有的话，也只有少许附加条件。这就是为什么确定全国性药品清单的想法至今无法实现，而药品成本却持续迅速增长的一个原因。

因此，如果各省希望负责保健事务，那么它们应该证明它们自己能够做到这一点。首先，跨省的药品清单应该杜绝重复，应该节省管理成本，应该防止各省之间挑拨离间，并且应该协商更合理的药价。

省长们喜欢有选择地引用 Romanow 先生的报告，特别是有关联邦政府提供更多资金的那些部分。或许他们应该看一看 Romanow 先生针对药品所说的话：“国家级代理机构将使得政府对医药公司产生更大的影响，以便尽力限制持续增长的药品成本。”

因此，当省长们聚集在尼亚加拉瀑布开会陈述他们的抱怨清单时，他们也应该利用自己的职权努力做一点对其预算和病人有用的事情。

## Part C

46.【答案】从传统意义上来看，这些院校一直把学习法律看成是律师特有的事情，并不是一个受教育的人必须具备的资质。

47.【答案】另一方面，法律以一种方式把这些观念同日常实际联系起来——这种联系方式与新闻记者在报道以及评论新闻时根据日常规则形成的联系方式相似。

48.【答案】然而，“新闻记者应该比普通公民对法律的了解更深”这种观点取决于对新闻媒体既定习俗和特殊责任的了解。

49.【答案】事实上，要想了解那些没有真正领会加拿大宪法的基本特征的新闻记者如何做好政治新闻的报道工作非常困难。

50.【答案】虽然律师提供的评论和反馈可能强化报道，然而，新闻记者更可取的是依赖自己的价值观，自己做出判断。

### 全文参考译文

几百年以来，有关法律的研究一直被看成是欧洲各国大学的一门基本的知识学科。然而，只是在最近几年有关法律的研究才成为加拿大大学教育的一门学科。从传统意义上来看，这些院校一直把学习法律看成是律师特有的事情，并不是一个受教育的人必须具备的资质。幸运的是，加拿大的许多大学正在树立法律教育更传统、更具有大陆特性的观念，有些甚至已经开始授予法律学士学位。

假如有关法律的研究正在开始成为普通教育一个不可缺少的学科的话，那么它的目的和方法应该会即刻吸引新闻学教育家。法律是一门学科，这门学科鼓励进行有责任的判断。一方面，它为分析像公正、民主以及自由这样的概念提供机会。另一方面，法律以一种方式把这些观念同日常实际联系起来——这种联系方式与新闻记者在报道以及评论新闻时根据日常规则形成的联系方式相似。譬如，有关证据和事实、基本权利和公众利益这样的概念在新闻判断和新闻制作过程中起作用，就像在法庭上一样。通过学习并且反省法律来强化判断是一名新闻记者为其事业进行知识准备时渴望实现的。

然而，“新闻记者应该比普通公民对法律的了解更深”这种观点取决于对新闻媒体既定习俗和特殊责任的了解。政治，或者更广泛一点，国家的职能，是新闻记者报道的一个主要方面。他们对国家运作的方式了解越多，他们的报道就越优秀。事实上，要想了解那些没有真正领会加拿大宪法的基本特征的新闻记者如何做好政治新闻的报道工作非常困难。

还有，法律体系以及其中发生的事件是新闻记者报道的主题。虽然与法律有关的新闻报道的性质差别很大，但是，许多新闻记者过分依赖律师提供给他们的诠释。虽然律师提供的评论和反馈可能强化报道，然而，新闻记者更可取的是依赖自己的价值观，自己做出判断。这些判断只可能源于对法律体系的充分理解。

附：（2005 年北京地区 PART C 试题参考答案）

46．电视是表达和传递感情的手段之一，在加强不同民族和国家之间的联系方面，电视或许还从未像在最近的欧洲事件中那样发挥过如此大的作用。

47．在欧洲就像在其他地方一样，多媒体集团越来越成功了，这些集团把相互之间有

紧密联系的电视台、电台、报纸、杂志、出版社组合到了一起。

48．仅这一点就表明在电视行业里生存并不容易，这个事实通过统计数字明确反映了出来：1989 年在 80 家欧洲电视网中出现亏损的不下于 50%。

49．创造一个能尊重不同文化和传统的“欧洲统一体”不是一项容易的任务，因为它不但需要策略性的选择，而且要构成一个连接整个旧大陆(欧洲大陆)的网络。

50．在应付一个如此规模的挑战过程中，我们可以豪不夸张地说：“团结，我们就会站起来；分裂，我们就会倒下去。”

## Section III　Writing

### Part A

参考范文

**A Letter of Resignation**

Dear Mr. Wang,

I am sorry to inform you of my decision to resign from my current position.

The reasons for my resignation can be listed as follows. First of all,I want to make good preparation for the entrance examination of postgraduate. In the second place, through two months' work, I found that what I have learned at the university cannot meet the requirement of being an editor.

I am very sorry for the inconvenience I have caused. I will appreciate if you can accept my resignation.

Best wishes !

Sincerely Yours,
Li Ming

### Part B

参考范文

A “Football Match” of Supporting Parent

As clearly as we can see from the picture given above, four children are playing a “football match” of supporting their parent. The eldest son is kicking out his father as a football, while the other three children are paying great attention to guard their goals. The picture mirrors a very common social phenomenon which is really provoking.

We should take the implied meaning of the picture into account seriously. First and formost of all, some people are losing the basic nature of human beings and escape their duty of supporting their old and helpless parents. They think they have nothing to do with supporting their old parents. On the other hand, as is illustrated in the picture, some senior citizens are often ill-treated by their own children and can not lead a normal life. As the population of senior citizens is increasingly growing, the social problem is becoming more and more evident.

In my view, respecting the old and taking care of the young has always been the traditional virtue of us Chinese.We should establish relevant regulations and laws so that we can severely punish those who escape the responsibilities of supporting their aged parents. Only in this way can we improve our morality and make our society a harmonious place for the helpless old people.

# 2004 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅱ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. ( 10 points)*

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency ( crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories __21__ on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior __22__ they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through __23__ with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in __24__ to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, __25__ as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, __26__ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes __27__ lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are __28__ to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly __29__ juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that __30__ to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment __31__ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in __32__ lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also __33__ changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; __34__, children are likely to have less supervision at home __35__ was common in the traditional family __36__. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other __37__ causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased __38__ of drugs and alcohol, and the growing __39__ of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, __40__ a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

21. [A] acting [B] relying [C] centering [D] commenting
22. [A] before [B] unless [C] until [D] because
23. [A] interaction [B] assimilation [C] cooperation [D] consultation

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24. [A] return | [B] reply | [C] reference | [D] response |
| 25. [A] or | [B] but rather | [C] but | [D] or else |
| 26. [A] considering | [B] ignoring | [C] highlighting | [D] discarding |
| 27. [A] on | [B] in | [C] for | [D] with |
| 28. [A] immune | [B] resistant | [C]sensitive | [D] subject |
| 29. [A] affect | [BI reduce | [C] check | [D] reflect |
| 30. [A] point | [B] lead | [C] come | [D] amount |
| 31. [A] in general | [B] on average | [C] by contrast | [D] at length |
| 32. [A] case | [B] short | [C] turn | [D] essence |
| 33. [A] survived | [B] noticed | [C] undertaken | [D] experienced |
| 34. [A] contrarily | [B] consequently | [C] similarly | [D] simultaneously |
| 35. [A] than | [B] that | [C] which | [D] as |
| 36. [A] system | [B] structure | [C] concept | [D] heritage |
| 37. [A] assessable | [B] identifiable | [C] negligible | [D] incredible |
| 38. [A] expense | [B] restriction | [C] allocation | [D] availability |
| 39. [A] incidence | [B] awareness | [C] exposure | [D] popularity |
| 40. [A] provided | [B] since | [C] although | [D] supposing |

## Section Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B, C Or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CarcerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then e-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C.* Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who e-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a

possibility," says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert, "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite' s agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

41. How did Redmon find his job?

[A] By searching openings in a job database

[B] By posting a matching position in a database

[C] By using a special service of a database

[D] By e-mailing his resume to a database

42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

[A] Lack of counseling [B] Limited number of visits

[C] Lower efficiency [D] Fewer successful matches

43. The expression "tip service" ( Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means____.

[A] advisory [B] compensation

[C] interaction [D] reminder

44. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

[A] To focus on better job matches

[B] To attract more returning visits

[C] To reserve space for more messages

[D] To increase the rate of success

45. Which of the following is true according to the text.?

[A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters

[B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands

[C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed

[D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed

**Text 2**

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of tile alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chretien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So shortsighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac ears?

[A] A kind of overlooked inequality

[B] A type of conspicuous bias

[C] A type of personal prejudice

[D] A kind of brand discrimination

47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

[A] In both East and West, names are essential to success

[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoe Zysman

[C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names

[D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize

48. The 4th paragraph suggests that____.

[A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students

[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class

[C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students

[D] students should be seated according to their eyesight

49. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Lines 2, Paragraph5)?

[A] They are getting impatient

[B] They are noisily dozing off

[C] They are feeling humiliated

[D] They are busy with word puzzles

50. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated

[B] VIPs in the Western word gain a great deal from alphabetism

[C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go

[D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias

**Text 3**

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn' t hiring her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend $12 to $ 50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they' re concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard' s department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don' t know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says. Even before Alan Greenspan' s admission that America' s red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks bad already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year' s pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy' s long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they' re not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there' s a new gold rush happening in the $ 4 million to $10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or

three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn' t mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means____.

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

[A] Optimistic

[B] Confused

[C] Carefree

[D] Panicked

53. When mentioning "the $4 million to $10 million range" (Lines 3, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about____.

[A] gold market

[B] real estate

[C] stock exchange

[D] venture investment

54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?

[A] They would benefit in certain ways

[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery

[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom

[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced

55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

[A] A new boom, on the horizon

[B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy

[C] Caution all right, panic not

[D] The more ventures, the more chances

**Text 4**

Americans today don' t place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and enterpreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to

get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch' s latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain' s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise,"

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

[A] The habit of thinking independently

[B] Profound knowledge of the world

[C] Practical abilities for future career

[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of____.

[A] undervaluing intellect

[B] favoring intellectualism

[C] supporting school reform
[D] suppressing native intelligence
58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are____.
[A] identical
[B] similar
[C] complementary
[D] opposite
59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably____.
[A] a pioneer of education reform
[B] an opponent of intellectualism
[C] a scholar in favor of intellect
[D] an advocate of regular schooling
60. What does the author think of intellect?
[Al It is second to intelligence
[B] It evolves from common sense
[C] It is to be pursued
[D] It underlies power

## Part B

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (61) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (62) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic" language, were not always so grateful. (63) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that Some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a cede during World War Ⅱ to send secret messages.

Sapir's pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorl, continued the study of American Indian languages. (64) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the

structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (65) Whorl came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

## Section IV Writing

66. **Directions:**

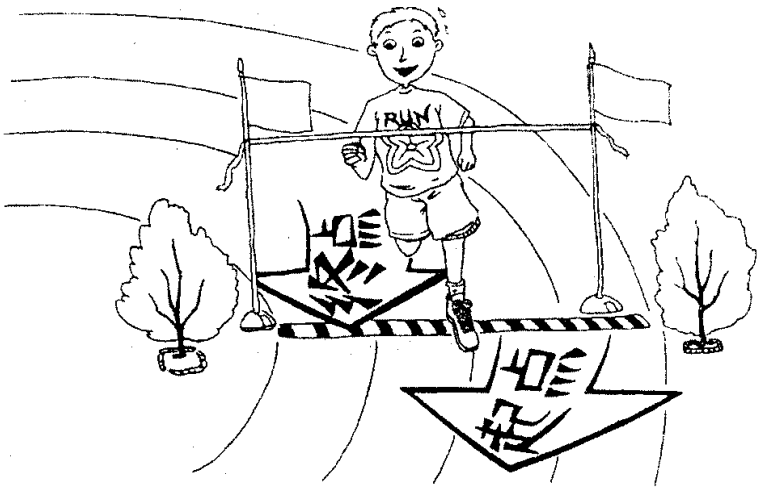
Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

1) describe the drawing,

2) interpret its meaning, and

3) support your view with examples.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)




终点又是新起点

# 参考答案与精解

## Section II　Use of English

21. 【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 acting on：起作用，行动，作用于；B 选项 relying on(upon)：依靠、依赖；C 选项 centering on：集中，围绕；D 选项 commenting on：进行评论。由题意知，本题应选 centering on，相当于 focusing on，在句中作定语修饰“theories”，即答案为 C 选项。

22. 【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“在……之前”，引导时间状语从句；B 选项意为“除非”，引导条件状语从句；C 选项意为“直到……”，引导时间状语从句；D 选项 because 意为“因为”，本题所选之词引导原因状语从句，解释前面“engage”的原因，因此 D 选项适合。

23. 【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“相互作用，相互影响”；B 选项意为“吸收；同化”；C 选项意为“合作”；D 选项意为“请教，咨询”。根据题意，此处选 A 最恰当。

24.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项有以下短语：in return to“作为对……的报答”；in return (for)“作为……的报答，交换”；make return for“报答”；write in return“写回信”；return for“报答”；return to“回到（某个话题、某种状态）；恢复，重新采取”；B 选项短语有 in reply to“作为对……的回答”；C 选项 reference“参考，涉及”，短语 in reference to“关于”；D 选项 response“反应”，短语 in response to“应……而……，作为……的反应”。结合题意，本题应选 D。

25.【答案】A

【解析】根据题意知，本句话的完整意思为“青少年参与犯罪活动是因为他们在以前的罪行中没有受到足够严重的惩罚”，或者“他们通过与其他人的交往而学会了犯罪”。A 选项表示选择，是并列连词。B 选项表示转折关系；C 选项表示转折；D 选项表示不然，否则。因此应该选择并列关系的“or”。

26. 【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“考虑，顾及，认为”；B 选项意为“忽略，无视”；C 选项意为“最显著（重要）部分；D 选项意为“遗弃”，结合上下文，本句意为“但这些理论忽略了这样一个事实”，因此选 B 更为恰当。

27. 【答案】C

【解析】结合上下文文意，空白处前的含义是“青少年犯罪”，而后面的含义是“缺乏父母的管教”，构成因果关系。而 C 选项构成的“for lack”（因为缺少……），与题意相符。

28. 【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“免疫的”；B 选项意为“抵抗的，有阻力的”；C 选项意为“敏感的”；D 选项意为“未独立的，受制于，受影响”，根据题意可知，由于所有的理论都是“尝试性的（tentative）”，因此所有的理论都会“遭受批评和质疑”（subject to criticism），即答

案为 D。

29. 【答案】A

【解析】由题意知，本题中空白处前的“社会结构变化”与空白处后的“青少年犯罪率”构成因果关系，因此应选 A，意为“影响”。B 选项意为“减少，降低”；C 选项意为“限制，阻止”；D 选项意为“反映”，均不符合题意。

30. 【答案】B

【解析】根据题意知，空白处前的“经济变化”导致其后的“日益减少的就业机会”，这也是“因（causes）”和“果（effect）”的关系，因此应选 B 选项“导致，引起”。A 选项意为“暗示，指示”；C 选项意为“总计为，结果是”；D 选项意为“达到，总计”，此三项都不正确。

31. 【答案】A

【解析】由题意知，本题中“上升的失业率”与“通常使好工作日益难寻”在逻辑上形成呼应关系，因此只有 A 选项符合上下文的逻辑关系，A 选项意为“一般来说，大体上”；B 选项意为“平均”；C 选项意为“作为对照，对比”；D 选项意为“最后，最终”。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】此题我们应该从“社会经济变化”导致“青年失业”和“青年产生不满情绪”，最后导致“青年犯罪”这一条主线着手，这是一条明显的因果链条。备选项中只有 C 选项满足此条件。

33. 【答案】D

【解析】结合文意，本段第 2 句中“更多的家庭是单亲家庭”表明了传统的家庭模式已经发生了变化，所以空白前的“家庭”与空白后的“变化”之间应该用足以体现“经历”家庭变化的动词，才能符合整个句子逻辑上的需要。据此可推出应选 D。

34. 【答案】B

【解析】此题的空白前后是明显的因果关系，而 B 选项“因此”一词正好“承前启后”。故选 B。

35.【答案】A

【解析】根据“less”一词可很快推出此处应选 than。

36. 【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“制度，体系”；B 选项意为“结构”；C 选项意为“概念”；D 选项意为“继承，遗产”。结合语境，本题中空白前的“传统的（traditional）”暗示了答案为“旧的”家庭“结构(structure)”。本段谈论的是家庭所经历的变化，具体涉及“家庭结构（structure）的变化对青少年的影响”，据此可推出答案为 B。

37. 【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“可以估计的”；B 选项意为“可以确认的”；C 选项意为“可以忽略的，无足轻重的”；D 选项意为“不可置信的”。根据全文的中心句（第 1 句）：“有关青少年犯罪的原因的许多理论，或者聚焦（focus on）于个人或者聚焦于社会”，四个选项中只有 B 选项在中心思想表达上与“focus on”遥相呼应。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“消耗；损失”；B 选项意为“限制，局限”；C 选项意为“分配”；

D 选项意为“可得到性，可获得性”。由题意知，“毒品和酒品”的泛滥与青少年犯罪率的增加有关，而“毒品和酒品”的“可获得性”是造成上述不良社会现象的 3 个原因之一。因此本题应选 D。

39.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“发生，影响”；B 选项意为“意识”；C 选项意为“暴露”；D 选项意为“名望；流行”。在本题中具体涉及了“虐待儿童”，根据因果关系，本题应选“发生，影响”。

40.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项“provided”可引导条件状语从句；B 选项“since”可引导时间状语从句和原因状语从句；C 选项“although”可引导让步状语从句，符合全句意思。D 选项“supposing”可引导条件状语从句。结合上下文可知，本题的答题线索是空白前后内容在语义上所形成的“转折关系”。因此应选 C。

### 全文参考译文

很多关于青少年犯罪起因的理论，主要把个人或者社会因素看做导致青少年犯罪的主要部分。以个人因素为中心的理论提出，青少年参与犯罪活动是因为他们在以前的罪行中没有受到足够严重的惩罚，或者他们通过与其他人的交往而学会了犯罪。专注于社会因素的理论认为，青少年犯罪是对他们在提高社会经济地位时遭到失败的反应，或者是对中等阶层价值观的不满的发泄。大多有关青少年犯罪的理论主要针对那些来自不幸家庭的孩子，但这些理论忽略了这样一个事实：家庭生活富裕的孩子也会犯罪。后者可能是由于缺少足够的父母监护而导致犯罪。但所有的理论都是暂时正确的，都要受到批判。社会结构的变化可能直接影响青少年犯罪率。例如，当经济变化使得青少年工作机会减少、失业率上升时，这通常会使得他们很难找到好工作。随之而来的不满情绪反过来致使更多的年轻人走上犯罪道路。这些年家庭也在起变化，有更多的家庭由单亲或都在工作的双亲组成，这样，孩子们在家很可能比那种传统家庭体系的孩子受到更少的监督。缺少双亲监督被认为是影响青少年犯罪的一个重要方面。攻击性行为的其他起因包括挫折或学业失败，毒品和酒精不断增加的效力，和越来越多的儿童虐待及儿童忽视现象。尽管还没有确定直接的起因，所有这些条件往往都会增加青少年犯罪的可能性。

## Section III　Reading Comprehension

## Part A

### Text 1

41. 【答案】C

【解析】此题的线索在文章的第 1 段第 2 句。根据第 1 段，说他是如何利用数据库找到工作的。Redmon 偶然在网上发现一个数据库，它可以让求职者输入对工作的需求，如工作地点、职位、工资等，一旦出现合适的工作，就会向求职者发电子邮件。据此可推出答案

为 C。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】本题根据文中第 2 句，搜索代理可以减少反复上网寻找的麻烦，可知答案应选 A。

43. 【答案】D

【解析】根据它的出处，分析上下文语境可知，tip service“特别消息服务；提醒服务”，相当于 reminder，故选 D。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】根据第 4 段第 l 句“Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return.”可推出这样做是为了吸引回头客，即答案为 B。

45. 【答案】C

【解析】根据最后一段第 1 句“Even those who are not hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile.”正好与“Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.”相吻合，因此答案为 C。

## 全文参考译文

去年年底，一位名叫 Gant Redmon 的律师在寻找工作的时候，偶然发现了互联网上一个叫做 Carcer Builder 的职位数据库。在数据库里面，他没有找到合适的工作，但网页上的一项称之为“个人搜索代理”的服务吸引了他。这项服务的交互特征使访问者可以键入工作标准，如工作地点、工作类别和期望薪金，而后当数据库中有与之匹配的职位时，就会通过电子邮件通知访问者。Redmon 选择了以下关键词：法律、智力财产和华盛顿。三周以后，他第一次得到了职位空缺的通知。“我达成了协议”，Redmon 说，他把他的简历通过邮件发给那家公司，并获得了那家公司内部律师的职位。

互联网上有数以千计的与职位相关的站点，所以寻找有希望的职位空缺可能是很耗时、效率很低的。搜索代理减少了重复访问数据库的必要性。但是尽管搜索代理为 Redmon 找到了工作，职业专家还是看到了它们的不足之处。例如，缩小你的工作标准，可能会对你不利。“每次你回答一个问题，你就减少了一个可能性。”一位专家说。

在寻找任何工作时，你都应从你想干什么的狭窄概念开始，然后再延伸。“没有一个代理这么做，”另一位专家说，“在整个过程中，没有包含任何职位咨询向导。”与此相反，最佳策略就是把代理看成一种提示服务，保持它与数据库中工作的同步，当你收到邮件时，把它作为提醒你再次检查数据库的一种暗示。“我不会依靠代理为我找到新加入数据库的我可能感兴趣的所有信息。”一位求职的作者说。

一些站点设计它们的代理是为了吸引求职者再次访问。例如，当 Career Builder 的代理向那些已注册的访问者发送消息时，它可能仅发送三个可能的工作——这三个工作是它认为最匹配的。数据库中可能有更多的工作匹配；求职者不得不再次访问这个站点去寻找它们——他们的确这么做了。“那天当我们发出我们的职位信息后，我们看到我们的访问量急剧增加。”Career Builder 市场部副经理 Seth Peets 说。

搜索代理甚至对那些没有找工作的人也有用武之地。一些人使用代理与他们所做工作的需求保持密切联系，或者收集薪水信息以便在要求提高薪水时支持自己。虽然已找到满

意的工作，但 Redmon 仍保留他在“CareerBuilder”网站的代理服务。他说：“你必须永远保持关注”。拥有一个个人搜索代理意味着你有另一双眼睛看这个世界。

**Text 2**

46. 【答案】A

【解析】“A kind of over looked inequality”（一种被人忽视的不平等）。顾客在翻看电话簿时，AAAA 汽车的名字排在前面，所以这是一种看似平等，实际上并不平等的安排。第 2 段的第 1 句和第 1 段的最后 1 句紧密相关，因此可知选项 A 中的“overlooked”相当于文中的“unware”，所以答案为 A。

47. 【答案】D

【解析】此题考查对文章结构的把握。由题意知，文章第 2、3 段都是对第 1 段所阐明的观点的进一步解释和说明。“Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize”（有些歧视太微妙，不易察觉）。故选 D。

48. 【答案】C

【解析】根据文章的第 4 段可知，名字在字母表后面的学生虽有近视也得坐在后面，不利于学生的学习，也会影响他们以后在公众场合讲话的自信心。说明了教师应当关心每个学生。因此正确答案为 C。

49. 【答案】B

【解析】通过“proudly”可知“ZZZ”的含义与人的精力有关。are having a ZZZ“打鼾”。B 项“They are noisily dozing off.”正好与之相符，而其他三项均不符合题意。

50. 【答案】D

【解析】主旨题。前 4 段都讲到了按字母排列引起的对一些人的不公平。A、B、C 选项内容在文中未出现，只有 D 选项“按字母顺序排列会导致非故意的不公”为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

在过去的一个世纪，所有的不平等和歧视都受到谴责或视为违法。但一种阴险的形式继续流行开来：字母歧视。对于那些还不知道这种缺陷的人来说，这是指对那些姓的首字母在字母表后半部分的人的歧视。

很久之前人们就知道，当客户在翻看他们的电话薄时，叫做 AAAA 汽车的出租车公司比 Zodiac 的公司有更大的优势。不那么为人所知的是 Adam Abbott 比 Zoe Zysman 在生活中所具有的优势。英语名字按字母表相当均匀地分布。但难以置信的是有很大数量的上层人士，其姓氏是以 A 到 K 的字母开头的。

从而美国的总统和副总统的姓氏分别以 B 和 C 开头，并且在布什的前任总统中（包括他父亲），有 26 人其姓氏是以字母表前半部分开头的，姓氏以字母表后半部分开头的仅有 16 人。更惊人的是，G7 富裕国的政府首脑有六位的姓氏有字母表顺序优势（Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chretien and Koizumi）。世界的三个顶级中央银行家（Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami)其姓氏都以字母表最前面的字母开头，即使他们中有一人实际上用的是日本字符。世界上最富有的五个人（Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht)的姓氏也是如此。

这仅是巧合吗？一种由处于字母表不利位置的人在所有空闲时间构思出的理论认为，在幼儿园第一年的开始阶段，老师按学生姓氏的字母表顺序由前往后安排座位，这样比较容易记住学生的名字。所以眼睛近视的 Zysman 只能坐在后排，并且很少被那些感觉迟钝的老师问一些有质量的问题。那时处于字母表不利位置的学生可能觉得他们很幸运，可以逃避老师的提问。但结果可能更糟，因为他们很难得到个人关注，同时在公共场合讲话时也缺乏自信。

这种耻辱继续着。在大学毕业典礼上，姓氏以 A、B、C 等前面字母开头的学生可以首先自豪地得到奖励，轮到 Zysman 时，大多数人只会照本宣科地读他们的名字。求职者面试的顺序，投票选举名单，会议演讲者和出席者的名单列表，都会按字母顺序列出，当他们的收件人按字母顺序查看这些名单时，他们会慢慢失去兴趣。

**Text 3**

51.【答案】D

【解析】通过上下文推断出短语“bite one’s nails”的意思是焦虑不安。面对经济发展的延缓，人们的反应不外乎两种表现：要么焦虑不安，要么仍然怀有希望。再结合第 2 段和第 4 段的主题句，可知正确答案为 D。

52. 【答案】A

【解析】根据文章第 2 段最后一句：“消费者们只是感到有些不安，而不是恐慌，尽管他们开始勒紧裤腰带，许多人对经济的长期展望还是持乐观态度。”可知本题应选 A。

53.【答案】B

【解析】根据第 3 段的第 2 句：“the $4 million to $10 million range”的前一句是“Home prices are holding steady in most regions.”可知 B 选项“real estate”（房地产）为正确选项。gold market“金市”；stock exchange“股票交易”；venture investment“风险投资”，均不符合题意。

54.【答案】A

【解析】本文第 4 段说，许多人从经济衰退中看到一丝慰藉，想买房的人、老板、顾客，甚至去餐馆吃饭的人都能得到一点好处。潜在的房屋购买者会为低利率而叫好，其弦外之音就是人们在买房时可以因为低利率而获利。据此可推出答案为 A。

55.【答案】C

【解析】综观全文可知，主要谈的是经济衰退对各方面的影响，但是人们并没有绝望，而只是受到轻微影响。第 1 段第 1 句谈到衰退的经济，Ellen Spero 并没有觉得绝望。消费者们只是稍微有点关心，而不是惊恐不安，许多人关于经济的展望还是持乐观态度，即小心谨慎是对的，但不用惊慌，故选 C。

## 全文参考译文

当经济发展减缓时，Ellen Spero 就不像以前那样修指甲了。但 47 岁的指甲修饰师也不再能削、锉或打磨像她所期望的那么多的指甲了。她的大多数客户每周花费 12 美元到 50 美元修指甲，但上个月，两个长期客户突然不再来了。Spero 谴责这疲软的经济。“我是一

盏很好的经济指示灯，”她说，“我提供的服务使人们从不会考虑到省钱问题”。所以 Spero 正在缩小规模，减少消费。Dillard 的店面位于郊区的 Cleveland，在她家附近，而不是 Neiman Marcus。“我也不知道其他客户是否会放弃我。”她说。甚至在 Alan Creenspan 承认美国的红热经济正在冷却之前，许多工作的人们已看到了经济滑坡的迹象。从汽车的经销到汽油的出口，由于购买者调整了他们的支出，销售已滞后了几个月。对于零售商人来说，去年他们在感恩节和圣诞节期间的销售收入占了全年总收入的 24%，现在又到了这个关键时期，他们应谨慎对待。专家报告说，假期销售比去年低了七个百分点，但还没有发出任何警告。消费者看上去也只是适度关注，并不恐慌，并且许多人都说，尽管他们会适度地勒紧裤带，但他们对经济发展的长期前景仍保持乐观态度。

消费者说他们并不绝望，因为，他们觉得他们自己的运气还相当好。产地价格在大多数地区保持稳定。在 Manhattan，“出现了一种新的在 400 万到 1000 万范围之内的淘金热，主要有华尔街的红利资助。”经纪人 Barbara Corcoran 说。在 San Francisco，尽管狂热的叫价已平静下来，但价格仍在上涨。“现在你只能买到两个或三个，而在以前可买到 20 到 30 个。”一位海湾地区的不动产经纪人 John Tealdi 说。大多数民间的人相信他们有能力找到工作和保持原来的工作。

许多人从这种经济减缓过程中看到了有利的一面。潜在的房屋购买者将会为比较低的利率欢呼。雇佣者不会介意工作市场上变得有些少的泡沫。群集经济的摇摆不定好像影响了许多消费者，而投资者把它看成维持繁荣的一个必要因素。用餐者也可能觉得价格上涨。在 Manhattan 的一家新开的生意红火的 Alain Ducasse 餐厅寻找一个位子过去常常是不可能的，现在不再这样了。正因为那样，Greenspan 公司仍值得夸耀。

**Text 4**

56. 【答案】C

【解析】A 选项“独立思考的习惯”；B 选项“对世界的深刻了解”；D 选项“对探索知识的信心”均不正确。根据第 1 段第 3 句和第 2 段第 1 句可知 C 选项正确。

57. 【答案】A

【解析】根据第 4 段的“historian”一词，可知 Ravitch 新写的书追溯了学校中反对学习知识的根源，美国人是有低估才智的历史的。故选 A。

58. 【答案】D

【解析】本题根据第 2、5 段的第 1 句可知，Emerson 认为在学校受教育和刻板的书本学习给孩子们加上了生硬的限制：“我们被关在中学和大学里背书 10 年或 15 年，毕业时学了一肚子单词，但是对什么都一窍不通。”由此可知正确选项为 D。

59.【答案】B

【解析】根据第 5 段第 1 句，马克·吐温小说中的主人公黑格尔敦雷·芬是美国反对学习知识的代表，他逃避去学校念书以保持其内心的善良。所以 Emerson 是反对学习知识的。故选 B。

60. 【答案】C

【解析】本文第 3 段陈述了作者的观点。作者认为，如果鼓励孩子摒弃智力，就会使他们易受控制。没有独立思考的能力来陈述自己的想法和了解别人的想法，他们就会与我们

的民主格格不入，我们就会变成一个二等国家，我们的社会文明也会退步。说明作者认为才智是需要追求的，即答案为 C。

### 全文参考译文

如今的美国人并不把智力看得很重。我们的英雄是体育明星、演艺人员，而不是学者。甚至我们把我们孩子送去学校接受实践教育也不是为了求知。我们学校中也不难发现普遍的反理智主义的现象。

“学校一直都处于社会中，在那儿实践比智力更重要。”教育作家 Diane Ravitch 说。“学校可能是一个均衡点。”Ravitch 的最近一部著作，《一个世纪教育改革的失败》，探究了这种反理智主义在学校的产生根源，得出的结论是，这些现象绝不是美国人由于对才智追求的厌恶而寻找平衡造成的。

但是它们应该那样。鼓励孩子拒绝思考会使得他们易受剥削和控制。如果没有批判性地思考问题的能力，不能坚持自己的观点，不能理解其他人的想法，他们就不可能完全参与到我们的民主政治中。沿着那条路走下去，作家 Earl Shorris 说：“我们将会变成一个二流国家。我们将会有一个不那么文明的社会。”

“才智作为力量或特权的一种形式而遭到人们怨恨。”历史学家和教授理 Richard Hofstadter 在他的《美国生活》中写到，这本关于美国政治、宗教和教育中的反理智主义根源的书为他赢得了普利策奖。Hofstadter 说，从我们历史的开端，我们民主党和人民党的迫切愿望驱使我们反对散发着优越气息的一切东西。实用性，常识，和与生俱来的智能被认为比你从书本上学到的任何东西都高贵。

Emerson 和其他哲学家认为学校教育和严格的书本学习不自然地限制了孩子们。“我们被关在中学和大学的朗诵室里十到十五年，最后出来时，满腹词语但什么也不知道。”Mark Twain 的 *Huckleberry Finn* 可以作为美国人反理智主义的例证。它里面描述的英雄没有去学校学习和读书、变成文明人，所以能够保持他天生的善良本性。

根据 Hofstadter 所说，才智与先天的智能不同，后者是一种人们不愿恭维的品质。才智是批判的，创造性的，是心灵的沉思。智能试图把握、操纵、重定位、调节，而才智则注重检测、深思、好奇、理论化、批判和想像。

学校成为一个才智受到猜疑的地方。Hofstadter 认为我们国家的教育系统控制在这样一群人手中，他们欢快而又富有斗志地显露出他们对才智的敌对态度，并积极地认同那些智力最差的孩子。

## Part B

61.【答案】希腊人认为语言结构与思维过程是有关系的，这个观点早在人们意识到语言有多么不同之前就在欧洲扎根了。

62.【答案】我们感谢他们，从此以后这些语言中的一些逐渐消失，因为讲这些语言的人们一个一个死掉了或者是因为他们被同化了，因此失掉了他们的母语。

63.【答案】这些人们新近描述的语言明显不同于已被很好研究的欧洲语言和东南亚地区语言，所以有些学者甚至指控 Boas 和 Sapir，认为是他们编造出来的。

64.【答案】由于对语言和思维之间的关系很感兴趣，Whorf 产生了这种看法：语言的结构决定了社会习惯思维的结构。

65.【答案】Whorf 变得逐渐相信“语言决定一切”的观点，它最明显的说法是：语言限制了思维的自由，一种语言的语法模式可以对一个社会的文化产生深远的后果。

### 全文参考译文

许多世纪以来，哲学家们都对语言同心灵的关系很感兴趣。希腊人认为语言结构与思维过程是有关系的，这个观点早在人们意识到语言有多么不同之前就在欧洲扎根了。

只是在最近，语言学家才开始对那些非常不同于本国语言的语言进行严肃认真的研究。在 20 世纪前半段，两个人类学及语言学家，Franz Boas 和 Edward Sapir，成为描述北美和南美许多本土语言的先驱。我们感谢他们，从此以后这些语言中的一些逐渐消失，因为讲这些语言的人们一个一个死掉了或者是因为他们被同化了，因此失掉了他们的母语。但是，在本世纪的早期，其他语言学家并不热衷于从外来语言中处理奇异的数据资料，所以他们并不总是起作用。这些人们新近描述的语言不同于已被很好研究的欧洲语言和东南亚地区语言，所以有些学者甚至指控 Boas 和 Sapir，认为是他们编造出来的。

美国的许多本土语言是不同的，事实上，在二战期间，美国军方可能把 Narajo 语作为一种传递机密信息的编码而使用。

Sapir 的学生，Whorf 继续着美国印第安语言的研究。由于对语言和思维之间的关系很感兴趣，Whorf 产生了这种看法：语言的结构决定了社会的习惯思维的结构。他推理说，因为对于一个给定语言，很容易构思出某特定观念而不是其他观念，讲那种语言的人会遵循一条路线而不会沿其他路线行事。Whorf 变得逐渐相信“语言决定一切”的观点，它最明显的说法是：语言限制了思维的自由，一种语言的语法模式可以对一个社会的文化产生深远的后果。后来，这种观点开始作为 Sapir-Whorf 假说而被人们所知晓，但这种表达有点不太恰当。虽然 Sapir 和 Whorf 都强调了语言的多样性，但 Sapir 本人从没有明确地支持过语言决定论的观念。

## Section IV　Writing

参考范文

As is depicted in the drawing，a runner is running on the track and is now approaching the finishing line．He is perspiring all over，but he has to continue his new journey in no time instead of stopping to take a breath. The runner has worked out the puzzle of “stopping or going on”,which might have confused many people.

It is known to all that doing everything has a starting point as well as an end.When you have fulfilled your assignment，you have come to an end，in other words，yon have come to the finishing line of a race．But you can’t just stop there with satisfaction．You should go on with another race，for other tasks are waiting for you．

It is generally accepted that people have to adjust themselves to constant change of the kind. Take the famous scientist Thomas Edison for example,he had done well in his early life ,but he

continued to pursue something more difficult all through his life. Under no circumstances did he ignore the creation of his cause. If one is obsessed with the success he has achieved,he would loss the opportunity to pursue new success.

In conclusion, one's view on his success determines his future. It is imperative to carry out a nation-wide campaign publicizing people who have a stronge desire for more and ever greater achievements when they are already well-known. Only in this way will people in our society develop a forward-looking attitude and make their worth living and make more contribution to our society.

# 2003 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅱ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A,B,C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious __21__ to how they can be best __22__ such changes. Growing bodies need movement and __23__, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. __24__ they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the __25__ that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are __26__ by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be __27__ to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, __28__ ,publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, __29__ student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide __30__ opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful __31__ dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the __32__ of some kind of organization with a supportive adult __33__ visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have __34__ attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized __35__ participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to __36__ else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants __37__. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. __38__, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by __39__ for roles that are within their __40__ and their attention spans and by shavings clearly stated rules.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. [A] thought | [B] idea | [C] opinion | [D] advice |
| 22. [A] strengthen | [B] accommodate | [C] stimulate | [D] enhance |
| 23. [A] care | [B] nutrition | [C] exercise | [D] leisure |
| 24. [A] If | [B] Although | [C] Whereas | [D] Because |
| 25. [A] assistance | [B] guidance | [C] confidence | [D] tolerance |
| 26. [A] claimed | [B] admired | [C] ignored | [D] surpassed |
| 27. [A] improper | [B] risky | [C] fair | [D] wise |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28. [A] in effect | [B] as a result | [C] for example | [D] in a sense |
| 29. [A] displaying | [B] describing | [C] creating | [D] exchanging |
| 30. [A] durable | [B] excessive | [C] surplus | [D] multiple |
| 31. [A] groups | [B] individual | [C] personnel | [D] corporation |
| 32. [A] consent | [B] insurance | [C] admission | [D] security |
| 33. [A] particularly | [B] barely | [C] definitely | [D] rarely |
| 34. [A] similar | [B] long | [C] different | [D] short |
| 35. [A] if only | [B] now that | [C] so that | [D] even if |
| 36. [A] everything | [B] anything | [C] nothing | [D] something |
| 37. [A] off | [B] down | [C] out | [D] alone |
| 38. [A] On the contrary | [B] On the average | [C] On the whole | [D] On the other hand |
| 39. [A] making | [B] standing | [C] planning | [D] taking |
| 40. [A] capability | [B] responsibility | [C] proficiency | [D] efficiency |

## Section Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A,B,C or D. Mark your answers on ANAWER SHEET 1(40 points)*

**Text 1**

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The last revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail.

That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the world wide web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions，whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc, a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying(covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm

McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straifford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad That 's where Straitford earns its keep.

Fridman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

41. The emergence of the Net has____.

[A] received support from fans like Donovan

[B] remolded the intelligence services

[C] restored many common pastimes

[D] revived spying as a profession

42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to____.

[A] introduce the topic of online spying

[B] show how he fought for the U.S

[C] give an episode of the information war

[D] honor his unique services to the CIA

43. The phrase "making the biggest splash"(line 1,paragraph 3)most probably means____.

[A] causing the biggest trouble

[B] exerting the greatest effort

[C] achieving the greatest success

[D] enjoying the widest popularity

44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that____.

[A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true

[B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information

[C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability

[D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

45. Straitford is most proud of its____.

[A] official status

[B] nonconformist image

[C] efficient staff

[D] military background

**Text 2**

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don's understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to____.

[A] call on scientists to take some actions

[B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights

[C] warn of the doom of biomedical research

[D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement

47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is____.

[A] cruel but natural

[B] inhuman and unacceptable

[C] inevitable but vicious

[D] pointless and wasteful

48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's____.

[A] discontent with animal research

[B] ignorance about medical science

[C] indifference to epidemics

[D] anxiety about animal rights

49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should____.

[A] communicate more with the public

[B] employ hi-tech means in research

[C] feel no shame for their cause

[D] strive to develop new cures

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is____.

[A] a well-known humanist

[B] a medical practitioner

[C] an enthusiast in animal rights

[D] a supporter of animal research

**Text 3**

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would

do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the $10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just $427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

51. According to those who support mergers railway monopoly is unlikely because ____.

[A] cost reduction is based on competition

[B] services call for cross-trade coordination

[C] outside competitors will continue to exist

[D] shippers will have the railway by the throat

52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

[A] Indifferent

[B] Supportive

[C] Indignant

[D] Apprehensive

53. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that____.

[A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad

[B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide

[C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief

[D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business

54. The word "arbiters"(line 7,paragraph 4)most probably refers to those____.

[A] who work as coordinators

[B] who function as judges

[C] who supervise transactions

[D] who determine the price

55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by____.

[A] the continuing acquisition

[B] the growing traffic

[C] the cheering Wall Street

[D] the shrinking market

**Text 4**

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minuts surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In1950, the U.S. spent $12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be $1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78,Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53.Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s,and former surgeon general C.Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s.These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old,I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

56. What is implied in the first sentence?

[A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people

[B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before

[C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology

[D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy

57. The author uses the example of caner patients to show that____.

[A] medical resources are often wasted

[B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
[C] some treatments are too aggressive
[D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable

58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of____.
[A] strong disapproval
[B] reserved consent
[C] slight contempt
[D] enthusiastic support

59. In contrast to the U.S. ,Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care____.
[A] more flexibly
[B] more extravagantly
[C] more cautiously
[D] more reasonably

60. The text intends to express the idea that____.
[A] medicine will further prolong people's lives
[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

## Part B

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.(10 points)*

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (61)Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words *anthropos* "human" and *logos* "the study of". By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (62)Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic,and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly

close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (63)The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor' s formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (64)Tylor defined culture as "…, that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(65)Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

## Section Ⅳ Writing

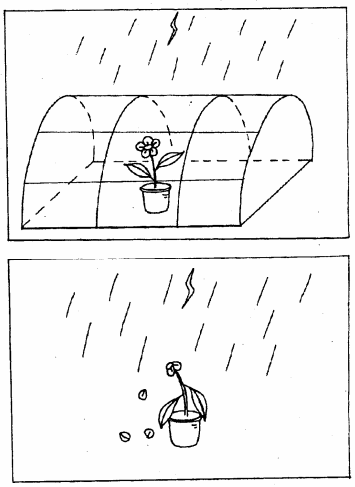
66. **Directions:**

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and

2) point out its implications in our life.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.(20 points)



温室花朵经不起风雨

# 参考答案与精解

## Section II　Use of English

21.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“思考，想法，思想，关心”。B 选项意为“观念，概念”。C 选项意为“意见，看法，主张，判断，评价”。D 选项意为“忠告，建议”。由题意知，此处最恰当的应是 A 选项。

22.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“加强，巩固”。B 选项意为“使适应，调节，和解，调和”。C 选项意为“刺激，激励”。D 选项意为“提高，增强”。根据上下文文意可知，此处应为“适应这些变化”，因此 B 选项符合题意。

23.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“照料，注意”。B 选项意为“营养”。C 选项意为“训练，锻炼，练习”。D 选项意为“空闲，悠闲，安逸”。根据题意，应该用“exercise”，与前面的词“movement”构成搭配，故选 C。

24.【答案】D

【解析】A 项 if“如果”，表条件。B 选项 Although“虽然”，尽管，表让步。C 选项 Whereas“然而，反之，但是”，表转折。D 选项 Because“因为”，表原因。只有 D 选项“because”引导原因状语从句，用来解释后面的主句，符合题意。

25.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“协助，援助，补助”。B 选项意为“指导，领导”。C 选项意为“信心”。D 选项意为“容忍，忍受，宽容”。根据文意，此处译文应该是“要适应挑战的话，就得有信心。因此 confidence 与 challenge 相呼应，再从语法上看，后面的定语从句也只能修饰 confidence，所以本题答案为 C。

26.【答案】B

【解析】结合上下文，B 选项中“admire”与“accomplishments”构成逻辑搭配。而其他选项均不恰当。

27.【答案】D

【解析】空格处句子的译文是：“青少年的生活中通常是已充满竞争，所以明智的做法就是组织一些胜多败少的活动。”很明显此处应选 D 选项 be wise to“明智的”。

28.【答案】C

【解析】此入应选插入语“for example”，从而引出下面的句子。

29.【答案】A

【解析】此处的 displaying 与 artwork（艺术品）构成搭配。其他选项均不符合题意。

30.【答案】D

【解析】本题的文意是“各种各样的小型俱乐部可以提供多种机遇”，很明显“multiple”

与“opportunity”构成搭配，因此应选 D“多样的，多重的”。

31.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“团体，群，组，团 ”。B 选项意为“个人的，个别的，单独的”。C 选项意为“人员，职员”。D 选项意为“公司，社团，法人”。根据题意，此处句子的意思是“也可以借助集体力量成功地提供实践机会”，而 group dynamics 表示“集体的力量”，因此选 A 项最适合。

32.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“同意，选成，允诺”。B 选项意为“保险，保险单”。C 选项意为“允许进入，承认，供认”。D 选项意为“安全”。本句中的“supportive”一词具有暗指作用，害羞的学生需要来自某种组织的安全感，据此可知答案应为 D。

33.【答案】B

【解析】“barely visible”意为“几乎看不见”，符合题意，而其他选项都不正确。

34.【答案】D

【解析】此处句子的意思应是“年轻人好动，注意力集中时间短”，short attention spans 意为“短暂的注意力集中期”，因此选 D。

35.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 if only“只要”，引导条件状语从句。B 选项 now that“既然”，引导原因状语从句。C 选项 so that“所以，为了”，引导目的状语从句。D 选项 even if“即使”，引导让步状语从句。由题意知，此处应选 C 选项，引导目的状语从句。

36.【答案】D

【解析】something else“别的事情”；go to something else“继续去做别的事情”。

37.【答案】B

【解析】“let off”：饶恕，准许……暂停工作。“let down”：使失望，辜负，松劲。“let out”：放掉，泄露，放大，出租。“let alone”：不管，不打扰。根据题意应选 B。

38.【答案】A

【解析】空格处应选一个插入语，引出和前句正好相反的情况。A 选项 On the contrary“正相反”。很明显答案应选 A。

39.【答案】C

【解析】“make for”：有利于，导致。“stand for”：代表，代替。“plan for”：做准备，定计划，想办法。“take for”：认为，以为。由题意知，正确选项应是 C。

40.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“能力，性能，接受力”。“within one’s capabilities”：在某人的能力范围内。B 选项意为“责任，职责”。C 选项意为“熟练，精通”。D 选项意为“效率，功效”。根据文意知，本题答案为 A。

## 全文参考译文

老师应该对青少年的智力、情绪和身体各方面的变化予以注意，同时也要对他们如何适应这些变化给予密切的关注。发育中的身体需要运动和锻炼，而这不仅仅是为了竞技，要适应新的身体状况和智力和情感方面的诸多新挑战。青少年的自我意识特别强，他们需

要成功的信心，看到自己的成就，他们就想得到他人的赞扬。然而，青少年的生活中通常已是充满竞争，所以明智的做法就是组织一些胜多败少的活动，譬如：出版有许多学生撰写书评的书，展览学生的美术作品，赞助读者俱乐部。各种各样的小型俱乐部可以提供多种机遇，锻炼孩子的领导才能，也可以借助集体力量成功地提供实践机会。交友对青少年来说是极其重要的，许多害羞的学生需要来自某种组织的安全感，成年人的帮助则应该比较隐蔽。

在这些活动中，我们应该注意的是，青少年的注意力持续时间短。应该组织多种多样的活动以迎合他们，尽量让他们的兴趣保持活跃，然后再进行别的活动，这样不会使他们不安，也不会使其他参与者失望。但是，这并不是说成年人一点责任也没有。与此相反，成年人通过对青少年活动的策划以及通过对游戏规则的清晰阐述，帮助学生获得一种参与感。

## Section III　Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

41.【答案】B

【解析】结合上下文语境，本题的意思是“网络已彻底改变了人们的一些日常消遣，如今它也正在重新塑造着 Donovan 的职业”。B 选项“重新塑造情报服务（has remolded the intelligence services）”符合题意，因此选 B。

42.【答案】A

【解析】首先我们应该清楚，本文主旨是“网络侦察”，只有 A 选项“引出在线侦察的话题”符合文章主旨。而其他三项都不正确。

43.【答案】C。

【解析】A 选项“引起最大麻烦”；B 选项“做出最大努力”；C 选项“最引人注目”；D 选项“流行最广”。结合语境，句子中的“making the biggest splash”：引起最大轰动，正好与 C 选项搭配完整。

44.【答案】D。

【解析】A 选项“Straitford 公司对乌克兰的预测经证实是准确的”以及 B 选项“Straitford 公司确保其信息的真实性”与事实不相符合。C 选项“Straitford 公司的事务以不可预见性为特点”与原文中“正在预测乌克兰的一场危机”相矛盾。D 选项“Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information。”从公开的消息中收集情报确实有风险，因为很难分辨情报的真假，而 Strait ford 就是以此谋生的，符合题意，因此 D 选项为正确答案。

45.【答案】B。

【解析】根据题意，“nonconformist image”不随波逐流的形象。本文的最后两句的意思是 Strait ford 以与众不同而自豪。据此可推出符合文意的只有 B 选项 “非同一般的形象”。

### 全文参考译文

狂热的 Bill Donovan 将来会喜爱网络。这位在二次世界大战中成立了战略情报局而且后来为中央情报局奠定基础的美国间谍头号人物对信息收集很痴迷。Donovan 认为在职业

间谍活动这一“伟大事业”中可以利用任何可以利用的工具。网络已彻底改变了人们的一些日常消遣活动，比如买书、发送邮件，如今它也正在重新塑造着 Donovan 的事业。

近来的变化不仅仅局限于侦读他人的电子邮件。到目前为止，电子侦察已经持续了数十年。在过去三四年里，网络已经衍生了全方位的点击侦察业。间谍们称之为“公开来源的情报”，随着网络的发展，它正变得越来越具有影响力。1995 年，美国中央情报局举行了一场比赛，目的是为了看谁收集到的关于 Burundi 的情报最多。弗吉尼亚一家叫做“公开来源情报公司”的小公司以绝对优势领先，它的明显优势是对电子世界的掌握。

在这片新天地里，最引人注目的就是 Straitford 公司，坐落在得克萨斯州奥斯丁市的一家私人情报分析公司。Straitford 公司通过向如 McDermott International 之类的公司销售（从智利到俄罗斯等国家）侦察结果来获得利润。它的许多预测可以从它的网站 www.Straitford.com 在线查到。

Straitford 公司的总裁 George Friedman 说，他把在线世界看做是一种信息收集和发布的互动工具，是间谍头子的理想世界。上个星期，他的公司正忙于整理来自世界偏僻角落的信息和预测乌克兰的一场危机。Friedman 这位以前的政治学教授说：“只要那报道一出现，我们将立刻得到 500 条来自乌克兰的最新的消息，并且我们将从中进行确认”。确实，公开来源的情报侦察也担有风险，因为难以把有价值的信息和无价值的信息加以区分，然而，这也正是 Straitford 公司谋求生存发展的事业。

Friedman 在奥斯丁仅依靠一个只有二十人的团队来进行工作。工作人员中有几位具有军事谋报的背景。他把公司的外部形象看做是公司成功的关键因素。Straitford 公司的情报通常听起来并不像华盛顿的那样变化多端，这些官方机构总是以此来避免发出引人注目的消息，希望他们自己不犯错误。Friedman 说，Straitford 公司以其与众不同的声誉而引以为豪。

**Text 2**

46.【答案】A

【解析】由文意知，本篇的开头是用 Edmund Burke 的话来号召科学家采取行动。因此本题的答案应选 A 选项。

47.【答案】B

【解析】此题可以用排除法。首先 A 选项中“自然”、C 选项中“不可避免”、D 选项中“没有意义的”内容在文中没有提到，因此都予以排除。再根据第一段最后一句：“听说在研究室时对动物残忍的做法，多数人会对有人故意伤害动物感到困惑不解。”和第三段最后一句：“动物研究说得好听一些是浪费，说得难听一些是残酷”，可推知 B 选项“残忍的和无法接受的”是正确的，故选 B。

48.【答案】B

【解析】根据文意知，许多新药在临床使用前都是要做多次试验的，而这些试验只能在动物身上进行。作者谈到她对免疫、疫苗以及传染病知识极端缺乏。因此 B 选项“对有关医学科学的无知”是正确答案。

49.【答案】A

【解析】本文第一段第三句的意思是“科学家需要对动物权利提倡者做出有力地回答”，在最后一段讲“科学家可以向中学生介绍自己的研究，迅速回复读者来信，对旅游者开放，

而且对任何接受治疗的人都应敞开大门。”由此可推出正确的选项应是 A“更多地和公众沟通”。

50.【答案】D

【解析】本文的倒数第 2 句话说“Stephen Cooper 敢于阐述动物研究的价值，”从 Stephen Cooper 后的定语从句中可以看出他是支持动物研究的。因此可推出“一个动物研究的支持者”是正确答案，其他均不正确。

## 全文参考译文

18 世纪的政治家 Edmund Burke 说道：“误导之所以存在，就是因为好人不作为”。现在有这样一种误导的情形能够解释这一名言：生物医学将寻求中止。因为，有一种观点认为动物有权利拒绝当做人类的研究对象。科学家需要对动物权利的倡导者做出有力的回答，因为他们的观点正在让公众感到迷惑，因此阻碍了保健知识和医疗的发展。生物医学的研究依赖于公众的资助，而且很少有理解保健研究的方法，于是动物权利运动领导人把目标放在生物医学研究上。人们听说在研究中对动物很残忍，多数人会对有人故意伤害动物感到困惑不解。

譬如，在街道上，动物权利保护协会的一位老年妇女正在分发小册子，鼓励读者不要使用任何由动物制成或在动物身上试验过的任何食品或制品——包括肉类、药品或毛皮。如果问她是否反对免疫，她想知道疫苗是否来自动物试验。当得到的答案是肯定时，她说：“那么，我会反对的。”当问到如果发生传染病怎么办时，她说：“不必担心，科学家将会用计算机找到一些解决办法”。这样的好心人根本就明白不了这个道理。

科学家应该用富有感情的、容易听懂的方式向民众传达信息，即用通俗的语言而不是用分子生物学的语言来讲话。我们需要弄清楚动物研究与祖母的髋骨置换术、父亲的心脏搭桥手术、孩子的免疫接种甚至宠物的防疫注射之间的联系。对于那些不知道需要动物来研究治疗方法以及进行研究新疫苗的人来说，动物研究说得好听一些是浪费，说得难听一些是残酷。

有许多事情我们是可以做到的。科学家可以借用中学的课堂来介绍自己的研究。他们应该对读者来信迅速回复，以免让动物权利的错误信息传播，给真理披上一件欺骗性的外衣。研究机构可以对旅游者开放，以此显示供研究用的动物得到了仁慈的照料。最后，最有利害关系的是病人，保健研究团体不仅要接纳像 Stephen Cooper 这样著名的人物，因为他敢于说出关于动物研究的价值，而且应接纳任何愿意接受治疗的人。如果好人不作为，有可能真会使无知的人们扑灭医学进步中珍贵的火种。

**Text 3**

51.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。根据本文第 2 段第 2 句：Any threat of monopoly，they argue，is removed by fierce competition from trucks，可知 C 选项的意思与此吻合，故本题应选 C。

52.【答案】D

【解析】态度题。本题答案在第 3 段最后一句：“那些觉得运费过高的人有权向联邦政府地面运输委员会提出申诉要求给予运费补贴”。因此作者的态度是“忧虑、担心”。

53.【答案】C

【解析】这是一道推测题。根据第 3 段最后一句：“感觉到被多收费的货主可以起诉，要求降低运费，但是这一程序需要花很多钱，并且可能会旷日持久，而只有在非常极端的情况下才会胜诉。基于这种情况，还有哪个货主会选择起诉呢?”由上可知备选项中只有 C 选项与题意吻合。A 选项与文意相反；B 选项不是推测；D 选项文中未提到。

54.【答案】B

【解析】结合上下文语境，此处问 arbiters 一词最有可能指什么人。而 B 选项 arbiters 作“仲裁人，裁决者”解，最符合题意，故选 B。

55.【答案】A

【解析】本题答案为 A。根据最后一段第 3 句可直接得出答案。“the continuing acquisition”：不断并购。而 B 选项“车辆日益增加”、C 选项“华尔街的鼓励”和 D 选项“市场日益收缩”均不符合题意。

## 全文参考译文

近年来，各个铁路公司都一直在进行合并而成为超级系统，这引起了人们对垄断的日益关注。在 1995 年 4 条最大的铁路运输量不到总吨/英里的 70%。明年，经过一系列的合并之后，这 4 条铁路的运输量将远远超过各大铁路货运总量的 90%。

支持新超级铁路的人们认为，这些合并有助于大幅降低费用，更好地协调货运服务。他们认为，任何来自垄断的威胁都可以通过来自汽车的激烈竞争进行消除。然而，许多托运人却抱怨说，对于远途大宗货物如煤、化肥和粮食等而言，汽车货运的运费太昂贵，因此铁路解决了这一难题。

铁路业规模的合并意味着托运人服务的铁路公司仅此一家。这样，一般铁路比有竞争对象时向“受制”的托运人多收 20%～30%的费用。那些觉得运费过高的人有权向联邦政府地面运输委员会投诉，要求给予运费补贴。然而，这个过程既耗时，又费钱，而且只有在特殊的情况下才能如此。

从长远来看，费率的差别降低了各个客户的成本，所以铁路方向认为路方收费差别是合理的。如果铁路对所有客户都平均收费，那些可以选择卡车或其他运输方式的客户就会去选择卡车或其他运输方式。如此一来，剩余的客户就要承担保持铁路运转的费用。对于这一理论，许多经济学家都赞成。但是，这样常常使铁路处于决定哪些公司该继续发展，而哪些公司又该倒闭的地位。经常作为托运方代理人的华盛顿律师 Martin Bercovici 问道：“难道我们真的要让铁路成为市场的仲裁人吗？”

许多受控制的托运人也担心费用大幅度增加，他们害怕遭受打击。就整个铁路业来说，尽管财源大有希望，其收入仍然不足以支付为维持运量而投入的资本。然而，由于有华尔街为其鼓气，铁路方面仍然贷款数十亿元去修建一条又一条的铁路。今年 Norfolk Southern 和 CSX 公司出资一百零二亿美元购得联合铁路公司。1996 年联合铁路公司的铁路纯收入仅为四亿二千七百万美元，还不到运输成本的一半。那么这笔账的另一半谁来支付呢？许多受制的托运人担心像 Norfolk Southern 和 CSX 一样，联合铁路公司也会加强对市场的掌控。

**Text 4**

56.【答案】C。

【解析】推论题。A 选项 “美国人比其他国家的人对死亡准备更充分”不合题意。选项 B“美国人比以前享有更高的生活质量”与 D 选项 “美国人以平均寿命长而自豪是虚荣的表现”在文中并未提及。正确答案为 C 选项，根据文章第 1 段第 1 句和最后一句可以推出“美国人对自己的医疗技术过于自信”。

57.【答案】A

【解析】推论题，本题的答案在第 3 段“有病时我们却把死亡看成可以解决的问题，因为有第三方提供医疗保障，我们要求为我们提供一切可能提供的东西，即使这些东西毫无用处。”据此可知 A 选项 “常常浪费医疗资源”为正确答案。

58.【答案】B

【解析】此题的答案是根据第 4 段第一句“我不会把话说得那样绝对。”作者并未直接表达自己的观点，而是 B 选项所说的“有保留地同意”。

59.【答案】D

【解析】解答本题的细节在最后一段最后两句话：“我也知道，在日本、瑞典这些医疗费用支出比我们少的国家里，人们的寿命比我们长、生活得比我们健康。作为一个国家，我们也许对那些不可能的疗法的探索投资过多，但是对于那些能提高生活质量的简单疗法的研究则投资过少。”据此可知只有 D 选项“更合理”与文意吻合，其他选项都不正确。

60.【答案】C

【解析】主旨题。主旨类题型要求考生要有一定的“概念技能”，能综观全局，而不是拘泥于某个细节问题。本文主要讲死亡不可避免，是一种正常现象，政府应该致力于提高生活质量，而不是着重于那些因年老死亡而无法医治的问题上，此时不难推出正确答案为 C 选项，即“死亡应该看做是生活中的现实情况”。

## 全文参考译文

有人说：在英国死亡是急迫的，在加拿大是不可避免的，在加利福尼亚则是可以选择的。其实这种说法不足为奇。在过去的一个世纪里，美国人的平均寿命增加了一倍。有缺陷的髋骨可以置换，白内障 30 分钟即可手术摘除。这些成就为老年人提供了高质量的生活。50 年以前我刚从医时，这种生活是难以想像的。然而，目前还没有任何一种医疗手段能使人不死。面对死亡而无能为力是对我们这个伟大时代的极大嘲讽。

死亡属于正常的现象。从遗传学的角度来说，即使在最理想的条件下，人们也是要衰老直至死亡的。我们多少都懂得这一点，然而，有病时我们却把死亡看成是可以解决的问题，因为有第三方提供医疗保障，我们要求为我们提供一切可能提供的东西，即使这种东西毫无用处。对晚期癌症的治疗是超出科学根据最明显的例子。由于不能治愈癌症又害怕病人对生活失去希望，医生常常给予过于积极的治疗方法。

1950 年，美国用于保健的费用是 127 亿美元，2002 年达到 15400 亿美元。大家都知道这种趋势不应继续下去，然而似乎没有几个人愿意设法扭转这种趋势。一些学者认为，资源有限的政府对于超过一定年龄的人——比如说 83 岁左右——不应再提供医疗费用以延

长其生命了。有人引用卡罗纳多前州长 Richard Lamm 的话：年老体弱者应该死，以腾出位置让年轻、健康的人能实现其潜能。

我不会把话说得那样过分。精力充沛的人现在可以工作到 60 多岁而依然很活跃。Viasom 总裁 Summer Redstone78 岁时曾笑称自己 53 岁。最高法院法官 Sandra Day O, Connor 现在 70 多了。而前军医局局长 Everett Koop 80 多岁时还主持网上的 start-up 栏目。这些活生生的事实表明预防疾病是有效的，同时也表明人们能处理随自然衰老而产生的健康问题。作为一个 68 岁的老人，我希望仍然能像他们那样活跃。

然而，任何社会在保健方面费用的支出都是有限度的。作为一个内科医生，我知道费用最昂贵、最具特色的治疗措施也许是无效和令人痛苦的。同时我也了解，在日本、瑞典这些保健费用支出比我们少的国家里，人们的寿命比我们长，生活得比我健康。作为一个国家，我们也许对那些不可能有效的疗法的探索投资过多，而对那些能提高生活质量的简单疗法的研究则投资太少了。

## Part B

61.【答案】而且，人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境，从而让所有其他形态的生命服从于人类独特的想法和喜好。

62.【答案】社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样，用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

63.【答案】强调收集第一手材料，加上分析过去和现在文化时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。

64.【答案】Tyler 把文化定义为“一个复合整体，它包括人作为社会成员所获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其他能力和习惯”。

65.【答案】因此，人类学中的“文化”概念就像数学中的“集”的概念一样，是一个抽象概念，它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

### 全文参考译文

各个时期各个地区的人们都在思考各自的世界并想知道自己在其中的位置。人类既善于思考又善于创造，具有永不满足的好奇心。而且，人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境，从而让所有其他形态的生命服从于人类自己独特的思想和想像。所以，冷静而系统地研究人类的丰富性和多样性显得尤为重要。人们希望这些研究的成果能使人类与他们自己也与地球上其他生命形态和睦相处。

人类学一词来源于希腊词“人类”和“研究”。根据名称本意，人类学包括对整个人类的研究。

人类学是一门社会科学。社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样，用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

社会学科目包括地理学、经济学、政治学、心理学和社会学。每一门社会学科目都有一个分支或专业特别接近人类学。

所有社会科学都集中于对人类的研究。人类学是一个以实地研究为方向的学科，该学

科常常大量使用对比分析方法。强调收集第一手材料，加上分析过去和现在文化时采用跨文化视角，使得这种研究成为一门独特的并且非常重要的社会科学。

人类学分析主要依赖于文化概念。Edward Tyler 爵士对文化概念的阐述是 19 世纪社会科学的伟大文化成就之一。Tyler 把文化定义为“……一个复合的整体，它包括人作为社会成员所获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其他能力的习惯”。这一见解非常深刻，为观察和理解人类生活提供了崭新的方法。Tyler 的文化定义蕴含着这一概念，即文化是后天习得的、人类共有的、被仿照的行为。

所以，人类学中的“文化”概念就像数学中的“集合”的概念一样，是一个抽象概念，它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

## Section IV　Writing

参考范文

As clearly as we can see that the drawings intend to reveal a common and serious problem:how to educate and cultivate the young generation. Depicted as the drawings, in an ideal condition, the flower blooms, however when moved out of the green house, it perishes under the rain and storm. It proved as the old proverb that the flower in greenhouse can’t withstand wind and rains.

Nowadays the younger generations like the flower in the greenhouse, live under the full protection from their parents who give their children all the best things they can afford and do not let their children do anything at home. The young generation is characterized by self-centeredness , laziness and arbitrariness. They get lost when coming into contact with the complex reality and cannot tackle any hardships and difficulties. Once leaving their parents, many young people cannot make their living.

There are growing concerns among general public about the issue of child education .The failure of child education does more harm to the development of our society and our civilization than to the children themselves. Thus, it’s high time that parents, educators and the government made concerted efforts to put an end to this situation. Only in this way can young generation confront with difficulties and deal with them successfully and can our motherland realize its great prosperity.

# 2002年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section Ⅱ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened __21__ . As was discussed before, it was not __22__ the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __23__, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the __24__ of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution __25__ up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __26__ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures __27__ the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that process in __28__. It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, __29__ , that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th entury, __30__ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, __31__ its impact on the media was not immediately __32__ . As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as __33__ , with display becoming sharper and storage __34__ increasing. They were thought of, like people, __35__ generations, with the distance between generations much __36__.

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the __37__ within which we now live. The communications revolution has __38__ both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been __39__ view about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed __40__ "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. [A] between | [B] before | [C] since | [D] later |
| 22. [A] after | [B] by | [C] during | [D] until |
| 23. [A] means | [B] method | [C] medium | [D] measure |
| 24. [A] process | [B] company | [C] light | [D] form |
| 25. [A] gathered | [B] speeded | [C] worked | [D] picked |
| 26. [A] on | [B] out | [C] over | [D] off |
| 27. [A] of | [B] for | [C] beyond | [D] into |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28. [A] concept | [B] dimension | [C] effect | [D] perspective |
| 29. [A] indeed | [B] hence | [C] however | [D] therefore |
| 30. [A] brought | [B] followed | [C] stimulated | [D] characterized |
| 31. [A] unless | [B] since | [C] lest | [D] although |
| 32. [A] apparent | [B] desirable | [C] negative | [D] plausible |
| 33. [A] institution | [B] universal | [C] fundamental | [D] instrumental |
| 34. [A] ability | [B] capability | [C] capacity | [D] faculty |
| 35. [A] by means of | [B] in terms of | [C] with regard to | [D] in line with |
| 36. [A] deeper | [B] fewer | [C] nearer | [D] smaller |
| 37. [A] context | [B] range | [C] scope | [D] territory |
| 38. [A] regarded | [B] impressed | [C] influenced | [D] effected |
| 39. [A] competitive | [B] controversial | [C] distracting | [D] irrational |
| 40. [A] above | [B] upon | [C] against | [D] with |

## Section Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "On, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the

experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggerations and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

41. To make your humor work, you should____.

[A] take advantage of different kinds of audience

[B] make fun of the disorganized people

[C] address different problems to different people

[D] show sympathy for your listeners

42. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are____.

[A] impolite to new arrivals

[B] very conscious of their godlike role

[C] entitled to some privileges

[D] very busy even during lunch hours

43. It can be inferred from the text that public services____.

[A] have benefited many people

[B] are the focus of public attention

[C] are an inappropriate subject for humor

[D] have often been the laughing stock

44. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered____.

[A] in well-worded language

[B] as awkwardly as possible

[C] in exaggerated statements

[D] as casually as possible

45. The best title for the text may be____.

[A] Use Humor Effectively

[B] Various Kinds of Humor

[C] Add Humor to Speech

[D] Different Humor Strategies

**Text 2**

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in____.

[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction

[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry

[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work

[D] the elite’s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work

47. The word “gizmos” (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means____.

[A] programs

[B] experts

[C] devices

[D] creatures

48. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can____.

[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery

[B] interact with human beings verbally

[C] have a little common sense

[D] respond independently to a changing world

49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also____.

[A] make a few decisions for themselves

[B] deal with some errors with human intervention

[C] improve factory environments

[D] cultivate human creativity

50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are____.

[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure

[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately

[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information

[D] best used in a controlled environment

**Text 3**

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost $26 a barrel, up from less than $10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979—1980, when they also almost tripled Both. previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of glom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and

mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest *Economic Outlook* that, if oil prices averaged $22 a barrel for a full year, compared with $13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%～0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. *The Economist's* commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is____.

[A] global inflation

[B] reduction in supply

[C] fast growth in economy

[D] Iraq's suspension of exports

52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if____.

[A] price of crude rises

[B] commodity prices rise

[C] consumption rises

[D] oil taxes rise

53. The estimates in *Economic Outlook* show that in rich countries____.

[A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive

[B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices

[C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed

[D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that____.

[A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now

[B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks

[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices

[D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

55. From the text we can see that the writer seems____.

[A] optimistic

[B] sensitive

[C] gloomy

[D] scared

**Text 4**

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect," a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient mediation to control their pain if that might hasten death."

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering," to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse." He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear…that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension."

56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that____.

[A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain.
[B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
[C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
[D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
[A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death
[B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery
[C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed
[D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions

58. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is____.
[A] prolonged medical procedures
[B] inadequate treatment of pain
[C] systematic drug abuse
[D] insufficient hospital care

59. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (line 3, paragraph 7)?
[A] Bold
[B] Harmful
[C] Careless
[D] Desperate

60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they____.
[A] manage their patients incompetently
[B] give patients more medicine than needed
[C] reduce drug dosages for their patients
[D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

## Part B

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (61)One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings,traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (62)The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and

this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (63)The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional preseientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (64)They are the possessions of the autonomous (selfgoverning) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? (65)Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

## Section Ⅳ Writing


An American girl in traditional Chinese costume (旗袍)

66. **Directions:**

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled "Cultures—National and International".

In the essay you should

1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning,

2) give your comment on the phenomenon.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

## 参考答案与精解

### Section Ⅱ Use of English

21.【答案】A

【解析】根据题意可知，此处应该用来表示"the 20th century"与"the 15th and 16th centuries"之间的这段时间，因此选 A"between"。

22.【答案】D

【解析】答案为 D 选项。"…it was not until…"是强调句，表示"直到……才……"。

23.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 means 手段，方法，工具。B 选项 method 方法，方式。C 选项 medium

手段，工具，媒体。D 选项 measure“尺寸，尺度，手段，方法，措施”。报纸是一种媒体，答案当然选 C。

24.【答案】B

【解析】短语搭配。B 项“in the company of”伴随着……，符合语境，为正确答案。

25.【答案】B

【解析】词义辨析。A 选项 gather up，“收拢，归拢”。B 选项 speed up,“加快速度”。C 选项 work up，制订出；提高效率；逐步增强，逐步加剧”。D 选项 pick up“拾起；开车去迎接，中途搭载”。虽然四个选项均可以与 up 构成搭配。但本题是“通信革命加快发展”，因此选 B 最恰当。

26.【答案】A

【解析】leading on：“继续领导，继续领先”，故选 A。

27.【答案】D

【解析】leading into：“一直继续领先，直到……”，故选 D。

28.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 concept，“概念，观念”。B 选项 dimension，“大小，体积”。C 选项 effect，“结果，效果”。D 选项 perspective，“看法，观点，观察”。由题意知，本题选 D 最适合。

29.【答案】C

【解析】由题意知，此处应选 however，“然而”。

30.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项 brought，“带来”。B 选项 followed，“……随之而来。”C 选项 stimulated，“刺激”。D 选项 characterized by，“以……为特征”。结合上下文逻辑，正确选项应该为 B 项。

31.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 unless，“除非”。B 选项 since，“既然，由于，自从”。C 选项 lest，“唯恐，以免，免得，（用于 fear, be afraid 之后，等于 that）”。D 选项 although，“虽然”。本题正确答案为 D。

32.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“明显的”。B 选项意为“令人满意的”。C 选项意为“否定，消极的”。D 选项意为“合理的，似乎可信的”。四个选项中只有 A 选项与题意相吻合，因此答案为 A。

33.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“机构的，团体的”。B 选项意为“广泛的，普遍的”。C 选项意为“根本的，基本的”。D 选项意为“工具性的，有作用的”。结合语境，本题只有 A 项符合文意。

34.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“能力”。B 选项意为“能力，才能，资格“。C 选项意为“理解力，容量，容积”。D 选项意为“才能，本领，能力，全体教员，（大学的）系，科，（授予的）权力”。根据题意，正确答案为 C。

35.【答案】B

【解析】此题很简单，答案为 B。in terms of:“用……的方式来表达，根据……，按照……”。

36.【答案】D

【解析】汉语中距离用“远，近”修饰，而“distance”则用“great, big, small”来修饰，但“near”不能修饰“distance”。故选 D。

37.【答案】A

【解析】 A 选项意为“事情发生的背景，情况，境况，上下文”。B 选项意为“范围”。C 选项意为“范围，范畴”。D 选项意为“领土，领域”。结合上下文，此处选 A 更为确切。

38.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“认为，以为”。B 选项意为“给……留下印象”。（常与 with、on 连用）C 选项意为“影响”。D 选项意为“产生，实现，造成”。由题意知，本题正确答案为 C。

39.【答案】B

【解析】根据题意，此处应选 B。B 选项 controversial“有争议的”，a controversial question“引起争论的问题”。

40.【答案】C

【解析】介词辨析，符合文意的只有 C 选项 against：“与……成对比，对照”。

### 全文参考译文

人们曾经把 20 世纪电视的发展和 15 世纪及 16 世纪印刷术的传播做过比较。可与此同时，还发生了很多事情。就像前面所讨论的，直到 19 世纪，报纸才在小册子和书本之后，和期刊杂志一道成为电子时代前最关键的传媒。同时期，由铁路运输开始，通信革命加快发展，由电报、电话、无线电和电影的发展直到 20 世纪的汽车和飞机。并不是所有人都正确目睹了这一过程，但做到这点是很关键的。

20 世纪早期出现的电脑和随后 60 年代发明的集成电路，虽然没有立即对传媒产生影响，但是人们却普遍认为完全改变了发展的历程。随着时间的发展，电脑变得越来越小，可性能却越来越强，并且，显示效果越来越清晰，存储量越来越大，电脑已不再仅是团体机构的工具，也成了个人的用具。电脑也像人一样按“代”来划分，并且代和代之间的间距越来越短。

“信息社会”这个术语在这个计算机时代已经开始广泛地被用来描述我们所居住的环境。通信革命对工作、休闲娱乐和我们如何思考及感受时空的方式均产生了影响，同时也对经济、政治、社会和文化产生了不同影响。“利”要相对于产生的“弊”来衡量。很难一言道之。

## Section III　Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

41.【答案】C

【解析】此题根据本文的第 1 段第 3 和第 4 句可得出答案。C 选项“对不同的人说不同的问题”符合文章本意。其他都不正确。

42.【答案】B

【解析】根据第 2 段的最后两句可知，B 选项巧妙地把医生的职业习惯与上帝结合起来

了，符合原文意思，故选 B。

43.【答案】D

【解析】这道题依据第 3 段最后一句“与谈论食堂或主席相比，如果你说话不离类似邮局或电信系统这种‘替罪羊’的话题，你就会处于较为完全的境地。”我们可以得出邮局和电信系统都属于 public services 的范畴，因此 D 选项正确。

44.【答案】D

【解析】从文中第 4 段第 1、2 句“natural, casual, off- the-cuff（即兴的，未经准备的），relaxed, unforced”可以判断出答案为 D，即“尽可能随意地”。

45.【答案】A

【解析】主旨题。综观全文可知，本文的重点是如何有效地使用幽默。只有 A 选项“有效地使用幽默策略”能概括全文，因此为正确答案。

## 全文参考译文

如果你想在交谈中运用幽默逗人发笑，那你必须知道怎样才能识别出和听众共同的经历和难题。你的幽默必须要与听众相关，并应能够向他们表明你是他们中的一员，或者能够表明你理解他们的处境并且认同他们的观点。根据听众不同，你所谈的问题也应有所不同。如果你和一群经理交谈，你可以谈论他们的秘书杂乱无序的工作方法；反过来，如果你和秘书们交谈，你也许会评论一下他们老板杂乱无章的作风。

举个例子来说，我曾在一次护士大会上听到一个很恰当的幽默故事，因为所有的听众对医生的看法相同。一位男士到了天堂，正由圣彼德带着四处观看。他看到华丽的房舍、美丽的花园、晴朗的天气等。每个人都十分和气、礼貌和友善。到排队吃中午饭时，新来的人突然被一个穿白大褂的人推到了一旁，他冲到队伍的前面，抓起自己的食物，骄横地走到桌边。“那是谁？”新来的人问圣彼德。“呃，那是上帝”，他回答，“但是有时候他以为自己是个医生”。

如果你是听你说话的听众中的一员，你就会站在他们的角度了解对所有人来说都很普通的经历和难题，你可以评价一番难以下咽的食堂饭菜或品位低下的主席领带。当和其他听众交谈时，你一定不要试图介入此类幽默，因为，他们会对一个局外人对他们的食堂或主席毁谤性的言论感到气愤。如果你一直都说像邮局或电信系统这种“替罪羊”话题的笑话，你就不会得罪任何人。

如果你觉得自己说起幽默来感觉很生硬，那你必须不断练习以使其变得更加自然。你可以用一种轻松而不勉强的方式，夹带一些随意和显然临场发挥的评论。通常，幽默的表达过程使人发笑，所以，讲得慢一些，扬眉或摆出一幅不相信的脸孔容易让人知道你在开玩笑。

寻找幽默。幽默经常来自意料之外。例如拿人们熟悉的谚语开玩笑，比如“假如一开始便不成功，那就放弃吧”，或者拿一出戏剧的对白或场景打趣。多思考一下夸大其词或者平铺直叙。看一下自己的语言，找出一些词汇或句子来，把它们反复琢磨，在其中注入幽默。

**Text 2**

46.【答案】C

【解析】此题可以用排除法。根据第 1 段第 1 句“自从萌发了创造力，人类就开始设计

越来越精巧的工具来处理危险、乏味、累人或令人讨厌的工作”可知，A、B、D 三个选项内容与本题不符，予以排除。因此正确选项应为 C。

47.【答案】C

【解析】本题该词所在段落前一段提到机器人的诞生，该词所在段落谈到机器人的应用，那么“gizmos”很可能是“装置”的意思。而 C 选项“灵巧的机械装置”，符合题意。

48.【答案】D

【解析】本题可以根据第 3 段第 1 句“机器人的运行在更大程度上需受人监控，并且至少能够自己做出一些决定”和最后一句“我们还不能给机器以足够的常识使其有把握地与一个不断变化的世界相互作用”推知，A 选项“完成像大脑手术一样的精细工作”并非原文本意，文章提到机器人已经具备这方面的能力；B 选项“与人类话语交流”在文中并未提及；C 选项“有点常识”也不正确；只有 D 选项“独立地对不断变化的世界做出反应”为正确答案。

49.【答案】B

【解析】根据文章最后一段第 2 句“他们制造出的机器人能够在人工控制的工厂环境下识别机器控制面板上不到一毫米的误差”，因此可判断 B 选项正确。

50.【答案】C

【解析】本文的最后一段第 2、3 句指出“机器人能发现差错，人脑能迅速将变化的情景摄入眼底，能立刻摒弃 98%无关的信息，可以马上注意到在蜿蜒曲折的林中小道旁的猴子，或在一大群人中辨认出一个可疑人的面孔”，“这一点连世界上最先进的计算机系统也望尘莫及”，因此正确答案为 C。

## 全文参考译文

人类产生了创造力之后，他们就开始设计越来越灵巧的工具来适应危险、烦人、烦琐或令人生厌的工作。因为独创性的缘故，产生了机器人学——赋予机器人各种能力的科学。如果科学家还想设计出机械版的科幻小说，那他们已经开始接近了。

结果，当今世界出现了越来越多的智能设备。虽然我们几乎不能注意到它们的存在，但是它们的普遍出现已经使人们摆脱了许多的劳动。工厂随着机器人组装臂的韵律而转动；自动柜员机自动处理银行的业务，并用机器语言优雅地谢谢您的光顾；不用休息的机器人司机掌握着我们的地铁。因为电子器件和微型机器结构越来越微型化，于是出现了一些机器人系统——能做脑外科和骨科手术的系统。它们的精确度已达到亚毫米，即使技术再厉害的医生也不可能仅仅用手就能做到。

但如果机器人要延伸到下个节省劳力的阶段，那它们的运作在更大程度上就不用受人监视，并至少能够自己做出一些决定——那是真正具有挑战性的目标。（美国）国家航空和宇航局（NASA）的机器人项目经理 Dava Lavery 说：“即使我们告诉机器人如何处理一个特定的错误，但我们还不能给机器人充足的“常识”使其把握好一个不断变化的动态世界。”

事实上，真正对人工智能的探索已经产生了许多相异的成果。尽管在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代，人们刚开始乐观地认为晶体电路和微处理器可能在 2010 年前就能复制人脑的行为，但最近研究人员已经开始把这一预言延迟——要不几个世纪要不几十年。

在进行思维模拟时，他们发现人脑大约 4 亿的神经细胞比从前所想得更具才能，人类

认知进程也更为繁杂。他们制造出的机器人能够识别工厂机器控制面板上不到一毫米的误差。可是人类思维却能够快速发现一个迅速变化的场景且当即抛弃 98%不相干的部分，瞬间集中注意力到曲折的森林小径边上的猴子或一堆人中的一张可疑的面貌。这一点即使是世界上最先进的计算机系统也望尘莫及。神经科学家们到如今也没弄明白人类是如何达到的。

**Text 3**

51.【答案】B

【解析】第一段指出："自从 OPEC 在三月份通过了供求协议，原油已从去年 12 月每桶不到 10 美元的价格攀升到 26 美元，油价上涨接近三倍。"因此可推断应是"供应减少"。

52.【答案】D

【解析】问题为汽油零售价猛涨的背景是什么。根据文章第三段"在欧洲，税收对石油零售价的影响占五分之四"可知，猛涨的背景是 D 选项的"油税上调"。A 选项"原油价格上涨"与原文意正好相反。B 选项"物价上涨"和 C 选项"消费增加"是 70 年代油价上涨的背景，与本题不符。

53.【答案】D

【解析】根据本文第四段："在经济富足的国家里，石油进口开支增加的数额只是国内生产总值（GDP）的 0.25%～0.5%，还不到 1974 年或 1980 年收入损失的四分之一"，可知，D 选项"油价变化对 GDP 并没有重要影响"是正确答案。其他三项都不正确。

54.【答案】A

【解析】本题答案在第三段第一句，"人们有充足的理由展望，现在油价上涨引起的经济后果不会像 70 年代那样严重"，即"使人震惊的油价不再像以前那样令人震惊了"是正确的，因此选 A。

55.【答案】A

【解析】态度题。四种态度分别为 A 选项"乐观的"、B 选项"敏感的"、C 选项"忧郁的"、D 选项"害怕的"。本文作者把现在和以前进行了对比，指出油价上涨不会对经济造成重要影响，由此可知作者的态度是"乐观的"。

## 全文参考译文

过去可怕的经济萧条的日子又要返回了么？自从 OPEC 在三月份通过了供求协定，原油已从上年 12 月每桶不到 10 美元的价格上涨到了 26 美元，攀升了几乎三倍。这使人想起 1973 年那次使人震惊、令人后怕的石油冲击（当时油价翻了 4 翻）及 1979 年至 1980 年油价上涨的情况（那时也差不多翻了 3 翻）。这两次石油冲击导致了当时两位数的通货膨胀和全球的经济萧条。那这次警告人们经济衰退到来的头条新闻又是干吗呢？

这礼拜伊拉克中止石油出口，可真是对石油价格上升的助兴。由于经济快速增长，同时也加上冬季对北半球的强大作用，因而，油价在短时间内仍会上升。

但是，人们有足够的理由预测现原油价格的上涨所引起的经济后果不会像 70 年代那样严重。因为在大多数国家里，如今原油价格在汽油价格中所占的比额比 70 年代原油价格所占的比额要少。但在欧洲，税收对石油零售价的作用占到五分之三，因此即使原油价格发

生很大变动，但它对泵油价的影响相对过去要小。

由于经济富裕的国家也不像以前那样依赖石油，因而对油价的涨幅也不是那样敏感。能源保护、转使别种燃料和削弱能源集中型重工业，都减小了石油的消耗。软件、咨询和移动电话业消耗的石油要比钢铁或汽车业消耗的石油要少得多。与一美元的国内生产总值（GDP）（固定值）相比较来说，经济富裕的国家如今消耗的石油比 1973 年少 50%。经合组织（OECD）在新近的《经济瞭望》中预测，假如油价一年平均为每桶 22 美元（1998 年为 13 美元），在经济富裕的国家里，石油进口增加的开支只是国内生产总值的 0.25%～0.5%，还不到 1974 年或 1980 年总收入消耗的四分之一。另外，石油进口国的新型行业——已经转移到这些国家——已让其能源更加集中，因而石油可能会受到较严重的排挤。

另外还有一个不用担心油价上升的理由，但与 70 年代不一样，这次油价上升的背景并不是通货膨胀和全球范围内的供过于求。世界相当一部分国家才刚刚从经济萧条中复苏。《经济专家》刊物上的物价指数从一年前就没有大的变化。但 1973 年物价上升 70%，1979 年接近上升 30%。

**Text 4**

56.【答案】B

【解析】本题 B 选项“医生帮助病人结束生命仍然是违法的”是正确的，依据第二段第一句指出：“目前对于安乐死还未从宪法上明确这一权利”，既然法律没有确定医生用安乐死的方法来结束病人的合法性，那么医生用安乐死的方法来结束病人的生命就是违法的。A 选项“医生过去常通过增加药量来减轻病人的痛苦”与第三段中的“减轻重危病人的痛苦”不符。C 选项“最高法院强烈反对医生帮助下的自杀”显然不对；D 选项“宪法没有赋予病人自杀的权利”本文未涉及。由上可知应选 B。

57.【答案】C

【解析】本题答案定位在文章第二段，本段提到：“最高法院支持双重效果的医疗原则。这个几个世纪以来的医疗道德原则认为，如果一种行为具有双重效果——既有以治病为目的的良好效果又有可预见的有害效果——而为了实现治病这一良好效果，允许医生实施治疗而不考虑其有害效果”，第三段也提到：“近几年来，医生们一直在奉行这一原则，大剂量使用吗啡来减轻重危病人的痛苦”，因此可推出 C 选项说法正确。

58.【答案】B

【解析】细节题。我们首先在文中定位问题所在。文章第七段所提到的“undertreatment of pain”和 B 选项“inadequate treatment of pain”是相同意思，故选 B。

59.【答案】A

【解析】词义辨析题。结合上下文语境可知，“Aggressive”（侵略的，过分的、放肆的），正好与 A 选项“bold”（大胆的，鲁莽的）为同义词。因此本题答案为 A。

60.【答案】D

【解析】推论题。根据本文的最后一段，Annas 认为：“行医执照颁发机构必须清楚，令人痛苦的死亡可以认定是治疗不当造成的后果，应当吊销其行医热照”，也就是说如果医生延长了病人不必要的痛苦的话，那么应该受到惩罚，可知 D 选项“延长病人不必要的痛苦”符合题意。其他三项均不是文章的本意所在。

## 全文参考译文

最高法院对安乐死所做的裁定给正在探求减轻病危病人痛苦的医学界以重大支持。

尽管最高法院认为当前使用安乐死还未从宪法上肯定这一权利。但最高法院事实上支持“双重效应”这一医疗准则。几个世纪以来的医疗道德准则认为，假如一种行为具有两种效应——有以治病为目的的良好效应又有可预测的不利效应——但为了实现这一良好效应，医生被允许实施治疗且不用考虑其不利效应。

最近几年来，医生们一直在执行这一准则，大量使用吗啡来减轻濒危病人的病痛，尽管加大使用量结果会导致病人死亡。

Montefiae 医疗中心主任 Nancy Dubler 认为，这一准则会为一些医生辩护。这些医生直到现在还在坚决主张假如增加使用量可能使病人死亡加速，他们不能为了减小病人疼痛而大量用药。

但波士顿大学健康法学系主任 George Annas 认为，医生开药只要是为了减少病人痛苦的，即使加速病人死亡，医生所做之事也不违法。他说道：“这就像外科手术，尽管医生可能导致病人死亡，但医生的目的并不想把病人治死，因而我们不可以称这种死亡为谋杀。假如你是位内科医生，假如你的出发点不是让别人自杀，你就可以冒险给病人看病。”

另外，医疗界很多人都承认安乐死的争论大部分是因为病人对治疗的绝望引发的。原由是现代医学使病人的疼痛延长。

在最高法院对安乐死做出判定的前三个礼拜，国家科学院发表了一部两册本的报告《临近死亡：改善临终看护》，该报告把对减缓病人疼痛做得不够和坚持实施无用和强制性医疗方式从而导致病人死亡时间延长，导致病人临死时深受煎熬，确定为临终看护上存在的两大问题。

医学专业界正采取措施要求年轻医生在晚期病人收容院接受培训，以便检查他们对剧痛治疗知识的认识，制定新标准评定和料理病人的临终苦痛。

Annas 说，在必须坚持好意的医疗动机预示着更好的看护这方面，律师们可能扮演着重要角色。他说：“很多医生好像对可预测到的、病人不用遭遇的痛苦视而不见，导致病痛给病人造成了连续的伤害”。他还说“行医许可证颁发机构必须明白，让人痛苦的死亡可以测定是治疗不当导致的结果，应当取消其行医资格”。

## Part B

61.【答案】难题之一在于所谓的行为科学几乎全部都依旧从心态、情感、性格特征、人格等方面去寻找行为的根源。

62.【答案】行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察获得的，部分原因是其他方面的解释方式一直难以找到。

63.【答案】自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才被阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。

64.【答案】自由和尊严是传统理论定义的自主人所拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。

65.【答案】如果这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

## 全文参考译文

几乎所有主要问题全都和人类行为相关，可这些问题只是靠物质和生物技术方法是不能解决的。现阶段所需要的是研究行为的技术方法，但这类技术的研究进程缓慢。难题之一在于所谓的行为科学几乎全部都依旧从心态、情感、性格特征、人格等方面去找行为的根源。物质的和生物的研究手段曾经很相近。不抛弃它们，研究不能向前发展。行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察获得的，部分原因是其他方面的解释方式一直难以找到。虽然环境很关键，可其作用表现得还不明显。环境并不具备推动或拉动的效果，它具有选择的效果，可这一效果很难发现亦很难对其进行分析。自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才被阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。但伴随着人们开始了解有机体和环境之间的相互联系，从前曾被认为是影响心态、情感及其特征的因素开始从可利用的条件去探索根源，因而，有可能得到一种研究行为的技术方法。但仅有当这种技术方法代替传统科学出现时才能解决这些问题，而这些传统观念十分不易改变。其难点主要表现为自由和尊严。自由和尊严是传统理论定义的自主人所拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。科学分析由责任和成就转变为环境。它与此同时也提出了价值观的问题。谁来使用这一技术，而最终的目的是什么？如果这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

## Section IV　Writing

参考范文

**National and International Cultures**

As clearly as we can see that an American girl in traditional Chinese costume. She's wearing long earings, a special necklace and a splendid hat. She's smiling beautifully. As depicted from the drawing, she's very satisfied with the Chinese costume. It seems that the Chinese costume adds charm to her original beauty.

As the rapidly development of economy, transportation, science and technology, more and more people have chances to visit other countries. The understanding between peoples from different countries will strengthen friendship and promote cooperation, thus bringing about a harmonious atmosphere for people all over the world to live in.

The culture exchange between countries can widen your views and enrich your knowledge and experiences. It will prompt you to compare foreign culture with your own, thus enabling you to take advantage of foreign culture and to know shortcomings of your own. Under no circumstance should we ignore the importance of learn from other advanced countries, especially learn the advanced technology and management experience that is precious for our motherland's construction.As Chinese, we should stick to and glorify our traditional culture. As the proverb goes, only the national will be international.

# 2001 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Part II Cloze Test

**Directions:**

*For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B],[C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)*

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases __31__ the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant __32__ of legal controls over the press. Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a __33__ bill that will propose making payments to witnesses __34__ and will strictly control the amount of __35__ that can be given to a case __36__ a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee. Lord Irvine said he __37__ with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not __38__ sufficient control.

__39__of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a __40__ of media protest when he said the __41__ of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges __42__ to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which __43__ the European Convention on Human Rights legally __44__ in Britain, laid down that everybody was __45__ to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands __46__ our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an __47__ after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were __48__ to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised __49__ witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to __50__ guilty verdicts.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | [A] as to | [B] for instance | [C] in particular | [D] such as |
| 32. | [A] tightening | [B] intensifying | [C] focusing | [D] fastening |
| 33. | [A] sketch | [B] rough | [C] preliminary | [D] draft |
| 34. | [A] illogical | [B] illegal | [C] improbable | [D] improper |
| 35. | [A] publicity | [B] penalty | [C] popularity | [D] peculiarity |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36. | [A] since | [B] if | [C] before | [D] as |
| 37. | [A] sided | [B] shared | [C] complied | [D] agreed |
| 38. | [A] present | [B] offer | [C] manifest | [D] indicate |
| 39. | [A] Release | [B] Publication | [C] Printing | [D] Exposure |
| 40. | [A] storm | [B] rage | [C] flare | [D] flash |
| 41. | [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition | [D] demonstration |
| 42. | [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] rather than | [D] sooner than |
| 43. | [A] changes | [B] makes | [C] sets | [D] turns |
| 44. | [A] binding | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 45. | [A] authorized | [B] credited | [C] entitled | [D] qualified |
| 46. | [A] with | [B] to | [C] from | [D] by |
| 47. | [A] impact | [B] incident | [C] inference | [D] issue |
| 48. | [A] stated | [B] remarked | [C] said | [D] told |
| 49. | [A] what | [B] when | [C] which | [D] that |
| 50. | [A] assure | [B] confide | [C] ensure | [D] guarantee |

## Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

**Directions:**

*Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(40 points)*

### Text 1

Specialization can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialization was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialization in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialization was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

51. The growth of specialization in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as____.

[A] sociology and chemistry

[B] physics and psychology

[C] sociology and psychology

[D] physics and chemistry

52. We can infer from the passage that____.

[A] there is little distinction between specialization and professionalisation

[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science

[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community

[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate____.

[A] the process of specialization and professionalisation

[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study

[C] the change of policies in scientific publications

[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

54. The direct reason for specialization is____.

[A] the development in communication

[B] the growth of professionalisation

[C] the expansion of scientific knowledge

[D] the splitting up of academic societies

## Text 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so called digital divide—the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead and that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled, but it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

55．Digital divide is something____.

[A] getting worse because of the Internet

[B] the rich countries are responsible for

[C] the world must guard against

[D] considered positive today

56．Governments attach importance to the Internet because it____.

[A] offers economic potentials

[B] can bring foreign funds

[C] can soon wipe out world poverty

[D] connects people all over the world

57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of____.

[A] providing financial support overseas

[B] preventing foreign capital's control

[C] building industrial infrastructure

[D] accepting foreign investment

58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on____.

[A] how well developed it is electronically

[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants

[C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern

[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

## Text 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then

it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

59．What is the passage mainly about?

[A] needs of the readers all over the world

[B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers

[C] origins of the declining newspaper industry

[D] aims of a journalism credibility project

60．The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be____.

[A] quite trustworthy

[B] somewhat contradictory

[C] very illuminating

[D] rather superficial

61．The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their____.

[A] working attitude

[B] conventional lifestyle

[C] world outlook

[D] educational background

62．Despite its efforts, he newspaper industry still cannot satisfy thereaders owing to its____.

[A] failure to realize its real problem

[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters

[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting

[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

## Text 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: “Won’t the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?”

There’s no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982.Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns

over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customer's demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

63．What is the typical trend of businesses today?

[A] to take in more foreign funds

[B] to invest more abroad

[C] to combine and become bigger

[D] to trade with more countries

64．According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is____.

[A] the greater customer demands

[B] a surplus supply for the market

[C] a growing productivity

[D] the increase of the world's wealth

65．From paragraph 4 we can infer that____.

[A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers

[B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs

[C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous

[D] the Stanard Oil trust might have threatened competition

66．Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be____.

[A] optimistic

[B] objective

[C] pessimistic

[D] biased

## Text 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the page of *She* magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed:12 hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity"—has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism. There are a number of best-selling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as *The Tightwad Gazette*, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late'80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class down—shifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the'80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life—growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations.

67. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

[A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.

[B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.

[C] "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment.

[D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

68. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting____.

[A] enables her to realize her dream

[B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life

[C] prompts her to abandon her high social status

[D] leads her to accept the doctrine or *She* magazine

69. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by____.

[A] non-materialistic lifestyle

[B] a bit of everything

[C] extreme stress

[D] anti-consumerism

70. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of____.

[A] the quick pace of modern life

[B] man's adventurous spirit

[C] man's search for mythical experiences

[D] the economic situation

## Part IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.(15 points)*

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

(71)There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend (72)Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium(a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

(73) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds or key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use betwteen now and 2040.

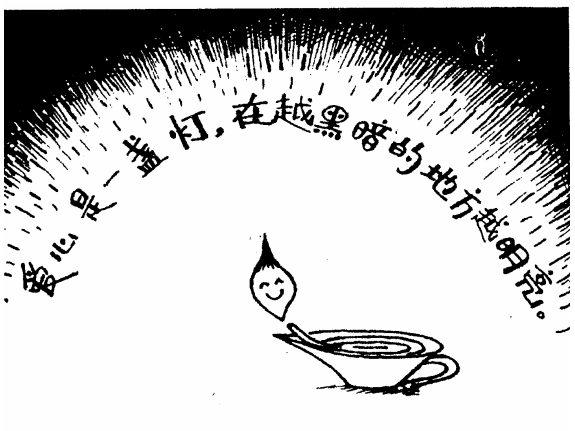
Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. “By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck,” he says. (74)But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: “It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century.”

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted.However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-that-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected,or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect racial problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. (75)And home appliances will also become ,so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

## Part V Writing

76. **Directions:**

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it.




There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper. Write an essay to the newspaper to

1) show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below,

2) give a specific example, and

3) give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.

You should write about 200 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

## 参考答案与精解

### Part II Cloze Test

31.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“关于”。B 选项意为“比如说，例如”。C 选项意为“特别，特别是”。D 选项意为“如，像……之类”。根据文意知，本题答案为 D。

32.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“使更严格，使更有效，加强，严格化”。B 选项意为“加强，增强，加剧”。C 选项意为“对准焦距，把（光线，注意力等）集中于”。D 选项意为“系牢，扣紧，束紧，把（注意力，视线）集中于”。由题意知，此处应选 A。

33.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“草图，梗概，大意”。B 选项意为“粗略的，大略的，概略的”。C 选项意为“初步的，预备的”。D 选项意为“底稿，书稿，草图；草案”。依据文意，本题答案为 D。

34.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“不合逻辑的，不合理的，说不通的”。B 选项意为“非法的，违法的，不合法的”。C 选项意为“不大可能的”。D 选项意为“不适当的，不得体的，错误的”。结合上下文语境，可知 B 选项最适合。

35.【答案】A

【解析】根据文意，本题答案为 A。A 选项意为“公众的注意，社会的注目”。B 选项意为“处罚，刑罚，罚款”。C 选项意为“名气，人缘，名望，流行，普及”。D 选项意为“独特，古怪，独特性，特性，特质”。

36.【答案】C

【解析】按照逻辑性，本题应选 C“before”，审判开始前控制媒体对案子的报道才合乎情理。其他均不合逻辑。

37.【答案】D

【解析】“side with sb”：站在……的一方，支持，帮助，赞同。“share with sb”：同某人分担。“comply with”：遵从，依从，顺从，服从。“agree with”：对……表示同意，与……意见一致。本题正确答案为 D。

38.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“赠送，奉送”。B 选项意为“作出，施加”。C 选项意为“表明，明白地表示，明示”。D 选项意为“指示，指明，是……的征兆”。由题意，B 为正确答案。

39.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“发售，首次上映”。B 选项意为“出版，发表，发行，公布”。C 选项意为“印刷”。D 选项意为“暴露，揭发”。此处应选 B。

40.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“阵发，迸发，爆发”。B 选项意为“（一阵）狂怒，（一阵）盛怒”。C 选项意为“(将声，感情，怒气等的)突发，突然爆发的声音，嘹亮的喇叭声”。D 选项意为“闪光，闪烁；（思想，感情等的)闪现，突发”。根据词汇意思可知，A 选项适合。

41.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“翻译，译文”。B 选项意为“解释，阐明，阐述”。C 选项意为“展览，展示”。D 选项意为“演示，示范”。本题空格处应填 B 选项。

42.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项“很懂得，有头脑，明事理（而不至于）”。B 选项“除……以外”。C 选项“而不是……”。D 选项“与其……，宁愿……”。根据文意，本题答案为 C。

43.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“改变，更换，变化”。B 选项意为“使显得……，使……像……，使……成（……的状态）”。C 选项 sets 可以用于“动词+名词（宾语）+形容词（宾补）”的结构，但很少见，意思是“使……成（某种状态）。D 选项 turns“使变颜色，变味/变质，把改变成……”。结合语境，本题应选 B。

44.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“有约束力的，有束缚力的，必须遵守的”。B 选项意为“有说服力的，令人信服的”。C 选项意为“遏制的，抑制的，控制的”。D 选项意为“用以支撑/支持/保持/维持/供养的”。故选 A。

45.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“被授权的，公认的，检定过的，经委托的”。B 选项意为“归因于，归咎于”。C 选项意为“对有资格/有权利的”。D 选项意为“有资格的，有能力的，适合的，称职的”。因此选 C。

46.【答案】A

【解析】本题选 A，with“由……负责，由……处理”。

47.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“冲撞，冲击”。B 选项意为“事件（指随着某事件附带发生的事件或较小的事件），事变（主要是指可能会发展成战争等的政治事件）”。C 选项意为“推测，推断，结论”。D 选项意为“问题，论点，争论，争论点”。根据题意知，本题应选 D。

48.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“陈述，表明”（用于正式场合）。B 选项意为“说出，陈述，发言”。C 选项意为“说”。D 选项意为“告诉”。结合文意，本处应为“说”，即 C 选项。

49.【答案】D

【解析】只有 D 选项“that”符合同位语从句的要求。

50.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 assure 表示“为了使他人解除疑虑或担心而做出保证”，B 选项意为“（因信赖而）吐露（秘密等）”。C 选项 ensure“（对某些行为或其结果有把握）担保，保证，确保”。D 选项意为“保证，担保（指允诺对……负责，确保要求）”。根据题意，可知本题正确答案为 C。

## 全文参考译文

政府要对报界付费给那些牵涉特大重案（像 Rosemary West 案）的证人以图独家买断的行为给予查封。

为了更有力地对新闻界实行合法监视，大法官 Irvine 将进行一起草拟法案。该法案将指出，付费给证人是不合法的；在开始审判前，对案件的曝光率要严格监控。

Irvine 在写给众议院新闻媒体特别委员会 Gerald Kaufman 主席的信里说，他认同委员会今年的报告，此报告称，自我规范还未实行充分的控制。

Irvine 说，对关于欧洲立法中所含有的个人隐私监控权的解说，将留给法官，而不是议会。此举引来新闻媒体的一再抗议。随后两天，信被曝光。

大法官说，引进《人权法案》让《欧洲人权公约》在英国有了法律效力，按照规定，隐私权人人享有，公众人物能够到法庭去保护自己和其家人。

他还说“让我们英国的法官来处理，新闻自由将会是无需担忧的”。

Rosemary West 在 1995 年被判处十年无期徒刑，此后，付费给证人成为讨论较多的话题。

据传，达到 19 个人因向报界陈述其经历而获得奖赏。人们开始关注（这种获得奖赏的做法）可能会鼓励证人在法庭上夸大其经历，以此来确保（陪审团对被告）做出有罪的判定。

## Part III　Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

51.【答案】D

【解析】根据文章第二段，19 世纪专业分工的发展以及时间更长、内容更复杂的培训暗示了业余人员参加科学活动遇到更大的障碍。这一趋势在以数学或实验室培训为基础的科学领域里表现得最为明显。即 D 选项 “物理和化学”是正确的。

52.【答案】B

【解析】推断题。依据文章第二段，指出专业人员与非专业人员并不享有完全一样的实用价值，第三段指出专业刊物对业余人员的论文有“高标准”及出现不同刊物和学术团体。专业人员对业余人员是持“不相容”态度的。因此可以推知 B 选项“业余人员可以在某些科学领域内与专业人员进行竞争”是符合要求的推论。

53.【答案】A

【解析】本文指出：在地质学研究上，业余人员和专业人员研究方法不同，业余人员在专业刊物上发表论文困难，出现了分别以专业读者或业余读者为主要对象的刊物，专业学会与业余学会形成。这实际是专业分工和专业化形成的过程，即 A 选项的内容。其他三项均不正确。

54.【答案】C

【解析】问题：专业分工的直接原因是什么。答案依据第一段第一句“专业分工可以看做是对科学知识不断积累这一问题的反映”，因此 C 选项“科学知识的膨胀”为本题答案。

### 全文参考译文

专业分工可以看做是对不断积累的科学知识问题的反映。把科学知识按课题划分成较小的单元，人们能继续掌握信息并把它用做进一步研究的基础。然而，专业分工仅是科学上影响交流进程的一系列相关科学发展的一个方面。另一方面则是科学活动的不断专业化。

专业人员和业余人员之间在科学上无法做出明确的划分：因为任何规则都有例外。不过“业余人员”一词确实含有如此的意义：他并没有和科学界彻底综合，尤其是，可能不完全分享其实用价值。19 世纪专业分工的发展加上时间更长、内容更繁琐的培训，暗示了业余人员参加科学活动将会碰到更多的问题。这一趋势在以数学或实验室培训为基础的科学领域里自然表现得尤为突出。英国地质学的发展可以证明这一问题。

比较一下英国最近一个半世纪的地质学方面的刊物，人们发现，不仅研究的重要性越来越受到强调，并且，学术论文的出版标准也在不断改变。因而，即使 19 世纪区域地质学研究本身象征了有价值的科研活动；但是，在 20 世纪，区域研究唯有在包容、思考更宽范围的问题时，才被越来越多专业人员所接受。另外，业余人员仍然用从前的方式进行区域研究。其结果导致了业余人员在专业地质刊物上发表论文更加困难。19 世纪的国家级杂志和 20 世纪的几家地方地质杂志先后广泛引进评审制度，促使该问题表现得更为明显。这一发展的必然结果是，导致分别出现了以专业读者或业余读者为主要对象的刊物。另一相近的分化进程是，全国专业地质学者会聚一堂，组成一两个专业小组，与之相反，业余人员要么倾向于占据地方学会，要么就以另外的不同于前者的方式在全国范围内联合。

尽管在 19 世纪，专业化和专业分工进程在英国地质学领域里早就开始形成，可其后果被推迟到 20 世纪才充分显现。无论如何，从整个科学领域的范围来说，19 世纪必定被估计为这种科学结构转变的至关重要的时期。

## Text 2

55.【答案】C

【解析】细节题。此题的答案在本文的第一句话中，“如今，人们正在关注着所谓的信息差，即世界上信息资源丰富的地区与信息资源贫乏地区之间的差异。今天，这种差异的确存在。我和妻子二十年前就对当时隐约出现的这种危险做过讲演”，由此可知 C 选项正确。

56.【答案】A

【解析】结合第二段第三句“目前，由于害怕自己的国家会落后，越来越多的政府想扩大互联网的使用范围。”和第三段最后一句“但是，其潜力巨大”，可知答案选 A。

57.【答案】D

【解析】细节题。本文的第四段指出“美国当初建设自己的工业基础设施时，没有足够的资本。这就是美国当时的基础设施的建设，包括道路、港口、交通干线、码头等都使用外国的投资。英国、德国、荷兰及法国当时都为这一英国前殖民地投了资。这些国家投资外国移居美国的移民建设。”据此可知“接受外国投资”为正确答案，故选 D。

58.【答案】A

【解析】本题答案为 A 选项，本文的最后一段倒数第三句“当今是第三次浪潮，即电子基础设施的建设。发展电子设施所拥有的资本越多，将来就越富有。”给出了答案。

### 全文参考译文

人们今天对所谓的信息差十分的关注，即世界上信息资源丰富的地区和信息资源贫瘠地区的差距。这种差距在今天确实存在。二十年前我和妻子就那时模糊显示出的这种危险曾做过演讲。可是，一些新的能够预防这种信息差出现的积极因素在那时并不像现在这样突出，但我们现今有理由对此持有乐观的看法。

这种信息差距由技术上看有希望减小。随着互联网越来越商业化，其使用的普及符合商家的利益。毕竟是这样，上网的人越多，未来潜在的顾客就越多。现在，越来越多的政府因为害怕自己的国家会落后于他国，所以想扩大互联网的使用范围。在以后的十年或二

十年里，世界上将有一二十亿人口加入互联网。所以，我认为将来信息差距只会减小，而不会扩大。这是个好消息，因为互联网完全能够成为战胜目前我们所面对的世界贫困的强有力的工具。

当然，使用互联网不是战胜贫困的仅有方法。并且互联网也不是我们拥有的唯一工具。可其具有无限潜力。

为了利用互联网这一工具的优势，一些贫困国家不得不放弃对外国投资所持有的那种旧时的反殖民主义偏见。那些继续认为外国投资是对本国主权的一种侵范的国家，最好研究一下美国建设基础设施时的历史。美国当年建设自己的基础工业时没有丰厚的资金。这就是为什么美国的第二浪潮——建设基础设施，包括道路、港口、交通干线、码头等都用外国投资的原因。英国、德国、荷兰和法国当时均曾为这一英国前殖民地投过资。这些国家投资外国移居美国的移民建设。猜猜看，如今这些设施归谁所有呢？是美国人。我相信在巴西和别的地方，此类情况也是相似的。如今是第三次浪潮，即电子基础设施的建设。发展电子设施所含有的资金越多，将来就越富裕。但这并不代表屈从和让人宰割。也不代表着让外国公司任意发展。可是这的确显示出资金在建设能源和电信基础设施中的首要地位，且这些基础建设对于充分利用互联网来说也是必需的。

## Text 3

59.【答案】B

【解析】本文的第一句“为什么这么多美国人不相信报纸上读到的东西”是主题句。备选项中只有 B 选项“公众对新闻界感到失望的原因”符合题意。其他三项均不正确。

60.【答案】D

【解析】本题依据第二段第一句“很遗憾，该项目在报道失实、拼写及语法错误，以及这些读者究竟需要什么等令人困惑的问题方面的调查结果大部分是表面上的”，由此可推出正确答案为 D 选项“相当肤浅”。

61.【答案】C

【解析】根据文中最后一段第二句“读者十分不相信新闻媒体不在于报道有误或报道技术差，而是在于记者与读者之间世界观方面的冲突。”可知 C 选项正确。A 选项“工作态度”、B 选项“传统生活方式”、D 选项“教育背景”均与文章不符。

62.【答案】A

【解析】细节题。综观全文可知，新闻界现在就应该开办多样性栏目而不是只把注意力集中在种族和性别上，并寻找一些不同世界观、不同价值观、不同教育程度及不同社会层次的记者，新闻界的问题在于未能对症下药，换句话说就是“没有认识到真正的问题所在”。即 A 选项内容。

### 全文参考译文

为什么如此多的美国人对报刊上读到的东西不信任？美国报刊编辑协会正在尝试解释这一让人悲伤的问题。该组织正在进行长期的自我分析：一起被称为新闻可信度调查项目。

但遗憾地说，该项目对“报道中失真、拼写和语法错误、这么多读者究竟需要什么”等

令人迷惑的问题的调查结果认识十分浅薄。

对报刊不信任有更深层的原因。第一是大部分记者通过一套标准模式来看世界，并用它衡量每天发生的事。也就是说，在报社的文化氛围中有一种老套的故事生产线，它为不那样显眼的新闻提供现成的叙事框架。

第二是记者和读者之间存在社会和文化差异。这种差异对解释许多读者不能理解新闻界“标准模式”的原因有帮助。在最新的一起调查中，对国内五个中等城市和一个大城市的记者们做了问卷调查。随后，对这些地区的居民进行了随意电话访问，也对他们提出一样的问题。

结果显示，和别的美国人比较，记者更有可能在质优价高的地区居住，并伴有佣人，高级进口汽车和股票。而不大可能去做礼拜，当志愿者或在普通社区居住。

记者可以说是文化和社会方面的精英，因而他们的工作通常仅映射上层的价值观。记者并不相信对新闻媒体惊人的不信任不是由于报道有误或报道技术问题，而是因为记者和读者之间世界观的日常冲撞。

这是一种在任何行业都具有爆炸性的局面，尤其在日趋下降的行业。新闻业是令人烫手的行业，并一直雇佣着态度让读者讨厌的职员。新闻界现正在组织各种座谈会和可信度调查以便了解读者为何讨厌及躲避报刊。可新闻界好像从未注意到很多读者所不中意的文化和阶层偏见。若新闻界关注这一点，就应该举办多样性栏目，而不是只把焦点集中在种族和性别上，并应该寻找一些不同世界观、不同价值观、不同教育程度和不同社会阶层记者的共识。

## Text 4

63.【答案】C

【解析】根据文章第一段第一、二句“整个世界正在经历前所未有最大的合并潮。这一合并之风从极度活跃的美国到达欧洲，而后，以前所未有的力量到达那些日渐兴起的国家”可知，备选项中只有 C 选项“合并扩大规模”符合题意。其他三项均不正确。

64.【答案】A

【解析】根据文章第三段第一句“我认为引起这场合并潮的最重要的力量与导致全球一体化的力量是相同的：运输与通信费用下降；贸易与投资障碍减少；市场扩大。这一切都需要扩大业务往来以满足消费者的需求。”由此可以判断“顾客的巨大需求”为正确答案，故选 A。

65.【答案】D

【解析】推论题。根据题意，可知本题的正确答案在文章第四段第二句“然而，目前几家石油公司的合并是否会再次给竞争带来威胁却难以预料。因为，美国一个世纪前曾由于合并引发了一场竞争危机，造成了标准石油托拉斯解体。”也就是说“标准石油托拉斯可能对竞争产生过威胁”是正确答案，故选 D。

66.【答案】B

【解析】这是一道态度题。综观全文，可知本文作者是在列举事实来说明问题和解释现象。很明显作者的态度是“客观”的。A 选项“乐观”、C 选项“悲观”、D 选项“有偏见”

均不正确。故答案为 B。

### 全文参考译文

全球正在经历前所未有的最大的合并浪潮。这一合并浪潮从极度活跃的美国传到欧洲，随后，以一种无法抵挡的力量到达那些日渐富裕的国家。这些国家有许多人在关注着这一合并进程。他们担心：这种企业的合并会不会转变成一种无法控制的反竞争力量。

规模大的企业会越大，力量会越强，这是无需质疑的。1982 年，跨国公司在国际贸易中仅占不到 20%。可如今已超过 25%，并在急速增长。在开放和对外国投资表示欢迎的经济中，国际分公司的生产所占比率越来越大。像阿根廷，90 年代改革后，在 200 家最大公司中，跨国公司的工业产值由 43%几乎上升到 70%。这种现象使人们对小型经济实体、民族企业家所扮演的角色以及世界经济的基本稳定性产生了极大关注。

我认为引发这场合并浪潮的最关键的力量与导致全球一体化的力量是相似的：运输和通信费用下跌；贸易和投资障碍减小；市场扩大。这一切均需要扩大业务往来以满足消费者的需求。这对消费者来说百利而无一害。随着生产力的提高，世界财富也在增长。

这种合并现在所带来的好处或造成的损失还不多见。但目前几家石油公司的合并会不会再次给竞争带来威胁却很难想像。原因是美国一个世纪前曾因为合并引发了一场竞争危机，致使了标准石油托拉斯解体。像世界电信这类电信公司的合并好像不会造成费用上升也不会使技术进展速度减缓。与之相反，通信费用在急速下跌。汽车行业，像戴姆勒汽车公司，克莱斯勒，雷诺和尼桑汽车公司，也在合并，可消费者利益好像未受到损害。

但我们必须密切关注这种合并浪潮。Alan Greenspan 几周前告诫人们警惕银行业的大合并现象。谁是正在出现的庞大银行的进行监督、规范和管理的领导者呢？若一个国家对侵害公平竞争现象管制过严时，跨国公司会不会把生产从一个地方迁移到另一个地方呢？一个国家会不会像美国对待微软公司案例那样，在影响其国利益的问题上扮演“保护竞争”的角色呢？

## Text 5

67.【答案】B

【解析】判断题。B 选项正确，根据文章第一段第一句“当我决定辞去专职工作的时候，我从未想到我会成为国际新潮流的一分子”。

68.【答案】B

【解析】本题只有 B 选项“使她形成一种新的人生哲学”正好是“experiment”的结果。所以答案为 B。A 选项“使她能够实现她的梦想”、C 选项“促使她放弃高贵的社会地位”、D 选项“使她接受《女性》杂志的观念”均不正确。

69.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项“非物质的生活方式”、B 选项“对一切都浅尝辄止”、D 选项“反消费主义（反对用消费来刺激经济）”均不符合答案。本文中的“juggling”意为“欺骗的，欺诈的，变戏法（似）的”。“juggling one’s life”在本文中为“忙碌的生活，工作中尔愚我诈”。由此可知 C 选项“极度紧张”为本题答案。

70.【答案】D

【解析】根据文意可知，美国出现 “低速档”生活方式原因是美国经济的衰退。因此可知 D 选项“经济形势”为正确答案。

### 全文参考译文

在我决定辞去全职工作的时候，我从未想到过我会成为国际新潮流的一分子。我的自尊心在一次平级调动中受到伤害，并且阻碍我业务上的进步，这都致使我放弃我那相当注重外表的职业。但我却以一位不再受尊崇的政府部长的姿态，以“我想多陪陪家人”为理由，来掩盖我辞职的真正原因。

令人惊异的是，大约两年半的时间，我写了两部小说，随后，我的这种被美国人称为“慢节拍”的尝试已经将我那陈旧的借口转化成了彻底的事实。我已经由过去七年里 Linda Kelsey 在《女性》杂志上一再宣扬的“拥有一切”哲学的积极倡导者，演变成一个对一切浅尝辄止就感到喜悦的女人。

我已经发现，放弃那种“快节奏生活”的信念而选择“慢节拍”会带来比金钱和社会地位更大的回报。Kelsey 长期承受巨大压力后，由《女性》杂志编辑部退下来之后，我恐怕她也将与我有相同的发现。什么事都不能劝服我重新回到那种 Kelsey 曾经倡导而我本人也曾钟爱的生活：12 小时工作日，重压下的死期限，工作中的尔愚我诈、提心吊胆、焦虑不安，在“最佳时期”为人父为人母受到约束。

而在美国，由过忙碌生活转向过一种更朴素更远离物质的生活已是必然的趋势。颇具讽刺意义的是，换慢节拍，在美国被称为“宁愿朴素”的生活方式居然产生出一个被称为“反消费主义”的新领域。对那些想要过朴素生活的人来说，有很多关于“慢节拍”生活方式的畅销自助书，更有像《守财奴报》之类的通信报道，给数十万美国居民提供包罗万象而且实用的指导，从胶卷的再利用到自己制造肥皂，甚至还有支援小队，给想要实现九十年代中期逃避社会现实的人提供帮助。

这一趋势在美国是对经济衰落的反映，它是在八十年代后期企业缩小规模致使大规模裁员之后才开始的，现在仍和节俭的观点密切相关；而在英国，至少在我所认识的那些过慢节拍生活的中产阶级当中，寻求朴素的生活方式却有着不同的原因。

我们这一代女性在整个八十年代里忙碌地应付生活，在九十年代中期过“慢节拍”的生活，实际上对我们来说是追求个人极限的自我认可，而不是去追求那种自己种有机蔬菜并试图与之融合的神话般的美好生活。

## Part IV　English-Chinese Translation

71.【答案】届时，将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标（违规），监控器就会使其停驶。

72.【答案】儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲，那时数字化时代就来到了。

73.【答案】Pearson 汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。

74.【答案】但 Pearson 指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始："它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。"

75.【答案】家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理紊乱——厨房狂躁症。

### 全文参考译文

在将来不到三十年的时间里，Star Trek 号的全息舱面即将变成现实。大脑神经系统与计算机之间建立起直接的连接，可以全方位感受虚拟环境，使像电影《全部回忆》里表现的虚拟假期变为可能。届时，将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标（违规），监控器就会使其停驶。儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲，那时数字化时代就来到了。

根据 BT 的未来学家 Jan Pearson 所预测，这些都归于新千年前几十年发展计划之列。那时，超级计算机将快速加剧生活各个领域的发展。

Pearson 汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。数项最大的进步在医学上——包括延长人的预期寿命及数十种人造器官。这些人造器官从现在到 2040 年之间将不间断投入使用。

Pearson 还预言说，在计算机与人的连接上会有突破性进展。他说："透过直接和我们的神经系统连接，计算机能够感知我们感觉到的东西，我们希望它可以模仿感觉，从而使我们能够开发全方位感知环境，如同电影《全部回忆》中的虚拟假期或 Star Trek 号上的全息舱面。"但 Pearson 指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始："它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。"

通过研究，Pearson 可以预测大部分突破的时期。但是，什么时候可以进行超光速旅行，什么时候人类克隆技术能够改善，什么时候时间旅行能够成为可能，他仍未做出预测。可他确实预测到技术进步引发的社会问题。例如，住宅区附近监视器的增加在 2010 年会引发隐患；逼真的机器人将代表着可能不能分辨人类和仿真机器人。家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理紊乱——厨房狂躁症。

## Part V　Writing

参考范文

As is depicted in the drawing, "love is a lamp which is brighter in darker places." This is quite true. People in darker places need more light than other people. Maybe even a dim light can give them much hope for a better life and progress. Just a thread of light may call forth their strength and courage to step out of their difficulties.

For instance, when someone is starving to death,just a little food and water from you may save his life. When a little girl in a poor rural area drops out of school because of poverty, just a small sum of money from you may enable her to finish her schooling and change her life. You

have given love which is like a lamp in a dark place where light is most needed.

In conclusion, we should offer our help to those who are in need. We expect to get love from others and we also give love to others so when we see someone in difficulty or in distress and in need of help, we all should be like a lamp in a dark place, showing our love, giving our help to others, even to strangers. In this way we can make this world a hamnious and peaceful world.

# 2000年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Part II Cloze Test

**Directions:**

*For each numbered blank in following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and[D] . Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(10 points).*

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain __41__ consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family __42__ he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance __43__ the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to __44__ old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to __45__ the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation __46__ and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be __47__. He must either sell some of his property or __48__ extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low __49__ of interest, but loans of this kind are not __50__ obtainable.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. [A] other than | [B] as well as | [C] instead of | [D] more than |
| 42. [A] only if | [B] much as | [C] long before | [D] ever since |
| 43. [A] for | [B] against | [C] of | [D] dispose |
| 44. [A] replace | [B] purchase | [C] supplement | [D] dispose |
| 45. [A] enhance | [B] mix | [C] feed | [D] raise |
| 46. [A] vessels | [B] routes | [C] paths | [D] channels |
| 47. [A] self-confident | [B] self-sufficient | [C] self-satisfied | [D] self-restrained |
| 48. [A] search | [B] save | [C] offer | [D] seek |
| 49. [A] proportion | [B] percentage | [C] rate | [D] ratio |
| 50. [A] genuinely | [B] obviously | [C] presumably | [D] frequently |

## Part III Reading Comprehension

**Directions:**

*Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four*

*answers marked[A], [B] [C] and[D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(40points)*

## Text 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight ties larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith.(Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.)Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, and William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

51. The U.S.achieved its predominance after World War Ⅱ because____.

[A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal

[B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before

[C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors

[D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

52. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American____.

[A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market

[B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises

[C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions

[D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

53. What can be inferred from the passage?

[A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride

[B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress

[C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation

[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development

54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the____.

[A] turning of the business cycle

[B] restructuring of industry

[C] improved business management

[D] success in education

## Text 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby(particularly a boy baby)surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women has 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the pass 100,000 years—even the pass 100 year—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as average looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension." No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

[A] A lack of mates

[B] A fierce competition

[C] A lower survival rate

[D] A defective gene

56. What does the example of India illustrate?

[A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people

[B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor

[C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes

[D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate

57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because____.

[A] life has been improved by technological advance

[B] the number of female babies has been declining

[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution

[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

[A] Sex Ration Changes in Human Evolution

[B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution

[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature

[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

## Text 3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right, it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a cenfury, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This

speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, of finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: "Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms."

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

59. This passage is mainly____.

[A] a survey of new approaches to art

[B] a review of Futurist poetry

[C] about merits of the Futurist movement

[D] about laws and requirements of literature

60. When a novel literary idea appers, people should try to____.

[A] determine its purposes

[B] ignore its flaws

[C] follow the new fashions

[D] accept the principles

61. Futurists claim that we must____.

[A] increase the production of literature

[B] use poetry to relieve modern stress

[C] develop new modes of expression

[D] avoid using adjectives and verbs

62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is____.

[A] based on reasonable principles

[B] new and acceptable to ordinary people

[C] indicative of basic change in human nature

[D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

## Text 4

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a

decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War Ⅱ had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents".

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-stvles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes(travels to and from work)and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

63. In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was____.

[A] under aimless development

[B] a positive example

[C] a rival to the West

[D] on the decline

64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

[A] Women's participation in social activities is limited

[B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs

[C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics

[D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values

65. Which of the following is true according to the author?

[A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder

[B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity

[C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity

[D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking

66. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that____.

[A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life

[B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.

[C] the Japanese endure more than ever before

[D] the Japanese appreciate their present life

## Text 5

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition health, distinction, control over one's destiny must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly

honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven under ground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if____.

[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices

[B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power

[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material

[D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is____.

[A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words

[B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out

[C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal

[D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because____.

[A] they think of it as immoral

[B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth

[C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits

[D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained____.

[A] secretly and vigorously

[B] openly and enthusiastically

[C] easily and momentarily

[D] verbally and spiritually

## Part IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly no ASWER SHEET2.(15points)*

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (71) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (72)Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry,and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to

step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways,including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited ;or they may co-operate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry, In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advance and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (74)in the early in industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization — with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

## Part V Writing

76. **Directions:**

[A] Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.

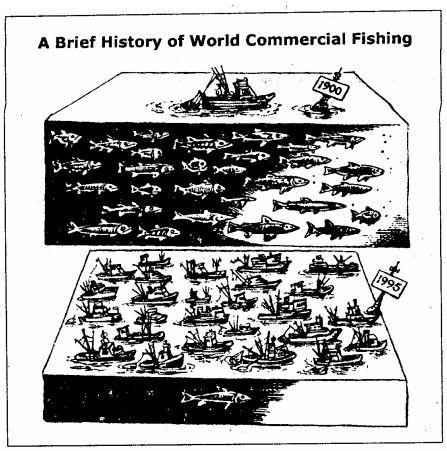
[B] Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

[C] Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Describe the pictures.

2. Deduce the purpose of the drawer of the pictures.

3. Suggest counter measures.



# 参考答案与精解

## Part II Cloze Test

41.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“除……之外……”，B 选项意为“（除……之外）又，不但……，且……”，C 选项意为“代替，而不”，D 选项意为“多过……，不止……”，根据句意可知，本处应选 C。

42.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“只有”，B 选项意为“虽然极其……”，C 选项意为“在……很久以前”，D 选项意为“自从……”。结合上下文，本题应选 A。

43.【答案】B

【解析】an insurance against：“对……的保险”。因此答案为 B。

44.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“取代……，代替……”，B 选项意为“购买”，C 选项意为“补充，增补”，D 选项意为“配置……，配备……”，由题意知，正确选项为 A。

45.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“增加，提高”，B 选项意为“混合，交往，来往”，C 选项意为“饲养（动物），抚养；喂”，D 选项意为“种植，栽培；饲养；抚育”。最符合句意应是 C 选项。

46.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“器皿，大船，管，导管，脉管”，B 选项意为“路线，路程，航线”，C 选项意为“小路，路径，道路”，D 选项意为“水道，航道，管道，频道”。根据句意，本处最恰当的应选 D。

47.【答案】B

【解析】self-confident：“有自信心的”。self-sufficient：“自给自足的”。self-satisfied：“自我满足的，自负的，沾沾自喜的，自鸣得意的”。self-restrained：“自我克制的”。本题空格处最适合的应是 B 选项。

48.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“搜查，探索，搜身”，B 选项意为“保护”，C 选项意为“提供，建议，出售”，D 选项意为“寻求，寻找，探求，追求”，故选 D。

49.【答案】C

【解析】proportion：“比例，比率”，percentage：“百分比，百分率，” rate：“率，比率”，ratio：“比，比例，比率”，本题应选 C。

50.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“真心，纯粹”，B 选项意为“明显，明白，清楚”，C 选项意为“大抵，大概，或许，推测起来”，D 选项意为“屡次，频繁”。结合语境，此处应选 D 选项。

### 全文参考译文

一个农民要想成功，他就必须在消费与生产之间努力保持较大的差距。他必须储备大量的粮食，而不是将全部粮食立刻消费掉。只有生产有剩余，他才能养活自己和家人。农民必须以如下三种方法来使用这些剩余的粮食：作播种时用，作备荒时用，作商品卖掉以便换新农具和买化肥时用。如要修建灌溉沟渠，或者用其他方法提高农田产量，也需要钱。没有余粮，农民就不能自给自足。他不是卖掉一些财产，就是通过贷款获得资金。自然他将会尽力借入低息贷款，但是这种低息贷款他不可能经常借到。

## Part III　Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

51.【答案】C

【解析】本题正确选项为 C，答案在第 1 段 2、3 句“美国的繁荣是那些经济被战争摧毁的欧亚各国所未想到的。”美国获得优势是因为战争摧毁了那些潜在的竞争者的经济实力。

52.【答案】D

【解析】根据本文的第 2 段倒数第 3 句：“国外生产的轿车和纺织品正在神气十足地涌入（美国）国内市场”。可以很快推出 D 选项“汽车工业已失去部分国内市场”是正确的。

53.【答案】B

【解析】推论题。此题根据文中第 2 段讲到由于别国的竞争，美国市场萎缩，第 4 段讲到美国经济的复兴，所有这些都是激烈竞争的结果。即 B 选项正确。

54.【答案】A

【解析】本题答案在本文的第 4 段第 2 句“没有几个美国人把这一变化完全归因于美元贬值及产业周期的循环这些显而易见的原因”，因此可知正确选项为 A。

### 全文参考译文

拥有一段不用经过努力就获得成功的历史可能会成为一种可怕的缺陷，但是，如果恰当处理，也可能成为一种动力。二战结束后，美国刚好进入了这样一段辉煌的时期，其市场是任何竞争者的八倍，这为美国工业经济的发展提供了从未有过的规模。美国科学家是世界上最棒的，其工人也是技术最熟练的。美国的繁荣是那些经济被战争摧毁的欧亚诸国做梦也没有想到的。

但随着其他国家日趋富强，（美国）这种世界之首的地位日趋下跌是显然的。优势渐远的感觉让人痛苦也是必然的。至 80 年代中期，美国人对日趋衰退的工业竞争能力迷惑不解。一些像消费电子产品之类的大工业在面对国外的竞争时已经萎缩或逐渐消失。到 1987 年，仅剩下 Zenith 一家电视制造商。（而如今一家也没有了；Zenith 于当年 7 月被韩国 LG 电器公司收买）。外国制造的轿车和纺织品正蜂涌地进入美国国内市场。美国机床工业处于为难之中。美国发明的在计算机新时代占主要地位的半导体制造业，有段时间也好像一度濒临

破产。

所有这一切导致了一种信任危机。美国人不再把繁荣当做是理所当然的事。他们开始认为自己缺乏经济头脑，他们认为他们的收入不久将下跌。在 80 年代中期，美国人对工业走下坡路的原因进行了一次又一次的调查。惊人的发现不时地充斥耳边，告诫他们海外的竞争实力越来越强烈。

情况改变得多快呀！1995 年当日本还在奋力拼搏时，美国就可以追忆这五年来稳固发展的历史了。很少有美国人把这一变化完全归咎于美元贬值和商业周期的循环这些明显原因。人们不再自我否定，取代的是盲目的骄傲。借用哈佛大学肯尼迪管理学院行政院长 Richard Cavanagh 的话说："美国的工业改变了结构，消除了臃肿，学得更加明智。"来自华盛顿特区的智囊团——卡托研究院的 Stephen Moore 说："作为一个美国人我看到我们的企业在提高生产率时我感到骄傲"。哈佛商学院的 William Sahlman 认为人们将会把这个时期当做美国企业管理的黄金时代来追忆。

## Text 2

55.【答案】C

【解析】本题答案可以直接根据第 1 段第 2 句推出。

56.【答案】B

【解析】本题答案根据第 2 段第 5 句的下半段："这个国家（印度）使大城市的一部分人富裕，而使其余各部落民族贫困。当今最大的共同点——人人生存机会和子女数量相同——意味着，与部落相比，自然选择在印度中上阶层已失去百分之八十的作用。"

57.【答案】A

【解析】直接根据第 3 段 1、4 句可以得出"技术发展改善了我们的生活"是正确的。

58.【答案】D

【解析】本文的第 3 段指出"由于科学的发展，我们已经达到了生物的理想境界。令人奇怪的是，这种进化几乎未涉及身体的变化。我们没有进化，因为机器和社会替我们改变了生活"。由此可知，本文最好的标题应是"人类进化已到尽头"。

### 全文参考译文

男人就一直具有危险。男女出生时比率大约为 105：100，但到了成熟期，这种比率下降，几乎达到平衡，在七十岁的老年人中，女性比男性多一倍。可是男性死亡率高这一显然特征正在改变。如今的男婴存活率同女婴一样。这代表着男孩到了寻找伴侣的关键年龄，将第一时间出现男孩过剩现象。更重要的是，又一个自然选择的机会被取消了。五十年前，婴儿（尤其是男婴）存活下来的机率取决于其体重。轻一公斤或重一公斤都几乎代表着必死无疑。体重在今天几乎不起作用。由于很多差别是由基因引起的，因而又一个进化因素消失了。

消灭进化因素的另一种方法就是提高存活率，少生孩子。如今很少人像从前那样生殖力旺盛。排除一些宗教群体，很少有妇女生 15 个孩子。今天所生孩子的数目就像死亡年龄一样，人人都差不多。我们大多数人家的子女几乎都一样多。人与人之间的差异和利用差

异进行自然选择的机会逐渐减小。印度正在发生的情况证明了一切。该国位于大城市的一部分人是富裕的，而其余那些仍保持群居的部落民族依然贫困。今天最大的相同点——每个人的生存机会和子女数量都一样——代表着，与部落比较，自然选择在印度中上阶层已失去百分之八十的作用。

这对我们来说，代表着进化已结束，已经达到了生物的理想境界。令人奇怪的是，这种进化几乎不涉及身体的变化。没有另外的物种在大自然中占有这么多的地方。可在过去的十万年——甚至一百年中，我们的生活发生了改变，但我们的身体却没有。我们之所以没有进化，因为机器和社会替我们改变了生活。达尔文有一句话描述了那些对进化一无所知的人，那些无知的人“看有机的生命就像野人看一条船，如看某种超出理解范围的东西”。不用怀疑，我们将会记住 20 世纪的生活方式，即使其丑态超出人的理解，但是，不论我们的子孙对我们距理想状态的遥远感到多么迷惑不解，可他们将长得和我们一样。

## Text 3

59.【答案】B

【解析】综观全文，可知这篇文章主要是对诗歌的评论。第 1 段从理论上评论未来派诗歌，第 2、3 段从其表达方式上对未来派诗歌进行评论。据此可知 B 选项“未来诗歌述评”为正确答案。

60.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项正确，答案在文章第 1 段第 1 句“当一种新的艺术运动形成某种时尚时，可取的态度是弄清楚其倡导者们的目的”。

61.【答案】C

【解析】本题 C 选项为正确答案，根据第 2 段第 3 句“未来派说，这种快节奏的生活要求一种新的表达方式”。

62.【答案】D

【解析】根据文章最后一段可知，备选项中只有 D 选项“与其说是文学不如说是一种短暂的现象”是符合题意的，故选 D。

### 全文参考译文

当一种新的艺术运动成为某种时尚时，最好是搞清楚其倡导者们的目的所在，因为，不管其主张在今天看来多么牵强、毫无道理，很多年之后仍有可能被视为是正常的。可就未来派诗歌而言，就相当难说了。因为不管未来派诗歌是什么，即使承认其理论根据可能正确，也很难被列为文学。

简单地说，未来派诗人声称：一个世纪以来，过去的生活状况一直在急剧变化。如今我们生活在一个充斥着噪声、暴力和快节奏的世界里。结果是，我们的感情、思想及情绪都经历了相应的改变。未来派们又声称，这种加速的生活节奏需要新的表现形式。假如我们想舒解现代生活的压力，就必须推动文学发展的脚步。以便摆脱句号、修饰性形容词及限定性动词的束缚。我们必须创造模仿声音的词语来代之描绘声音；我们必须在同一张纸

上使用不同类型和不同颜色的墨水，随意缩短和加长词语。

未来派诗人对战斗的描写肯定让人迷惑。但是，读到一句描写战斗的诗行的注解，则令人有点儿生厌。注解中说该诗描写了一个土耳其军官和一个保加利亚军官在一座桥上发生搏斗，后来两人一块掉入河中。可后来诗把两人落水的声音和两人的体重写在了一起："咚！咚！一百八十五公斤。"

这虽然与未来派诗歌的规则和要求相符合，但很难列之为文学。同样，没有一个有思想的人会拒绝接受他们的第一个观点：情感生活的巨大变化要求表达方式也随之变化。可整个问题是：我们真的从本质上发生了变化吗？

## Text 4

63.【答案】B

【解析】此题的答案为 B 选项，根据第 1 段第 1 句"战后日本的特点是发展目的明确，其生产率、社会和睦为美国及欧洲各国所羡慕"可直接得出。而 A 选项"在无目的的发展中"、C 选项"是西方的竞争对手"、D 选项"在日趋下降"均不正确。

64.【答案】D

【解析】由本文的第 3 段最后一句 Mitsuo Setoyama 的观点"二战后美国就业机构推行的改革开放削弱了日本尊敬父母的道德观"，可知备选项中只有 D 选项"生活方式受了西方价值观的影响"是正确的，其他选项都应予以排除。

65.【答案】C

【解析】本题可直接根据第 3 段第 1 句"日本尽管因强调基础知识而受到外国人的称赞，但是其教育性往往强调应试和机械性学习而不是强调创造性及能动性"，得知正确答案为 C。

66.【答案】A

【解析】根据本文的第 4 段内容可知，A 选项"年轻人不如过去能忍受生活中的不适"是本题的正确答案。

### 全文参考译文

日本在战后并非毫无目的地发展，它的高生产率和社会和睦让美国及欧洲各国羡慕不已。但是，日本人正在经历传统职业道德价值观的日益衰落。年轻人在十年前工作努力，把工作当做生存的主要目的。可现在日本在很大程度上已满足了经济需求，结果年轻人下一步不知道该干什么。

战后婴儿高峰期的到来加上妇女加入男性统治的人才市场对青少年的发展机遇有所限制，这些青少年对从攀比上好学校到找好工作这一严格的社会阶梯所付出的沉重的个人代价产生了质疑。在最新的一项调查中发现，和 67.2%的美国学生比较，仅有 24.5%的日本学生对学校生活彻底满意。另外，和被调查的其他十个国家的工人比较，有更多的日本工人对工作表示不满意。

虽然日本由于强调基础知识而受到外国人的称赞，可它的教育往往强调应试和机械性学习，而不是强调创造性及能动性。占垄断地位的自由民主党教育委员会主席 Toshiki Kaifu

说：“考分中无法展现的个体、能力、勇气或慈悲心——这些完全被忽略。由此引发的沮丧感导致学生辍学，为所欲为。”去年，日本发生了 2125 起校园暴力事件，其中有 929 起是针对教师。在人们的强烈谴责声中，很多保守党领导人正尝试恢复到战前那样，即强调道德教育。去年，时任教育大臣的 Mitsuo Setoyama 在争辩时扬起眉毛说，二战后美国就业当局推出的改革开放政策削弱了日本人孝敬父母的道德观。

但是这也许与日本人的生活方式有更大关系。教育家 Yoko Mureo 说：“在日本，问题绝不是你是否喜欢自己的工作及生活，而只是你能承受多少。”伴着经济的发展实现了居住的集中化。在一亿一千九百万日本人中，有 76%住在城里。在城里，社区和大家庭已不复存在，代替的是两代人的独门独户的人家。城里的日本人长久以来忍受着漫长的上下班交通和拥挤的居住环境，伴着旧的群体和家庭观念的削弱，这种不舒适开始出现。在过去的十年中，日本人的离婚率，虽然仍远远低于美国，可已上升了 50%，而自杀率上升了差不多 25%。

## Text 5

67.【答案】A

【解析】本题应依据文章第 1 句“雄心壮志若能正确对待，那么，它所带来的回报——财富、荣誉、对命运的主宰——一定被认为是值得为之做出的牺牲。”从而可推知 A 选项“它所带来的回报能很好地补偿为之做出的牺牲。”是正确选项。

68.【答案】C

【解析】C 选项“达到目的后否认有雄心壮志是不诚实的”为正确答案。根据第 1 段最后一句“这之中有很浓的虚伪色彩，就像马跑后再关上马厩的门一样——而受过良好教育的人正骑在那些骏马上。”

69.【答案】D

【解析】根据文章第 2 段最后一句“他们不惜一切代价获得成功，但又避免被人家认为像是雄心勃勃的”，我们可以很快判断出 D 选项“他们不想被认为贪婪、可鄙。”是正确的，故选 D。

70.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项“秘密而有力地”、C 选项“轻松而暂时地”、D 选项“口头上和精神上”均不符合题意，只有 B 选项“公开而热情地”为正确答案。

### 全文参考译文

雄心壮志若能正确看待，那它所带来的回报——财富、荣誉、以及对命运的掌握——一定被认为是值得为之做出的牺牲。雄心壮志的传统若是散发活力，那人们就应当广泛地拥有这种传统；对那些自身受人羡慕的人来说更应对其给予高度重视。受过良好教育的人当然包括在内。可正是那些受过良好教育的人却奇怪地声称，他们已经不再把豪情壮志当做理想。但奇怪的是他们已从豪情壮志中获得很大好处——如果不是自己的雄心壮志，就是他们父母的和祖父母的。这当中有很浓的虚拟成分，如同马跑后再关上马厩的门一样——但受过良好教育的人却正骑在那些逃跑的骏马上。

情况是肯定的，现在人们对成功及其标志的兴趣好像并未比从前减少。避暑山庄、欧洲旅行及德国宝马汽车——它们的位置、地点和商标可能变化，但对这些东西的需求好像没比一二十年前减少。而发生的情况是人们不能像过去那样轻松地、公开地完全坦白自己的理想，害怕别人认为自己爱出风头、好索取、俗不可耐。与之相反，我们如今看到了比过去任何时候都多的虚假情况：美国物欲主义批评家在 Southampton 拥有避暑山庄；激进的出版商到三星级宾馆吃饭；鼓吹分享民主制的新闻记者把自己的孩子送入私立学校。对于这些人，还有很多与之相似的别的人来说，正确的解释是“要不惜一切换取成功，但避免显示出野心勃勃”。

对雄心壮志的攻击是很多的，并来自不同的角度；它的公开捍卫者虽然并非特别没有吸引力，但由于人数很少，所以并未给人留下多深的印象。因此，人们不再像美国以前那样称赞豪情壮志是一种健康动力——一种应该受人羡慕并在年轻人心中扎下根来的品质。但这并不代表着豪情壮志已经走投无路，人们不再感觉到它对人们的振荡和激励作用，只是，人们不再公开地引以为豪，更不愿坦然地承认。当然，这就导致了不良后果，豪情壮志要么被赶到了地下，要么埋在心底。因此，情况就成了这样：左边是气愤的批评家，右边是愚蠢的支持者，而中间通常是大多数认真而努力地在生活中追求成功的人。

## Part IV　English-Chinese Translation

71.【答案】在现代条件下，这需要不同程度的中央调控措施，从而也就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域专家的协助。

72.【答案】再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则有赖于各种科技人员的努力。

73.【答案】大众通信的迅猛发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想。由于上述原因，政府常常得推出更多的革新。

74.【答案】在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。

75.【答案】人口的猛增或大量人口流动（现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易）引发的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。

### 全文参考译文

人民的福利主要依赖于本国经济实力和社会财富,这是被世界各国的政府普遍认为的。在现代条件下，这需要不同程度的中央调控措施，从而也就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域专家的协助。再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则有赖于各种科技人员的努力。这就意味着政府必须对这些产业部门进行越来越多的干预，以便提高生产率，来发挥出最好优势。例如，政府可以利用各种方法鼓励研究工作，包括建立自己的研究中心；政府还可以改变教育体制或对教育进行干预。以此减少自然资源的浪费，开发到现在还未利用的资源；政府还可以在逐渐增多的跨国科学、经济和工业项目中直接进行合作。无论如何，所有干预都离不开科技咨

询和各种科技人才的协助。

大众通信的迅猛发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想。由于上述原因，政府常常得推出更多的革新。与此同时世界各地社会变化的总进程和以前相比正在大大加快。例如，在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。这一切所引发的后果是增加了社会内部超常的压力和紧张气氛，从而给有关政府提出了若干严重问题。人口的猛增或大量人口流动（现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易）引发的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。综上所述，各国政府今天都越来越多地依靠生物学家和社会学家制定出合适计划并投入实践。

## Part V　Writing

参考范文

As clearly as we can see from the two pictures given above, there were a great variety of fishes in 1900, but a limited number of fishing-boats in the ocean. However, a worrying change took place in the period of time from 1900 to 1995. As is shown in the lower picture, with the sharp development of world commercial fishing, the ocean became crowded with different kinds of fishing-boats and hence there were few fishes in it. It is clear that a disastrous change occurred in the previous 95 years.

The drawer of the pictures intends to warn us of the over-exploitation of marine resources, including fish, which will inevitably result in the extinction of many species of marine organisms. Secondly, he aims to draw our attention to the protection of marine resources in every possible way. Finally, the drawer wants to render the idea that the sea fish resources, which help to keep a large population from being hungry, will be completely ruined if the present situation of overfishing continues at an accelerated rate.

As far as I am concerned, a series of steps should be taken to reverse the current dangerous tendency. On the one hand, the governments throughout the world are supposed to set up as many marine nature reserves as possible to protect marine organisms. On the other hand, it is urgent that the world commercial fishing be put under control because overfishing is one of the factors which are responsible for the present situation.Only in this way can we protect marine resources from being destroyed in the near future.

# 1999 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Part II Cloze Test

**Directions:**

*For each numbered blank in following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C]and[D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(10 points)*

Industrial safety does not just happen.Companies __41__ low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them,and continue working to keep them __42__ and active. When the work is well done, a __43__ of accident-free operations is established __44__ time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may __45__ greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program.Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by __46__ rules or regulations. __47__ others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained. There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial stand-point alone, safety __48__. The fewer the injury __49__, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at __50__ or at a loss.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. [A] at | [B] in | [C] on | [D] with |
| 42. [A] alive | [B] vivid | [C] mobile | [D] diverse |
| 43. [A] regulation | [B] climate | [C] circumstance | [D] requirement |
| 44. [A] where | [B] how | [C] what | [D] unless |
| 45. [A] alter | [B] differ | [C] shift | [D] distinguish |
| 46. [A] constituting | [B] aggravating | [C] observing | [D] justifying |
| 47. [A] Some | [B] Many | [C] Even | [D] Still |
| 48. [A] comes off | [B] turns up | [C] pays off | [D] holds up |
| 49. [A] claims | [B] reports | [C]declarations | [D] proclamations |
| 50. [A] an advantage | [B] a benefit | [C] an interest | [D] a profit |

# Part III

**Directions:**

*Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked[A]，[B] [C] and[D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(40points)*

## Text 1

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might—surprise!—fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy "does not enable user to fly."

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We' re really sorry he has become paralyzed , but helmets aren' t designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight-issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. "Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities," says a law professor at Cornell law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

51 . What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?
[A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits
[B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system
[C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings
[D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised
52. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to____.
[A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
[B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
[C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
[D] feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern
53. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that____.
[A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law
[B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
[C] product labels would eventually be discarded
[D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes
54. The author' s attitude towards the issue seems to be____.
[A] biased
[B] indifferent
[C] puzzling
[D] objective

## Text 2

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-businesssales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company ' s private internet .

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continualiy updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer

monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

55 . We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business____.

[A] has been striving to expand its market

[B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion

[C] tried but in vain to control the market

[D] has been booming for one year or so

56. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that____.

[A] the technology is popular with many Web users

[B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions

[C] there is a radical change in strategy

[D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners

57. In the view of Net purists, ____.

[A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture

[B] money making should be given priority to on the Web

[C] the Web should be able to function as the television set

[D] there should be no online commercial information without requests

58. We learn from the last paragraph that____.

[A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce

[B] interactivity , hospitality and security are important to online customers

[C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago

[D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

## Text 3

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—

indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone' s job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computer education advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement .

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many business-men, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal , can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

59. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is____.

[A] far-reaching

[B] dubiously oriented

[C] self-contradictory

[D] radically reformatory

60. The belief that education is indispensable to all children____.

[A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise

[B] came into being along with the arrival of computers

[C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computer education advocates

[D] originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries

61. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author' s country the European model of pro-fessional training is____.

[A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates

[B] worth trying in various social sections

[C] of little practical value

[D] attractive to every kind of professional

62 . According to the author, basic computer skills should be____.

[A] included as an auxiliary course in school

[B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications

[C] mastered through a life-long course

[D] equally emphasized by any school , vocational or otherwise

## Text 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group—the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC—has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recom—mendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17th May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning." Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of

federal funds to create embryos ( the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo' s life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they will appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this is sue was still "up in the air."

63. We can learn from the first paragraph that____.

[A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans

[B]the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning

[C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique

[D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning

64. The panel agreed on all of the following except that____.

[A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law

[B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control

[C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning

[D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being

65 . NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because____.

[A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning

[B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research

[C] an embryo' s life will not be endangered in embryo research

[D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law

66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that____.

[A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely

[B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time

[C]privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC' s appeal

[D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

## Text 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn' t they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been sking himself about those lalger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree?

Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictabllity is part of the essential nature of research. If you don' t have unpredictable things, you don' t have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scienlists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate , then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect , is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team."

67. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that____.

[A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments

[B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted

[C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research

[D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

68. The author asserts that sclentists____.

[A] shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought

[B] shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things

[C] should write more concise reports for technical journals

[D] should be confident about their research findings

69. It seems that some young scientists____.

[A] have a keen interest in prediction

[B] often speculate on the future

[C] think highly of creative thinking

[D] stick to "scientific method"

70. The author implies that the results of scientific research____.

[A] may not be as profitable as they are expected

[B] can be measured in dollars and cents

[C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern

[D] are mostly underestimated by management

## Part Ⅳ English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET Ⅱ. (15 points)*

(71) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past . In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequenly partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

(72) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves.While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world.

(73) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. (74)There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method," frequently fall victim to the "technicist fallacy." Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation. (75)It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

## Part V Writing (15 points)

76. **Directions:**

[A] Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.

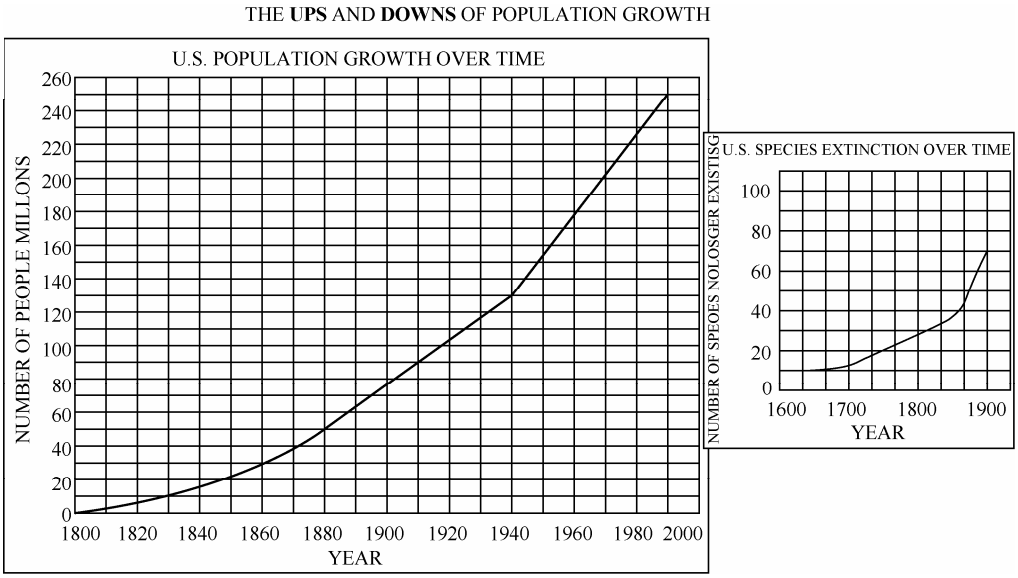
[B] Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET Ⅱ.

[C] Your essay should cover these three points:

1. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife

2. possible reason for the effect

3. your suggestion for wildlife protection




## 参考答案与精解

### Part Ⅱ Cloze Test

41.【答案】D

【解析】正确搭配为“at the rate”，其他选项都不正确。

42.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“活跃的、有效的”，B 选项意为“生动的”，C 选项意为“移动的、活动的”，D 选项意为“不同的”。根据题意，此处应选 A。

43.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“规定”，B 选项意为“气候”，C 选项意为“环境，境况”，D 选项意为“要求”。这里选 B 更符合句意。

44.【答案】A

【解析】本题中的“where”引导的定语从句修饰“climate”，等于“in which”。因此答案为 A。

45.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项“alter”：改变、变更。B 选项“differ in”：在……方面；“differ from”：与……不同。C 选项“shift”：转换、替换。D 选项“distinguish”：区别、辨别。根据句意，本题应填“differ”。

46.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“组成、构成”，B 选项意为“加剧、恶化”，C 选项意为“遵守”，D 选项意为“认为有理”，由题意，答案应为 C。

47.【答案】D

【解析】D 选项 still 表示“还有一些……”，符合句意。

48.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“发生、成功、分离”，B 选项意为“开出、出现”，C 选项意为“得到报酬、有利可图”；D 选项意为“举起、阻挡”，故选 C。

49.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“索赔、赔偿”，B 选项意为“报告”，C 选项意为“宣布、宣言、声明”，D 选项意为“宣布、声明”。此处应选 A。

50.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“（竞争中的）优势”，B 选项意为“利益、好处”，C 选项意为“利益、利润”，D 选项“profit”和“loss”是相对应的关系，符合题意。

### 全文参考译文

安全生产并非今天才开始。事故发生率较低的公司经常制订安全计划，并努力安排计划的实施，且不断努力使其保持活力、发挥效用。当这些工作干得不错时，一个无事故的作业氛围便建立了。因人员伤亡而损失的时间在这里便会稳定在最低水平。

各种成功的安全计划其强调的重点不一样。有些计划侧重机械保护，另一些则强调通过执行各种规章制度来进行安全操作，还有一些计划则主要靠对工人们进行思想教育。可是如果要得到最好的结果，那么每个安全计划都要遵循一定的基本思想。

安全生产的价值不用怀疑。只从经济角度来看，安全生产也是具有很大好处的。伤害索赔越少，员工的保险率就越高。它可能意味着企业经营的前途好坏。

## Part III　Comprehension

### Text 1

51.【答案】B

【解析】B 选项“受伤的消费者可望得到法律制度的保护”正确，根据文中第一段最后一句可得知。其他三项均不符合文意。

52.【答案】C

【解析】根据第 2 段第 1 句“公司感到（赔偿的）威胁，便做出反应，写出的警告标签越来越冗长，以期预测任何可能出现的事故”可判断正确答案为 C 选项。

53.【答案】A

【解析】由文意知，一位橄榄球队员戴了 Schutt 体育公司生产的头盔踢球时受伤瘫痪了，要求赔偿。结果陪审团同意该公司的解释：是这种运动的性质，而不是头盔造成对运动员的伤害。据此可推出 A 选项“某些因伤害提出的索赔再也受不到法律的保护了”正确。

54.【答案】D

【解析】作者是以第三者的角度引用事实论述问题，没有表明自己的主观意图，作者对此的态度是客观的。故选 D。

### 全文参考译文

外面的世界很危险。假使你迈出去，也许会滑倒在门口地垫上，摔断一条腿。假使点燃炉灶，也许会烧毁整幢房子。假如地垫或炉上没有警示字样来告诉你可能发生的危险，你或许可以幸运地就自己所受的伤害通过法律裁判，成功地获得赔偿。大概自 80 年代早期以来这种想法消失了，80 年代初陪审团成员开始持有这样的观点:认为更多的公司应该对他们的消费者遭受的不幸负责。

由于感到（赔偿的）威胁，公司便做出相对的回应，写出的警告标签越来越冗长，以期预测出任何可能出现的意外。导致了现在梯子上的警告标签有几英寸长，除了警告你可能发生的其他意外之外，还警告你可能摔下来——这真是不可理喻的警告。孩子们蝙蝠玩具的斗篷上也标有警告词：本玩具“不能使使用者飞行”。

虽然警示语是合理的和必须的，例如有关药物副作用可能产生的危害的警示语，而且很多是州或联邦法律所要求的。但是，如果消费者受伤，这些警示语能否保护产销商免于赔偿，这还不清楚。当受伤的消费者把公司告到法庭后，大约 50%的公司会输掉官司。

今天看来这种趋势正在转变。虽然人们依然为产品所引发的人身伤害提出索赔，但有些法院已开始站在被告一边，尤其是处理那些即使是有警示语也无济于事的案例时，在五月份（美国）伊利诺斯州的 Schutt 体育公司被告，一位橄榄球队员戴了 Schutt 体育公司生产的头盔挥球时受伤并瘫痪。该公司总裁 Julie Nimmons 先生辩解说：“他瘫痪了我们真的很难过，但是这种头盔设计时不是用来预防这种伤害的。”陪审团也赞同造成球员受伤的不是头盔，而是橄榄球运动本身。公司因此胜诉。与此同时，美国法学会——该组织由一群举足轻重的法官、律师和学者组成——宣布的新民事侵害法纲要指出：公司没有必要警告消费者明显的危险，或者就也许产生的危险向他们提供一个长长的单子。康奈尔大学法学院的一位参与新纲要起草的法学教授说：“关键信息可能被埋没在浩如烟海的小细节里。”如果该法律组织的这一不太过分的要求能够实施，产品上提供的警示标语可能实际上是用来保护消费者利益的，而不只是为了保护公司摆脱法律责任。

## Text 2

55.【答案】A

【解析】根据题意，可知 A 选项“一直努力开拓市场”正确，其中“tap”：开发，发掘。

B 选项“意欲追赶新奇、时髦”、C 选项“企图控制高层，但徒劳无获”、D 选项“已经蓬勃发展了一年左右的时间”均不符合题意。

56.【答案】C

【解析】第 3 段第 2、3 句指出：利用互联网进行网上信息传输，并在网上直接进行交易，这种交易策略显然与过去的交易方式相比发生了很大变化。据此可知答案应选 C。

57.【答案】D

【解析】备选项中只有 D 选项“没有要求就不应该有在线商业信息”是正确的，答案在第 3 段最后四句可以找出。而 A 选项“在线领域不应该有销售信息”与事实不符；B 选项项“上网的首要目的应该是为了赚钱”文中并未提到；C 选项“网络的功能应该像电视一样”是网络净化者所反对的。因此此三项都不正确。

58.【答案】B

【解析】本文最后 1 段的第 2 句讲：“商家如能把相互合作、礼貌周到、安全可靠这几方面恰到好处地结合起来，向用户销售他们所需产品，必定能吸引网上客户”。由此可知本题答案应选 B。

## 全文参考译文

网上交易的头一两年中，大部分业务活动都以努力开拓消费者市场为中心而进行。最近，随着证明了网络不是一时的流行后，公司间才开始在网上交易产品和提供服务。公司间的这种交易方式能达成是因为商人一般都知道自己所寻找的产品。

然而，许多公司因为对网络的可靠性的怀疑从而对网络的使用犹豫不决。Forrester 研究中心的资深分析家 Blane Erwin 说，“商业伙伴双方需要找到他们可以信赖销售商和供应商之间的方法”。有些公司只向固定交易伙伴提供公司内部的局域网接点，从而通过这种在线交易手段来达到降低风险的目的。

网络商业模式的另一个重大转变是营销策略的变化。最近，互联网上的销售活动主要是把用户“拉拢”到自己的网站上来。可就在去年，软件公司研制出新的技术，能让公司直接向用户“推销”信息，将销售信息直接传送给特定的用户。最突出的例子是 Pointcast 网络，该网络使用一种屏幕保护系统，将最新的信息和广告不断地传送到用户的计算机显示器上。用户可以输入想要的信息，然后直接进入某个公司的网站。像 Virtual Vineyards 这样的公司已经开始使用相似的策略将有关特价商品、产品推销或其他商业活动的信息“推”向用户。可是，推销策略让很多网上用户生厌。在线用户认为，信息应传送给那些提出需要的用户。一旦商业广告不请自来地充斥了电脑屏幕，网络与电视就相差无几了。这样的前景正是网络净化者所恐惧的。

但是，网上公司即使不使用“推销”策略也肯定能赚钱。Virtual Vineyards 和 Amazon.com(两个网站的名称)以及另外的先行者的例子说明：商家如能把相互合作、礼貌周到、安全可靠这几点完好地结合，将同样能吸引网上客户。计算机的运算能力成本不断下跌，这对于企业在计算机上建立销售点是个好的开始。人们只要回顾一下过去 5 到 10 年的历史就很可能会感到迷惑：试图在线服务的公司为何这么少呢？

## Text 3

59.【答案】B

【解析】结合上下文，可知“invisible border”：模糊界限。因此本文的最后一句应是“不管是普通学校还是职业学校，如混淆其目的，都不会从中受益”。由此可推出 B 选项“其目的值得怀疑”是正确的。

60.【答案】D

【解析】D 选项“起源于工业化国家的乐观主义态度”是本题的答案，根据第 2 段第 5 句“随着乐观主义的思想深入到所有工业化国家，人们开始接受每个人都适合受教育的观念”可直接得知。

61.【答案】C

【解析】根据本文的第 3 段第 3 句可判断出正确答案为 C 选项，即“几乎不具有实用价值”。其他三项均不合题意。

62.【答案】A

【解析】根据最后 1 段倒数第 2 句，我们可以判断作者并不认为从职业培训的角度来说学习计算机基础知识多么深奥难懂，因此也不需要“强调”。故答案应选 A。

### 全文参考译文

对于计算机课堂教学的争辩存在着一条无形的界限：一部分人说此举能增加学生的就业前景，另一部分则希望此举达到从本质上改革教育的目的。但很少有人撰稿指明这一区别，或者更准确地说是矛盾，但是这一问题刚好是主张计算机课堂教学这一运动错在何处的症结点。

出于让学生获得某种工作的教育目的,这种教育是职业教育。设立这种教育的目的和法律规定的人人都要受教育的目的截然不同。法律要求所有孩子十几岁前接受教育的目的并不只是简单的为了增加他们就业的希望。但是，我们对一个美国公民的素质有一种固定的理解，认为如果他不能充分地评价外在因素对其生活和幸福的作用，那他的个性是有缺陷的。情况并不总是这样，在法律规定所有孩子必须在校学习到某个年龄之前，人们普遍认为有些孩子本性上是不适合接受这种教育的。伴着乐观主义的观念深入到所有工业化国家，人们开始适应每个人都适合受教育的观念。但主张计算机教育的人放弃了这种乐观主义认识，取而代之的是一种悲观的态度，这种态度偏离了他们本来应含有的乐观的观念。一方面是主张为普通教育而设立计算机课堂教学，另一方面则主张以职业为目的。因为对以上两种目的的混淆，计算机教育先行者往往只侧重计算机对就业前景的影响而忽视其教育成就。

对适合的学生进行职业教育也有一些不错的论据。为了确保孩子们具备欲从事的职业所需要的技能，许多欧洲学校很早就引进了职业教育这一理念。情况是如此，但如果因而就坚持认为只有这么多的工作在等着同样多的科学家、商人和会计师来做，就未免太自以为是了。况且，职业教育也不可能培养出像我们这样一个经济发展遍及许多地区，与此同时也有很多跨国公司的大国中的每一种行业所需要的足够多的专业人才。

但是，相对于为数不多的学生来说，职业培训可能是最好的方法，因为如果其他因素一样，熟练的技能可能是他们最终是否能找到工作的关键性因素。当然，现阶段我们所使用的任何计算机的基本技能都很简单，学会使用各种软件不用花费毕生的时间。当然，如果你想成为计算机工程师，那又完全是另一回事。掌握计算基本技能最多只需要一两个月。无论如何，计算机基本技能只能成为任何一种专业人才所必需的各种职业技能的填充。当然，必须清楚，无论是普通学校还是职业学校，认清其目的，都会从中获益。

## Text 4

63.【答案】B

【解析】本题的答案在第 1 段第 1、2 句可以找到，当苏格兰的一个研究小组透露三个月前他们克隆了一只成年绵羊时，世界为之震惊，克林顿总统迅速做出反应。由此说明美国总统的反应是强烈的。故选 B。

64.【答案】C

【解析】由第 2 段第 3 句“这个专家组在一个关键问题上尚未达成一致意见，即：是否建议立法，规定利用私人基金克隆人应视为犯罪”可推出，只有 C 选项符合题意。其他三项均不符合题意。

65.【答案】D

【解析】本题根据第 4 段第 2 句“因为现行联邦政府法律已经禁止使用联邦基金创造供研究用的胚胎、或有意识地危害胚胎的生命，但 NBAC 的建议将不再涉及胚胎的研究”可知，正确答案为 D 选项，即“该问题在法律条文中已经明文规定”是正确的。

66.【答案】A

【解析】推论题。根据文意知，NBAC 成员在是否进一步要求联邦法律强制执行完全禁止克隆人这一问题上存在意见分歧。Shapiro 和大多数委员赞成对此立法，但他在电话采访中透露，这个问题仍“悬而未决”。由此不难选出答案为 A 选项，即“一些 NBAC 委员对彻底禁止克隆人研究仍迟疑不决”。

### 全文参考译文

当苏格兰的一个研究小组透露三个月前他们已克隆了一只成年绵羊时，世界为之震惊，克林顿总统立即做出反应。他宣称他反对利用这种非凡的畜牧业技术去克隆人类，同时下令禁止使用联邦基金做这种实验——虽然还没有人提出要这样做——他要求成立一个由普林斯顿大学校长 Harold Shapiro 领导的独立专家小组，在 90 天期限内就关于克隆人的国家政策问题写出报告，向白宫汇报，这个专家组名为全国生物伦理道德顾问委员会（NBAC），此后它一直在积极而热情地为之工作，集众所长，写出报告。在 5 月 17 日的一次会议上，委员们就将近定稿的报告书达成了共识。

NBAC 将要求克林顿总统宣布的有关联邦基金不能用来克隆人的 90 天禁令无限期延长，并将此立法。可 NBAC 委员们计划在提案的言辞上更为严谨以防止给克隆人体 DNA（税氧核糖核酸）或细胞等方面研究带来更多的限制——因为在分子生物学中这种研究属于常规研究项目。但是，这个专家组在一个关键问题上还未达成共识，即：是否建议立法，

规定利用私人基金克隆人应视为犯罪。

在 5 月 17 日开会讨论的报告序言草稿中，Shapiro 表示专家们已达成广泛的共识，认为“试图用成人细胞核去克隆婴儿是违背伦理道德的。”Shapiro 在会议期间解释说，伦理道德上禁止的主要原因是担心对婴儿的健康产生危害。随后，专家们非正式地达成几种结论，尽管有些细节还未解决。

NBAC 计划号召持续禁止使用联邦政府基金利用人体细胞核来克隆婴孩，原因是现行联邦政府法律已经禁止使用联邦基金创造供研究用的胚胎（即人类后代出生前的萌芽阶段）或潜意识地危害胚胎的生命，但 NBAC 的报告将并不反对胚胎的研究。

NBAC 成员宣称：他们要呼吁由私人出资的研究人员和机构不要尝试通过利用人体细胞核克隆人。可他们在是否进一步要求联邦政府用法律强制执行完全禁止克隆人这一问题上存在分歧。Shapiro 和大多数委员赞成此观念，可在电话采访中他透露，这仍是个“悬而未决”的问题。

## Text 5

67.【答案】A

【解析】由文意知，在实践中，科学与其说依靠事先准备的实验，不如说依靠实验观察者有所准备的头脑。科学的发现更依赖于人的深思和探究。故选 A。其他三项均与题意不符。

68 .【答案】B

【解析】首先我们知道，Speculate on 意思是“推测”。再结合第 2 段 4、5 句“不可预测是科学研究的主要特征”。备选项中只有 B 选项能很好地说明这一点，故答案应选 B。

69.【答案】D

【解析】本题的正确答案在第 3 段第 1 句，提到了年轻的科学家找到了“科学的方法”——一种取代想像思维的方法。因此 D 选项“对科学方法深信不疑”正确。而 A 选项“对预测很感兴趣”、B 选项“经常预测未来”、C 选项“崇尚创造性思维”在文中均未提及。故选 D。

70.【答案】A

【解析】本文的最后一段的 5、6 句指出“科学实验中总是会存在一些难以预测的想像，所产生的结果有时也难以预测，因此不能肯定有效益”。据此可推出 A 选项“可能不像预料的那样有利可图”是本题的正确选项，故选 A。

### 全文参考译文

在实践中，科学与其说依赖事先准备的实践，不如说依赖实验观察者那有所准备的头脑。牛顿爵士透过对苹果落地的现象进行推理发现了万有引力定律。多少个世纪以来苹果一直在许多地方落到地面，成千上万个人看到苹果落地。而牛顿多年来一直对月球和行星绕轨道运行的原因感到好奇。是什么力量使得它们处在现在的位置？它们为何不落到天空之外呢？苹果向下跌落到地上而不是向上飞到树上这一事实回答了牛顿长期以来对月球和行星所持有的疑惑。月球和行星是苍天中更大的果实。

有多少人考虑过苹果向上飞到树上的可能性呢？牛顿考虑过，因为他不愿对任何事情进行预料。他只是喜欢思索。他的头脑随时为思考不可预料的事做准备。不可预料性是科学研究不可或缺的一个重要特征。假设没有不可预料的现象，研究就排不上用场。科学家们在为科学杂志撰写枯燥乏味的报告时经常忘记这一点，可是历史上却充满了这样的实例。

在和一些科学家，尤其是青年科学家交谈时，你可能会形成这样一种印象：他们找到了“科学的方法”——一种替代想像思维的方法。我曾出席过一些科研会议。在会上有人问一位科学家继续某项实验是否明智。这位科学家皱了皱眉头，看了看图表，然后说：“数据还不是太充分”。主管预算的人员说：“这点我们知道，但你是怎么想的？值得继续进行吗？你认为我们可以期待发生什么呢？”这位科学家感到很震惊，他没想到他们会叫他做出预测。

当然，这几乎等于就是说：这位科学家成了他自己论文的受害者。他们对实验结果所下的结论是如此不用质疑、如此的一致，以致不仅让他们本人，而且也让工商管理部门相信其预料的准确性。假使实验完全依照科学杂志报告中所说的那样按事先的计划去执行，那么管理部门可以期待研究成果用美元、美分来衡量，这完全符合逻辑。审计员们也有充足的理由相信并确切地知道自己的目标，并且知道怎样实现这一目标的科学家完全没有必要分心，他只要一只眼睛盯着收款机，另一只眼睛看着显微镜就行了。假如像他们的论文所反映的那样，科学家们也想看到规律性和与某种标准模式的一致性，那么，如果管理者们对研究者中的“怪人”有所歧视，而偏向“善于合作”的具有传统思维模式的人，这也是没法责怪的。

## Part IV　English-Chinese Translation

71.【答案】几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，但现代史学家的实践最趋向于认为历史是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。

72.【答案】人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论，主要是因为史学界内部意见不一，其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。

73.【答案】在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

74.【答案】所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念，还有指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段，人们对此意见不一。

75.【答案】这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社会派：前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论；后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

### 全文参考译文

几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，但现代史学家的实践最趋向于认为历史是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。每一代史学家在重新确定哪些史实对他们具有重大意义时，都会受到来自自身时空的局限。因此这种研究中发现的证据总是零碎的、不完整的，并往往还带有片面性和党派观念。具有讽刺意味的是史学家们在从事其职业时都清楚，他们的努力仅仅只是是对一个无止境的研究进程作一些贡献罢了。

人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论，主要是因为史学界内部意见不一，其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。当历史学重视和文学及哲学的密切联系时，不断发展的社会科学对认识过去好像能够提供更多的机会去提出新问题并提供有价值的研究方法，因为社会学方法论必须适应局限于史料的学科，而不是局限于当代世界法则的学科。

在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。方法论在史学界本身就是一个模糊不清的术语。

所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念，还有指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段，人们对此意见不一。史学家往往沦为“技术谬误”的牺牲品，特别是那些盲目自恋、被视为持“井蛙之见”的人。这种现象在自然科学领域也很普遍。技术谬误以点盖面，以偏盖全，错将局部当全部。

这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社会派：前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论；后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

## Part V　Writing

参考范文

The two graphs given above indicate the relation between the population growth and species extinction in the United States. As clearly as we can see that from 1800 to 1980, the population increased quickly to 250,000,000 and there were 70 extinct species.

In my view, the reasons for this phenomenon are as follows.First and formost of all, many people came to live where these animals used to be. As more space was needed for housing and more land for growing crops,especially the urban construction need more space that once belonged to animals. The area for the animals was greatly reduced. Secondly, the environment has been badly polluted by the fast development of industry. Some species could no longer live in such surroundings. Finally, some people hunted valuable animals for money, which results in the quickly extinction of species.

To the best of my knowledge, the government should attach great importance to protect wildlife and people should be educated to love animals, and protect the environment. Only in this way can all the species and man coexist harmoniously in this world.

# 1998 年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Part Ⅱ Cloze Test

**Directions:**

*For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C], [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)*

Until recently most histroians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They __41__ that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the __42__ man. But they insisted that its __43__ results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the __44__ of the English population. __45__ contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a __46__ agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, __47__, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists __48__ history and economics, have __49__ two things:that the period from 1650 to 1750 was __50__ by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. [A] admitted | [B] believed | [C] claimed | [D] predicted |
| 42. [A] plain | [B] average | [C] mean | [D] normal |
| 43. [A] momentary | [B] prompt | [C] instant | [D] immediate |
| 44. [A] bulk | [B] host | [C] gross | [D] magnitude |
| 45. [A] On | [B] With | [C] For | [D] By |
| 46. [A] broadly | [B] thoroughly | [C] generally | [D] completely |
| 47. [A] however | [B] meanwhile | [C] therefore | [D] moreover |
| 48. [A] at | [B] in | [C] about | [D] for |
| 49. [A] manifested | [B] approved | [C] shown | [D] speculated |
| 50. [A] noted | [B] impressed | [C] labeled | [D] marked |

## Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

**Directions:**

*Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four*

*answers marked [A] ,[B] ,[C] and [D] . Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)*

## Text 1

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascination. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

51. The third sentence of paragraph 1 implies that____.

[A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality

[B] the blind could be happier than the sighted

[C] over-excited people tend to neglect vital things

[D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight

52. In paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to____.

[A] areas short of electricity

[B] dams without power stations

[C] poor counrtries around India

[D] common people in the Narmada Dam area

53. What is the myth concerning giant dams?

[A] They bring in more fertile soil

[B] They help defend the country

[C] They strengthen international ties

[D] They have univeral control of the waters

54. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as____.

[A] “It’s no use crying over spilt milk”

[B] “More haste, less speed”

[C] “Look before you leap”

[D] “He who laughs last laughs best”

## Text 2

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978—1987 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a “disjunction” between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bong Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much “re-engineering” has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague,

Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long term profitability. BBDO's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish—"the worst sort of ambulance cashing."

55. According to the author, the American economic situation is____.

[A] not as good as it seems

[B] at its turning point

[C] much better than it seems

[D] near to complete recovery

56. The official statistics on productivity growth____.

[A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle

[B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation

[C] meet the expectation of business people

[D] fail to reflect the true state of economy

57. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because____.

[A] he questions the truth of "no gain without pain"

[B] he does not think the productivity revolution works

[C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading

[D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses

58. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

[A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.

[B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.

[C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long term profitability.

[D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

## Text 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Gallileo's 17th century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between sceience and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently, the seientific community was so powerful that it could affort to ignore its critics—but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "antiscience" in several books, notably Higher Superstition, by Paul R.Gross, a biologist at the University of Verginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and The Demon-Haunted World, by Car Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis)information,"which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Antiscience clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the antiscience tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, those manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pretechnological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are antiscience, as an essay in US News & World Report last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the antiscience epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. "The term' antiscience' can lump together too many, quite different things," notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work Science and Anti-Science. "They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened."

59. The word "schism"(Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means____.

[A] confrontation

[B] dissatisfaction

[C] separation

[D] contempt

60. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to____.

[A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power

[B] show the author's symphathy with scientists

[C] explain the way in which science develops

[D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities

61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

[A] Environmentalists were blamed for antiscience in an essay

[B] Politicans are not subject to the labeling of antiscience

[C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as antiscience

[D] Tagging environmentalists as "antiscience" is justifiable

62. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. antiscience" is____.

[A] impartial

[B] subjective

[C] biased

[D] puzzling

## Text 4

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

This development—and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead—has enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting.

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people—numerically the third largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger number since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

Three sun-belt states—Florida, Texas and California—together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th—with Cleveland and Washington.DC,dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say, Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too—and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too.

Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate—37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.

Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people—about 9 per square mile.

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to morebearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose—and still are choosing—somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more

than two thirds the 1960s growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

63. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s____.

[A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history

[B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population

[C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth

[D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II

64. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that____.

[A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution

[B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants

[C] it reveals the Americans' new persuit of spacious living

[D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"

65. We can see from the available statistics that____.

[A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US

[B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West

[C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration

[D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population

66. The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means____.

[A] people infavor of the trend of democracy

[B] advocates of migration between states

[C] scientists engaged in the study of population

[D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

## Text 5

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is not beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite direcitons or whether one

continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots,anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the quesiton. From an analysis of the hot spot popultion it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate come to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layer creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops seed fissures(cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explanied the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability(inconstance).

67. The author believes that____.

[A] the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior

[B] the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true

[C] the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions

[D] the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart

68. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that____.

[A] the two continents are still moving in opposite direcitons

[B] they have been found to share certain geological features

[C] the African plates has been stable for 30 million years

[D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe

69. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining____.

[A] the structure of the African plates

[B] the revival of dead volcanoes

[C] the mobility of the continents

[D] the formation of new oceans

70. The passage is mainly about____.

[A] the features of volcanic activities

[B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates

[C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies

[D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

## Part IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET II. (15 points).*

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever decteded: a

strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light years from earth. (71) But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. That was just about the moment that the universe was born. What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected; the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite—Cobe—had disvocered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang(the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

(72) The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. According the theory, the universe burst into being as a submicroscopic, unimaginable dense knot of pure energy that flew outward in all directions, emitting radiation as it went, condensing into particles and then into atoms of gas. Over billions of years, the gas was compressed by gravity into galaxies, stars, plants and eventully, even humans.

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies. They shouldn't have long to wait. (73) Astrophysicists working with ground based detectors at the South Pole and balloon borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

(74) If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion trillion fold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity. (75) Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

## Part V Writing (15 points)

76. **Directions:**

A.Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.

B.Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET II.

C.Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
2. Give your comments.




如此承诺

各行各业兴承诺
欢迎监督不推托
原本皆为份内事
何须高唱“文明歌”

## 参考答案与精解

### Part II　Cloze Test

41.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“承认”，B 选项意为“相信，认为”，C 选项意为“声称，声明”，D 选项意为“预测，预言，预示”。此处选 A。

42.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“朴素的，简朴的”，B 选项意为“普通的，平常的”，C 选项意为“吝啬的，小气的，卑鄙的”，D 选项意为“正常的，没有残疾的”。根据文意，本题应填 B。

43.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“瞬间的，短暂的”，B 选项意为“迅速的，敏捷的”，C 选项意为“立即的，直接的”，D 选项意为“直接的”，由题意知，此处应选用 D 项。

44.【答案】A

【解析】本题应选 A 恰当。A 选项 the bulk of“大半，大部”。

45.【答案】D

【解析】结合上下文，可判断此处应是“By contrast”，意为：“对比起来，与之相比，相比之下”。故选 D。

46.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“广泛，广大”，B 选项意为“彻底”，C 选项意为“通常，普遍”，D 选项意为“完全”，此处选 D。

47.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项“however”表转折意义，B 选项“meanwhile”表同时，C 选项“therefore”表因此，D 选项“moreover”表还有、此外。本题此处是转折的意思，故选 A。

48.【答案】B

【解析】“in”与“specialists”构成搭配，在此表示“在……方面”。

49.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“明白显示，清楚表示”，B 选项意为“同意，认可，批准，赞同”，

C 选项意为“证明，说明，提出，指出”，D 选项意为“思索，推测”。根据文意知，本题空格处应选 C。

50.【答案】D

【解析】结合本题语境，此处应填“marked”。A 选项“be noted for/ as”：因……而著名。B 选项“impressed”：给人留下印象。C 选项“labeled”：贴标签，视为，看作，被称为。D 选项“marked”：有……特征。

### 全文参考译文

多数历史学家直到最近仍对工业革命持强烈的批评态度。他们承认，从长远观点来看，工业化确实很大程度提高了普通老百姓的生活水平。可是他们坚持说，从 1750 年至 1850 年期间，工业化的直接结果是导致了广大英国人民的普遍贫困和苦难。而相比之下，在此之前从 1650 年至 1750 年的 100 年间，英国虽然还是一个完全的农业国，但他们认为是一个富裕和繁荣的时期。

但是，这种观点被普遍认为是错误的。历史学和经济学方面的专家已经证实了两件事：从 1650 年至 1750 年期间以极度贫困为特征，可工业化绝对没有使这种状况恶化；事实上却可能提高了绝大部分平民百姓的生活条件。

## Part III　Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

51.【答案】C

【解析】根据本文的第 1 段第 3 句，我们可以推出本题应选 C，意为“过于兴奋的人有可能忽略至关重要的事”。

52.【答案】D

【解析】D 选项“纳尔马达河大坝地区的平民百姓”与题意吻合。而其他三项与“人”无关。因此本题选 D。

53.【答案】D

【解析】根据这篇文章的第 4 段第一句可知“myth”就是“controling the waters”，因此 D 选项正确。而前三项都不是“myth”的内容，所以都不正确。

54.【答案】C

【解析】这是一道态度题。根据最后一段可以得知作者的态度是“三思而后行”，因此 C 选项正确。其他三项分别是：A 选项“覆水难收”，B 选项“欲速则不达”，D 选项“谁笑到最后，谁笑得最好”，均不正确。

### 全文参考译文

重大技术的创造中很少有哪个比巨型大坝更引人神往。可能正是因为人类长期听任旱涝之灾的控制才使得让洪水听从人的调配这种理想如此令人痴迷。但有时也就令人盲从。有几个巨型大坝工程颇有弊大于利的势头。

大的并不总是美的,这是修建大坝的教训。建一个功能巨大的大水坝象征着国家和人民在努力显示自身力量已取得的成功，但相对于国家和人民却没有好处。埃及在阿拉伯世界的领导地位由于阿斯旺大坝得以巩固和加强，土耳其在其争取跻身于第一世界的努力中也包括修建阿塔特克大坝。

可大坝不一定会像预想的那样发挥作用。例如阿斯旺大坝，它抵挡住了尼罗河的洪水。但也使埃及丢失了洪水冲击后留下的肥沃土壤，取而代之的却是一个病态的大水库。如今的水库积满泥沙，几乎发不出电来。

可是控制洪水的神话还在继续传播。这星期，在文明欧洲的中心地区，斯洛伐克人和匈牙利人为在多瑙河上建坝发生争执，差一点儿就要派遣军队了。在这一大型工程上，可能会出现大坝修建上所有的常见问题。但是，斯洛伐克人正在搞独立，要脱离捷克，他们需要建大坝来证实自己的强大。

与此同时，印度在纳尔马达河大坝上出现的问题就更多了，可世界银行已贷款给印度。尽管世界银行的顾问说，该大坝会给那里的普通百姓带来灾难，并且会破坏那里的生态环境，但是，世界银行仍坚持己见。收益带来权势，但却没有保障作后盾。

对建坝造成的危害以及对治水的耗资和收益进行合理的科学研究，对于解决这些矛盾有很大帮助。进行水利发电、治洪，以及灌溉并非非要修建巨型大坝。但如果你迷信神话，就很难做到合理或科学。如今是世界各国从阿斯旺大坝的事例中吸取教训的时候了。人们并不需要大坝来拯救自己。

## Text 2

55.【答案】A

【解析】根据本文的第 2 段，美国经济虽然有所上升，但是还不能以此作为结论性的证据来证明在这种趋势的背后呈现出经济复苏的态势，美国经济并不向人们想像的那么好。据此可推出意思最贴近的应为 A 选项，即“不像表面看上去的那么好”。B 选项“处在转折点上”、C 选项“比表面上好得多”、D 选项“几乎完全恢复”都不符合题意。

56.【答案】B

【解析】本题正确选项为 B：“官方有关生产率提高的调查统计结果并未达到商业家们所期望的目标”，根据第 2 段最后一句“商业界大量神话说生产率大幅度提高了，这与官方统计数字所显示的情景并不吻合”可以判断出。其他三项均不正确。

57.【答案】B

【解析】此题 B 选项“他认为这场生产率革命未见成效”为正确答案。依据文章第 1 段最后一句讲到“更难确定的是生产力革命是否是真的”，和文中第 2 段通过对数据形势的分析，得出的结论并不乐观，在随后的段落中具体说明这场革命并未取得预期效果。

58.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项“彻底的改革对提高生产率来说必不可少”在文中找不到相关信息。第 3 段第 2 句涉及 B 选项“新型的组织工作场所的方法可能会有助于生产率的提高”，最后一段第 2、第 3 句涉及 C 选项“降低成本并不一定能获得长远利益”，文章最后一句话涉及 D 选项“顾问是一群饭桶”。因此答案应选 A。

## 全文参考译文

人们说，不劳则不获。但是，要是劳而无获呢？不管走到美国任何地方，你都将能听到公司复苏的事例。然而，更加难以定论的是商家自认为他们为提高生产效益而进行的这场革命是否真的物有所值。

官方的统计数多少有些令人失望。数据显示，如果把制造业和服务业加在一块，从 1987 年以来，生产率平均每年上升 1.2%，这是 1978～1987 年度平均增长指数的两倍。然而，近来出现的增长一定程度上是因为在每个商业周期运作中，出现常见的反弹而引发的。因此，还不能以此作为结论性的证据来表明在这趋势的背后呈现出经济复苏的势头。正像财政部长 Robert Rubin 所说，商业界大量神话说生产率大幅度提高了，但官方统计数字并不折射这一情况。

有些是不错的解释。组织工作场所的新办法，这一切包括机构重组和减小规模，仅仅是促进某一经济实体的综合生产率水平提高的一项措施，还有许多其他因素推动生产率的提高。例如，对机械设备的联合投资，采用新技术、以及人才教育培训投资等。此外，公司进行的大部分改革是以赢利为目的，这一前提并不总是意味着提高生产率；转入新的市场或提高产品质量能够达到一样的效果。

另外两种解释就更是纯理论的了。首先是说，近年来一些企业的改组并未奏效；其次是说，即使奏效了，也没有像人们想像的那样大量推广。

哈佛大学学者 Au Bong Pain 是急速扩大的美味面包连锁店的上任总裁。他说，大多数的“企业改组”都相当粗糙。他还认为，多数企业效益上的损失大大超出成本的降低。他的同事 Micheal Beer 说，为数更多的公司以简单机械的方式进行机构重组，降低了成本，可对长期赢利缺乏长远考虑。BBDO 的 Al Rosenshine 的说法更加不留情面，他对重组顾问们做的大量工作视而不见，认为那些完全是垃圾——典型的“劳而无获”。

## Text 3

59.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“对抗，冲突”不正确；C 选项 schism：分裂、割裂，与句意吻合。B 选项“不满”、D 选项“藐视”都不符合题意，故本题答案为 C。

60.【答案】D

【解析】根据本文的第 2 段和第 3 段，主要说明自然科学与人文科学之间的分歧，因此 D 选项“举例说明自然科学与人文科学之间出现分裂”正确。故选 D。

61.【答案】A

【解析】由文意知，美国《新闻和世界报道》杂志刊登的一篇文章中将环境学家说成是“反科学”，据此可知“有文章批评环保主义者是反科学的”说法正确。B 选项“政治家没有被冠以反科学的称谓”与文章第 5 段矛盾、C 选项“自己比别人高明的人喜欢给别人冠以反科学的称谓”、D 选项“把环保主义者冠以反科学的称谓是公平的”均不正确。故答案选 A。

62.【答案】A

【解析】本文中对于科学与反科学的争论，作者始终在客观公正地向读者展示两派之间

的论战及其分歧所在，并未直接发表评论，由此得知，备选项中只有“公平的”是正确的。

### 全文参考译文

科学和文化的其他方面关系一向长期紧张。想一想，17 世纪的伽利略因其信念背离常理，遭到天主教会的审判；诗人威廉·布莱克尖锐地抨击了牛顿的机械论世界观。在本世纪如说有不一样的话，科学和人文科学间的裂痕就更深了。

前些年，科学界势力强大，对抨击者可以视而不见，但现在不一样了。因为科研经费减少，科学家推出几本书来反击“反科学”的倾向。其中，值得关注的有弗吉尼亚大学生物学家 Paul R.Gross 与拉特格斯大学教学家 Narman Levitt 合著的《高级迷信》以及康奈尔大学的 Car Sagan 著的《鬼怪世界》。

科学捍卫者还在集会上发表他们的忧虑，例如，1995 年在纽约城举行的“飞向主科学和理性”大会上，以及去年 6 月在布法罗附近召开的“信息（迷信）时代的科学”集会上。

反科学很明显对不同的人有着不同的含义。Gross 和 Levitt 针对那些质疑科学客观性的社会学家、哲学家以及其他学者，并主要挑他们的毛病。Sagen 更关注那些相信鬼怪、上帝造物以及信奉其他和科学世界观背道而驰的人。

1996 年对新闻报道的调查披露反科学的标签也已贴在许多其他群体身上，从宣称消灭现存的全部天花病毒的官员到鼓吹削减基础研究的共和党人。

如把该词用到反原子弹组织身上也不会引起很大争议。该组织在 1995 年公开发表声明藐视科学，渴望回到前技术时代的理想社会。可这绝对不是说，对不加制止的工业发展表示担忧的环保主义者也是反科学的，而去年五月份刊登在《美国新闻与世界报道》的一篇文章好像含有此种暗示。

环保主义者无需质疑要对这种抨击做出回应。居于环境研究前沿的斯坦福大学的 Paul Ehrlich 认为，科学的真正敌人是那些对工业增长使全球变暖、臭氧层日渐稀薄及其他严重后果的证据提出质疑的人。

确实如此，一些观察家担忧反科学这个词语会变得没有意义。哈佛大学的哲学家 Gerald Holton 在他 1993 年发表的《科学与反科学》的著作中写道：“‘反科学’一词能够包含太多完全不同的东西，而它们只有一个共同点那就是会激怒或威胁那些自以为是、自恃清高的人。”

## Text 4

63.【答案】B

【解析】本文的第 4 段指出“二战之后，大量的人口向西南部迁移，而且这种趋势还将继续。”据此可判断 B 选项“经历了人口向西南的迁移”正好与第 4 段吻合。所以 B 选项是本题的正确答案。

64.【答案】C

【解析】根据倒数第 3 段：“1980 年人口普查数字表明，西部地区的美国人口对宽敞居住的追求”，这句话表明了“它揭示了美国人新的对宽敞生活空间的追求”，即 C 选项内容。A 选项“它强调气候对人口分布的影响”，B 选项“重点论述持续不断的移民浪潮的作用”，

D 选项“详细论述昔日生育高峰的滞后影响”都不正确。

65.【答案】D

【解析】第 7 段指出：内华达州和亚利桑那州是增长率最高的两个州，分别为 63.5%和 53.1%。据此可推出 D 选项“在所有各州中，亚利桑那州的人口增率名列第二”是正确的。因此选 D。

66.【答案】C

【解析】本题正确答案为 C，即“研究人口问题的科学家”。依据第 7 段中 demographers 提出的都是关于人口的问题可直接推出。

## 全文参考译文

1980 年人口普查发现，随着东北部和中西部人口增长接近停止，地区间的竞争已越来越激烈。

这一发展趋势及其对以后在美国政策和经济上的重大影响使得南方首次成了美国人口普查史上人口最稠密的地区。

总体上看，20 世纪 70 年代，美国人口共增加了 2320 万——从数字上看，这是有记录以来十年期人口增长的第三高峰。即便如此，人口总数也只增加了 11.4%。除了大萧条时期外，这是美国最低的年增长率。

自从第二次世界大战以来，美国人口一直大幅度向南方和西部地区迁移，到目前为止，这一趋势仍然不减。

在佛罗里达、德克萨斯和加利福尼亚这三个阳光充裕的州，1980 年的人口几乎比十年前增加了将近 1000 万。在大城市排行榜上，圣地亚哥从第 14 位上升到第 8 位，圣安东尼奥从第 15 位上升到第 10 位，而克利夫兰和华盛顿特区却被排挤出前十名之列。

人口普查官员说，并非所有这些迁移的原因都是为了离开寒带，持续的移民潮加上还有当年“生育高峰”时期出生的孩子已经到了生育年龄，这些原因都在起着作用。

另外，人口统计学家发现，向南部和西部的不断迁移还伴随着一种与此相关却又与从前不同的现象：越来越多的美国人明显不再只是寻找有更多就业机会的地方，他们还在寻找人烟稀少的地方。有以下例子为证；

从区域上看，落基山脉附近各州的人口增长率最高，有报告说，在这片幅员辽阔地带居住的人口仅占美国总人口的 5%，但自 1970 年开始，其增长率却上升到了 37.1%。

在各个州中，内华达州与亚利桑那州是增长率最高的两个州，分别为 63.5%和 53.1%。除了佛罗里达州和德克萨斯州外，处于增长率前十位的是西部各州，共有 750 万人口，大约是每平方英里有 9 个人。

逃离人口拥挤地区的做法影响了过去一味要离开寒带地区到气候暖和的地方居住的趋势。

1980 年人口普查的统计数字最精确地描绘出美国人迁移最西部是为了找到更广阔的居住空间。如此一来，70 年代加利福尼亚州人口增长最快，增涨了 370 万。

同时有大批的人在 70 年代离开加利福尼亚州，但是，大部分人的目的地是西部的其他地方。他们那时，现在也是如此，要去的地方是气候比较寒冷的俄勒冈、爱达荷和阿拉斯加等地，目的是躲避这个人称“黄金州”的烟雾、犯罪以及其他都市化所具有的灾害。

结果导致了 70 年代加利福尼亚州的人口增长率下降到了 18.5%。这个数字比 60 年代增长率的三分之二稍高一点，但显然比西部各州要低。

## Text 5

67.【答案】B

【解析】B 选项“关于板块漂移的地质理论已被证实是正确的”正确，根据文章第 2 段第 1 句“对于板块漂移这一理论现已是无可争论的了”可得出。

68.【答案】B

【解析】此题的判断依据是文章第 2 段第 3 句，“那些远隔大洋而又互补的海岸线，以及一些相同的地质特征提醒着人们：这两个大陆曾经在哪些地方相连。”因此可知“人们发现它们具有一些相同的地质特征”是正确的，故选 B。

69.【答案】D

【解析】根据文章最后一段第 4 句，指出新海洋的成因，可推出 D 选项“用来解释海洋的形成”正确，因此答案为 D。A 选项“非洲板块的构造”、B 选项“死火山的复苏”、C 选项“大陆的迁移”均不正确。

70.【答案】C

【解析】主旨题。综观全文可知，本文主旨是“hot spot”对地质板块研究的影响。因此只有 C 选项正确。

### 全文参考译文

地球上零碎分部着一百多个相互独立并且面积不大的火山活动区，被地质学家称为热点区。相较大多数火山，它们的不同之处是都不位于形成地球表面的巨大漂移板块的连接点，反而有很多倒藏于板块的深处。大部分热点区移动极其缓慢，有时侯，板块滑过这些热点区，便留下死火山的痕迹。热点区加上其火山痕迹是板块移动的象征。

板块漂移如今已是无需质疑的了。例如非洲和南美洲，因为有新物质深入洋底，两个大陆距离越来越远。即使远隔大洋，可相互吻合的海岸线和似乎好像跨越过海的地质特征，均会让人想到这两个大陆曾是相连的。带着两个大陆漂移的板块做相对运动，这已得到具体解释，但不能把一个板块相对于另一板块的运动简单地解释为板块与地球内部之间的运动。由于人们还没法肯定两个大陆是否在朝相反的方向运动，也没法肯定是否是一个大陆原地不动，而另一个大陆正在离它远去。因而位于地壳深处的热点区提供了解决这一问题的测量仪。从热点区的人口情况分析显示，好像非洲板块是不动的，三千万年过去了也没见移动。

热点区的重要意义并不仅仅在于它们所起到的参照物的作用。如今它们还对推动板块在地球表面漂移这一地球物理进程有重要作用。当大陆板块漂移到热点区上方时，由地壳深处涌出的物质便会使板块凸起，形成巨大圆盖。圆盖不断裂大，板块出现深深的裂痕。至少有几次，大陆差点顺着这些裂痕完全分开。因而，热点区理论解释了新海洋的起因。这样一来，就像早些时候的一些理论已经解释了大陆的流动性一样，热点区理论或许能对大陆板块的不稳定性加以注明。

## Part IV English-Chinese Translation

71.【答案】但更为重要的是，这是科学家们所能观测到的最遥远的过去的景象，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前的形状和结构。

72.【答案】巨大的宇宙云的存在，实际上是使 20 年代首创的大爆炸论得以保持其宇宙起源论的主导地位所不可缺少的。

73.【答案】天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器及球载仪器，正越来越近地观测这些云系，也许不久就会报告他们的观测结果。

74.【答案】假如那些小热点看上去同预计的一致，那就意味着又一科学论说的胜利，这种论说即更完美的大爆炸论，也称宇宙膨胀说。

75.【答案】宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特，但它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论在科学上看来可信的推论。许多天体物理学家七八年来一直认为这一论说是正确的。

### 全文参考译文

离地球大约 150 亿光年的一条巨大的宇宙云带是科学家至今所观测到的最大、最遥远的物体。但更为重要的是，这是科学家们所能观测到的最遥远的过去的景象，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前的形状和结构。那大约就是宇宙刚刚诞生的时刻。研究人员所发现的宇宙云系既令人惊奇，又是人们所期待的，因为美国国家航空航天局的宇宙背景探索者 Gobe 号卫星已经为宇宙确实起源于最早的一次爆炸这一说法发现了划时代的证据，即人们一直所称的“大爆炸”（该理论认为宇宙起源于一大团能量的爆炸）。

巨大的宇宙云的存在，实际上是使 20 年代首创的大爆炸论得以保持其宇宙起源论的主导地位所不可缺少的。按照这一理论，宇宙是由一团亚微观的、异常稠密的纯能量团朝各个方向向外发散，伴随着放出辐射线，冷凝成粒子，然后形成气体原子所形成的。数十亿年来，这种气体受地心引力的压缩形成星系、恒星，甚至产生人类。设计 Gobe 卫星就是为了观察这些最大的物体结构，但宇航员还是想看到更小的热点，比如星系中的星团和超星团这样一些局部物体的粒子。看来他们不会等待很久的。天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器及球载仪器，正越来越近地观测这些云系，也许不久就会报告他们的观测结果。

假如那些小热点看上去同预计的一致，那就意味着又一科学论说的胜利，这种论说即更完美的大爆炸论，也称宇宙膨胀说。膨胀说认为，早在很久以前，宇宙的体积在不到一秒钟内被一种反引力驱动而产生了无数倍的膨胀。宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特，但它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论在科学上看来可信的推论。许多天体物理学家七八年来一直认为这一论说是正确的。

## Part V Writing

参考范文

As is depicted in the cartoon, a hen is making two promises. We all know that hen’s duty is to lay eggs which should undoutbly consist of most elementary part. But the hen promises what

she should do!

With the development of the society and the improvement of people's living standard, more and more attention should be paid to the improvement of quality of service. Therefore, many enterprises and departments promise to better their services so as to meet the people's need better. They are also pleased to invite people to supervise what they have done and will do. But much to our surprise, some of them just say something that they should do.These promises are only laughted at by people.

In my opinion, doing more is better than proming more. Because people are willing to be served really. All we should lay more emphasis on what we do and how we can virtually improve the level of service. Only in this way can we make people satisfied with what we do.

# 1997年
# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Part Ⅱ Cloze Test

**Directions:**

*For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A],[B],[C],[D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)*

Manpower Inc., with 560,000 workers, is the world's largest temporary employment agency. Every morning, its people __41__ into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay. One day at a time __42__ industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive __43__ reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

__44__ its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part timers and temporary workers. This "__45__" work force is the most important __46__ in American business today, and it is __47__ changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive __48__ avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens __49__ by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of __50__ that came from being a loyal employee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. [A] swarm | [B] stride | [C] separate | [D] slip |
| 42. [A] For | [B] Because | [C] As | [D] Since |
| 43. [A] from | [B] in | [C] on | [D] by |
| 44. [A] Even though | [B] Now that | [C] If only | [D] Provided that |
| 45. [A] durable | [B] disposable | [C] available | [D] transferable |
| 46. [A] approach | [B] flow | [C] fashion | [D] trend |
| 47. [A] instantly | [B] reversely | [C] fundamentally | [D] sufficiently |
| 48. [A] but | [B] while | [C] and | [D] whereas |
| 49. [A] imposed | [B] restricted | [C] illustrated | [D] confined |
| 50. [A] excitement | [B] conviction | [C] enthusiasm | [D] importance |

# Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

**Directions:**

*Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)*

## Text 1

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia.It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally III law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right to life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia—where an aging population, life extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right to die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death—probably by a deadly injection or pill—to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Loyd Nickson, a 54 year old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally III law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

51. From the second paragraph we learn that____.

[A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries

[B] physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia

[C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law

[D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage

52. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means____.

[A] observers are taking a wait and see attitude towards the future of euthanasia

[B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries

[C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes

[D] the effect taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop

53. When Loyd Nickson dies, he will____.

[A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia

[B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient

[C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering

[D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days

54. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of____.

[A] opposition

[B] suspicion

[C] approval

[D] indifference

## Text 2

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would, and someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got

talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner — amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily meant that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many American value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

55. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, ____.

[A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US

[B] small minded officials deserve a serious comment

[C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors

[D] most Americans are ready to offer help

56. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that____.

[A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship

[B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated

[C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends

[D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions

57. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers____.

[A] to improve their hard life

[B] in view of their long distance travel

[C] to add some flavor to their own daily life

[D] out of a charitable impulse

58. The tradition of hospitality to strangers____.

[A] tends to be superficial and artificial

[B] is generally well kept up in the United States

[C] is always understood properly

[D] was something to do with the busy tourist trails

## Text 3

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many

physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind manifesting") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

59. "Substance abuse" (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that____.

[A] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used

[B] "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drug takers

[C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine

[D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

60. The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean____.

[A] widespread

[B] overwhelming

[C] piercing

[D] fashionable

61. Physical dependence on certain substances results from____.

[A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time

[B] exclusive use of them for social purposes

[C] quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases

[D] careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

62. From the last paragraph we can infer that____.

[A] stimulants function positively on the mind

[B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health

[C] depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances

[D] the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

## Text 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. “Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?” Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. “You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?” At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It’s a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company’s mountainous debt, which will increase to 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company’s rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice T’s violent rap song *Cop Killer*, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. “The test of any democratic society,” he wrote in a *Wall Street Journal* column, “lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won’t retreat in the face of any threats.”

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month’s stockholders’ meeting, Levin asserted that “music is not the cause of society’s ills” and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the “balanced struggle” between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15 member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. “Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited,” says Luce. “I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this.”

63. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for____.

[A] its raising of the corporate stock price

[B] its self-examination of soul

[C] its neglect of social responsibility

[D] its emphasis on creative freedom

64. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
[A] Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner
[B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise
[C] Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate
[D] Stever Ross is no longer alive
65. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman____.
[A] stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression
[B] softened his tone and adopted some new policy
[C] changed his attitude and yielded to objection
[D] received more support from the 15 member board
66. The best title for this passage could be____.
[A] A Company under Fire
[B] A Debate on Moral Decline
[C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
[D] A Form of Creative Freedom

## Text 5

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as "steering the economy to a soft landing" or "a touch on the brakes", makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicated. In late 1994 the panel of economists which *The Economist* polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. America's capacity utilization, for example, his historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen bellow most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off

in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

67. From the passage we learn that____.

[A] there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates

[B] economy will always follow certain models

[C] the economic situation is better than expected

[D] economists had foreseen the present economic situation

68. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

[A] Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car

[B] An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation

[C] A high unemployment rate will result from inflation

[D] Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy

69. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that____.

[A] the low inflation rate will last for some time

[B] the inflation rate will soon rise

[C] the inflation will disappear quickly

[D] there is no inflation at present

70. The passage shows that the author is____the present situation.

[A] critical of

[B] puzzled by

[C] disappointed at

[D] amazed at

## Part IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points).*

Do animals have rights? This is how the question is usually put. It sounds like a useful,ground-clearing way to start. (71) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

On one view of rights, to be sure, it necessarily follows that animals have none. (72) Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements. Therefore, animals cannot have rights. The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd, for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. However, this is only one account, and by no means an uncontested one. It denies rights not only to animals

but also to some people—for instance to infants, the mentally incapable and future generations. In addition, it is unclear what force a contract can have for people who never consented to it, how do you reply to somebody who says "I don't like this contract"?

The point is this: without agreement on the rights of people, arguing about the rights of animals is fruitless. (73) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all. This is a false choice. Better to start with another, more fundamental, question: is the way we treat animals a moral issue at all?

Many deny it. (74) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice. Any regard for the suffering of animals is seen as a mistake—a sentimental displacement of feeling that should properly be directed to other humans.

This view which holds that torturing a monkey is morally equivalent to chopping wood, may seem bravely "logical". In fact it is simply shallow: the confused center is right to reject it. The most elementary form of moral reasoning—the ethical equivalent of learning to crawl—is to weigh others' interests against one's own. This in turn requires sympathy and imagination: without there is no capacity for moral thought. To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy. (75) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

## Part V Writing (15 points)

76. **Directions:**

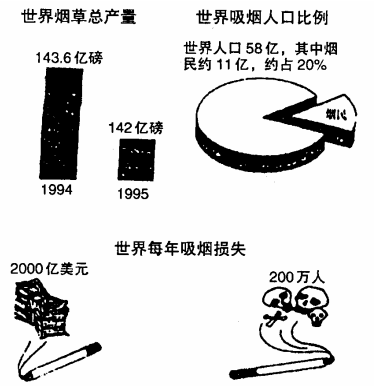
A. Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120.

B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

C. Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:

1. Interpret the following pictures.

2. Predict the tendency of tobacco consumption and give your reason.



# 参考答案与精解

## Part II　Cloze Test

41.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“蜂拥而致”。B 选项意为“大步前进，跨越”。C 选项意为“分离，分开”。D 选项意为“滑动，溜走，偷偷摸摸地移动，潜入”。由题意得，应选 A。

42.【答案】C

【解析】本题答案为 C，As 引导原因状语从句时，有“鉴于……；出于对……的考虑”的意思，符合题意。

43.【答案】D

【解析】根据题意，可知本题应选 by：“通过”。to survive by reducing the number of employees：“通过减员来达到继续生存的目的”。

44.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项 Even though，引导让步状语从句，意思是“即使，纵使，尽管，虽然”。B 选项 Now that，引导原因状语从句，“既然，由于”。C 选项 If only，引导条件状语从句，尤其是虚拟条件句，表示“意愿，但愿，要是……就好了”。D 选项 Provided that，引导条件状语从句，“如果，倘若，假使，只要”。由上知，本题答案选 A。

45.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项意为“持久的，耐用的”。B 选项意为“可以任意处理的，可以自由处置的，一次性的”。C 选项意为“可以得到的，可以用的”。D 选项意为“可以转让的，可以调动的，可以传递的”。此处应选 B。

46.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“方法，办法，途径，靠近”。B 选项意为“流动”。C 选项意为“时尚，风气，风尚，式样”。D 选项意为“倾向，动向，潮流，发展的总趋势”。答案为 D。

47.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项意为“立即，即刻，短暂，迅速”。B 选项意为“倒转，朝相反方向，相反”。C 选项意为“根本上，基本上”。D 选项意为“足够”。故选 C。

48.【答案】B

【解析】结合上下文，可知此处应选 while，意为“在……同时”，如果从句的主语与主句的主语相一致，而且谓语中有动词，则可以省略从句的主语及动词。因此答案为 B。

49.【答案】A

【解析】A 选项意为“强加于”。B 选项意为“局限”。C 选项意为“图解，说明”。C 选项意为“限制”。此处应选 A。

50.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项意为“兴奋，激动”。B 选项意为“定罪，坚信，信念”。C 选项意为“热情，热衷，狂热，热忱，感激”。D 选项意为“重要性”。由文意知，本题选 D。

### 全文参考译文

拥有 56 万雇员的劳务公司，是世界上最大的临时就业机构。每天早晨，公司的员工纷纷涌向美国的机关和工厂，为了一天的工资而寻找一份工作。一次一天，因为一些工业巨头，如通用汽车公司和国际商用机器公司都靠裁员谋求生存，这样，总部设在威斯康星州密沃基市的劳务公司得以繁荣起来。

就算美国的经济继续恢复，兼职人员和临时工的数量也还是在不断增加。这种“一次性”的就业大军是当今美国商业的最重要趋势。而且它从根本上改变了一个人与他的工作的关系。这种现象为这些公司提供了一种方式，使其既不失国际竞争力，又避免了市场周期的冲击，避免了就业法规，医疗保健和养老金法案带来的不断增加的负担。对雇员而言，这将意味着福利的终结，他们也不再具有作为一个忠实雇员的使命感。

## Part III　Reading Comprehension

## Text 1

51.【答案】D

【解析】根据本文的第 2 段第 1 句话，我们可以推出：这一立法的深刻意义可能要过一段时间才能为人们所理解，D 选项的意思是“要经过一段时间才能意识到这一法案通过的意义”，所以 D 选项正确。A 选项“在其他国家对安乐死的反对来得很慢”、B 选项“内科医生和普通市民对安乐死所持意见相同”、C 选项“该法案的草率通过主要是由于日益变化的科技”均不正确。

52.【答案】B

【解析】从第 2 段最后一句可以得出答案。多米诺骨牌的特点是头一张牌倒下，导致后面许多牌相继倒下，产生连锁反应。作者借此暗示类似法案的相继通过。B 选项“美国，加拿大和其他国家可能会通过类似法案”正好符合题目的意思。

53.【答案】A

【解析】从短文最后一段可以得出正确答案。Loyd Nickson 认为，死亡本身并不可怕，可怕的是像其他患者那样痛苦地死去，而安乐死的合法化让他可以从容地面对死亡了。A 选项“他将带着安乐死所持有的平静面对死亡”正好符合这个意思。

54.【答案】C

【解析】本题为推断题。从第 2 段倒数第 3 句和第 3 段倒数第 2 句可以得出正确答案。从通篇来看，作者一直是 C 选项“赞同”的态度。

### 全文参考译文

清晨 3:45 进行了最后的投票表决。经过国会 6 个月的争论和最后 16 个小时的激烈辩论，澳大利亚北部地区（即澳北州）成了世界上第一个允许医生根据病人意愿结束绝症患者生命的合法当局。这一法案是以 15:10 的令人信服的投票结果通过的。这一消息几乎立即出现在互联网上。身处地球另一端的加拿大死亡权利执行主席 John Hofsess 收到这条消

息后便通过协会的网络服务站“死亡网络”发了公告。他说：“我们一整天都在发布公告，这当然不只是因为澳大利亚发生的事情，这是要载入世界史册的”。

这一立法的深刻意义可能要过一段时间才能为人们所理解。澳北州所通过的晚期病人权益法使得无论是内科医生还是普通市民都同样地努力从道义和实际意义两方面来对待这一问题。有些人如释重负，其他人，包括教会人士、生之权利组织成员以及澳大利亚医学会成员猛烈抨击了这一法案及其草率的通过。而这种潮流将不太可能逆转。在澳大利亚，人口老龄化、寿命延长技术以及公众态度的变化都在各自发挥着作用。其他州也准备考虑制定类似的法规来对待安乐死问题。在美国和加拿大，死亡权利运动正在聚集力量，观察家正等待着多米诺骨牌开始倒下。

根据澳北州所通过的这个新法案，成年病人可要求安乐死——可能通过注射致死针剂或服用致死药物——以结束痛苦。但须由两名医生诊断其已病入膏盲。病人经过七天“冷静思考”时间，方可签署一份申请证明。48 小时后，其安乐死愿望才能得到实现。对于居住在 Darwin 的现年 54 岁的肺癌者 Nickson 来说，这个法案意味着他可以平静地生活下去而无需惧怕因呼吸困难而死去。“从精神上说，我并不怕死，害怕的是怎样死。”他说，“我曾看见医院里的病人死前四处抓挠，与氧气抗争。”

## Text 2

55.【答案】D

【解析】从第 1 段第 1 句可以得出正确答案。文章第 1 段第 1 句“大多数美国人对他们友善，好客，乐于助人”与 D 选项“大多数美国人乐于助人”意思一致。

56.【答案】A

【解析】本题为推论题。最后一段第 1 句：“同任何发达国家一样，所有美国人的社会交往都要受制于一整套复杂的文化特征、信念和习俗”与 A 选项“文化对社会交往有影响”正好相符。

57.【答案】C

【解析】本题问：住在边远地区的家庭对陌生人如此热情是为了什么？从文中第 2 段第 1 句“沉闷、孤寂是普遍存在的问题。陌生人和旅行者很受欢迎，能给他们带来消遣娱乐，同时还带来了外面世界的消息。”可知 C 选项“给他们的日常生活增添风韵”为正确答案。

58.【答案】B

【解析】从第 4 段第 2 句可以得出答案。第 4 段第 2 句说：“对陌生人友好的老传统在美国仍盛行不衰”，由此可知 B 选项“在美国大体上保持完好”正确。

### 全文参考译文

去美国访问的人一贯带回报告说，大多数美国人友好、谦恭、乐于助人。公平地讲，人们对加拿大和加拿大人也有同样的观察报告。最好应当看做这在整个北美都普遍存在。当然也有例外，在美国，心胸狭窄的官员、粗鲁的服务生以及缺乏教养的出租车司机也不少。但由于人们常得出上面的结论，那就值得议论一番了。

长时间以来，在美国很多地方，旅行者打破了当地沉闷的生活，所以受到欢迎。那时人们一般住在相距遥远的地方，沉闷、孤独是家庭普遍存在的问题。陌生人和旅行者很受

欢迎，因为他们带来了消遣娱乐，还带来了外部世界的消息。

边境上的残酷现实也促进这一好客传统的发展。当一个人独自旅行时，如果饿了，受了伤或生了病，通常无处可去，只能向最近的小屋或村落求助。对旅行者来说，这不是选择的问题，对当地人来说，这也并非出于一时的仁慈冲动。它反映了日常生活的残酷：如果你不接纳陌生人，并照顾他，那他再找不到别人了。请记住，某一天也许你也会面临相同的处境。

现在有很多慈善组织，专门帮助那些疲倦的旅行者。但是对陌生人友好的旧传统在美国仍很盛行，尤其是在远离热门旅游线路的小市镇。“我刚转了一圈，同这个美国人聊了聊，很快，他就邀请我到他家吃饭——不可思议”。在来美国旅行的游客中碰到过这类事的很多，但对此并不都能正确理解。许多美国人随意、友好的态度不应看做是表面应付或矫揉造作，而应视为历史发展形成的一种文化传统。

美国同任何发达国家一样，文化、信念以及习俗是社会关系的基础。当然，一个人会说一种语言并不一定意味着他明白其社会和文化模式。那些不能理解文化含义的游客很可能经常做出错误结论。例如，当一个美国人说“朋友”时，该词的文化内涵可能与游客母语和文化中的该词的意思大相径庭。仅凭借在汽车上偶遇时说声“朋友”并不能区分这是出于礼貌还是个人兴趣。然而，待人友好是一种美德，许多美国人都对此推崇并且希望无论是对邻居还是陌生人都如此。

## Text 3

59.【答案】D

【解析】从文章第 1 段最后一句可以得出答案：“……像酒精、烟草这些熟悉的物质也是药物，……他们常用‘物质滥用’来代替‘药物滥用’就是为了让人们清楚滥用酒精、烟草这样的物质同滥用海洛因，可卡因一样有害”，D 选项“除了海洛因和可卡因外，许多其他物质也可能是有毒的”与文章意思相符，所以 D 选项正确。

60.【答案】A

【解析】“pervasive”的含义应该是“广泛、普遍的”，由此可以得出 A 选项正确。B 选项“势不可挡的，压倒一切的”、C 选项“有穿透力的”、D 选项“时髦的”均不正确。

61.【答案】A

【解析】从文章第 2 段最后一句可以得出答案。文章指出：频繁使用和过量使用都会导致对这种物质的依赖。A 选项“长期无节制地使用”正确。B 选项“将其专用于社交目的”、C 选项“将它们大量用于治病”和 D 选项“由于不良症状，草率使用这些物质”都过于片面。

62.【答案】B

【解析】从最后一段倒数第 2 句“Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations”可知 B 选项“幻觉剂本身就对健康有害”为正确答案。A 选项“兴奋剂对神经的作用是积极的”，在文章中并未对其给予积极的评价。C 选项“对神经系统起作用的物质中，镇静剂是最糟糕的一种”在文章中也没有相关叙述。D 选项“对神经系统起作用的三种物质通常是按类组合使用”也不正确。

### 全文参考译文

从技术上说，除食品外，任何能改变我们生理和心理机能的物质均是药物。很多人误解“药物”这个词仅指某些药品或嗜毒者服用的违禁化学品。他们没有意识到像酒精、烟草这些熟悉的物质也是药物。这也就是为何很多医生和心理学家现在使用了一个更为折中的词——物质，他们经常用“物质滥用”而不是“药物滥用”来明确表明滥用酒精和烟草这样的物质的害处同滥用海洛因和可卡因是一样的。

在我们居住的社会里，物质（药物）被广泛地使用于社交和治疗：服用阿斯匹林来减轻头痛，喝点儿酒来社交，早晨喝咖啡来提神，吸支烟缓解紧张的神经等。这些物质的使用得到了社会认可，而且明显具有积极的一面，可何时变成滥用了呢？首先，大多数物质使用过量都会产生副作用，例如中毒或反复使用一种物质可引起上瘾或对该物质（药物）产生依赖。依赖的起初症状为耐受力增强，用量越来越大才能达到预期效果，一旦停用就会产生不舒服的症状。

对中枢神经系统起作用，以此改变感觉、情绪及行为的药物（物质）被称为对神经系统起作用的物质。这类物质一般分为兴奋剂、镇静剂或幻觉剂。兴奋剂主要有加速或刺激中枢神经系统活动的效用，而镇静剂刚好与之相反，使其活动减缓。幻觉剂主要作用于人的感觉，以多样的方式对感觉加以扭曲和变形，其中包括产生幻觉。这些物质常被认为能“产生幻觉”（psychedelid）一词源自希腊语，意思是“精神显现”。因为它们好像能够使人的感觉状态发生改变。

## Text 4

63.【答案】C

【解析】从文章第 1 段第 3、4 句可以得出答案。由“你们已经出卖了自己的灵魂，难道还一定要腐蚀整个民族、威胁下一代吗？”可知 C 选项“无视社会责任”正确。A 选项“提高公司股票价格”、B 选项“对灵魂的自我检查”、D 选项“强调创作自由”都不正确。

64.【答案】D

【解析】见第 2 段第 1 句。从第 2 段第 1 句“Who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992”可以得出 D 选项“Steve Ross 已经死了”，late 意为“已故的”。

65.【答案】B

【解析】从第 4 段第 1 句可以得出答案。A 选项“坚持其强硬立场以维护表达自由”、C 选项“改变态度，屈从于反对意见”、D 选项“得到 15 人董事会的更大支持”都不符合文章意思，只有 B 选项“缓和了语气，采取了一些新政策”正确。

66.【答案】A

【解析】这是一道文章主旨题。整篇文章都是对 Time Warner 公司的批评与攻击，因此。A 选项“遭到抨击的公司”最合适。B 选项“关于道德败坏的争论”、C 选项“街头文化的合法宣泄”、D 选项“创作自由的一种形式”并未点明文章的中心和主旨。

### 全文参考译文

没有一家公司乐意被别人说它导致了社会风气的败坏。上周参议员 Robert Dole 问时代

华纳公司管理者说：“你们的事业就要达到这样的结果吗？你们已经出卖了自己的灵魂，难道还一定要腐化我们的民族，威胁我们的孩子吗？”不过，对于时代华纳公司来说，这样的问题只不过是公司自 1990 年建立以来的灵魂解析的最新表白，它是在不同时期有关责任、创作自由和利润最低限等问题的自我检查。

56 岁的董事长 Gerald Levin 是这次争论的核心。他在 1992 年取代已故董事长 Steve Ross 接管公司。面对着财政危机，他承受着抬高股价、减少公司巨额债务的压力，在经过两笔新的有线电视买卖后，债务将增长到 173 亿美元。他已允诺出售部分财产，并重组公司。但投资者正在焦急地等待着。

提高说唱音乐的影响一点都没使他的日子好过一些。Levin 始终如一地以表达情感为理由维护公司的说唱音乐。1992 年，公司因发布冰特乐队的猛烈的说唱歌曲《警察杀手》而备受攻击，Levin 把它描述成街头文化的合法表达形式，认为它应该有自己的表现形式。他在《华尔街日报》一篇专栏中写道：“对任何一个民主社会的检验不在于它控制言论自由的程度，而是看它能否给人们思考和表达自由提供尽可能宽松的范围——不管其结果有时可能会引起多么大的争议和愤怒。面对任何威胁，我们都不会退却。”

Levin 对上周的评论保持沉默，但有迹象表明这位总裁的强硬立场正在弱化，至少在一定程度上如此。在上个月的股东大会上，进行了对摇滚乐唱词的讨论，Levin 强调说：“音乐不是社会病的根源”，甚至还以他那任教的教师儿子为例，他的儿子以说唱音乐的形式与学生交流。但他也谈到了创作自由与社会责任之间要“努力保持平衡”的问题。他宣布，公司将开始对可能引起人们反对的音乐制定各种发行和标识的标准。

总的来说，时代华纳公司董事会的 15 名成员是支持他和他的公司经营策略的，但内部人士透露，他们中一些人对此表示担忧。Ross 说，“许多年之前，我们当中有些人就知道宪法第一修正案规定的自由不是完全无限制的”、“我认为公司里和公司有关联的一些人可能最近才开始意识到这一点。”

## Text 5

67.【答案】C

【解析】从第 3、4 段可以看到美国目前的经济形势令人乐观，比经济学家预料的好得多，C 选项“经济形势比预期的要好”正确。A 选项“通货膨胀与利率之间存在特定的关系”、B 选项“经济总是遵循特定的模式”、D 选项“经济学家早就预见到了目前的经济形势”都与文章意思不相符合。

68.【答案】B

【解析】从第 4 段最后一句话“美国的生产力利用率创历史新高，而失业率却低于多数人预测的自然失业率。而在过去，失业率低于此，通胀率就会上升”可知 B 选项“太低的失业率会导致通货膨胀”正确。

69.【答案】A

【解析】“This is no flash in the pan”：这不是昙花一现。第 3 段提到的“通货膨胀率一直比预计的低”这种情况要持续一段时间。A 选项“低通货膨胀率要持续一段时间”为正

确答案。B 选项“通货膨胀率很快会上升”、C 选项“通货膨胀会很快消失”、D 选项“目前不存在通货膨胀”均不正确。

70.【答案】D

【解析】这是一道判断作者态度的问题。从第 4 段第一句可以得出答案。文中曾出现“比预料的低”和“经济学家感到吃惊”，因此 D 选项“惊讶”为正确答案。A 选项“批评”、C 选项“失望”、B 选项“困惑不解”均不正确。

### 全文参考译文

许多描述金融政策的词语，像“指导经济软着陆”或“经济刹车”使人听起来觉得它是一门精确的科学。事实上并非如此。利率与通货膨胀之间的联系是不确定的。在政策变化对经济产生任何影响之前，会出现为长时间的且多变的滞后期。因此人们将金融政策的执行比做驾驶一辆挡风玻璃黑暗、后视镜破碎而且驱动轮不完善的汽车。

尽管有这么多不利因素，但近来中央银行的银行家们好像有许多可以夸耀的东西。去年七大工业国经济的平均通货膨胀率降到了 2.3%，接近 30 年以来的最低水平，今年七月才仅仅达到 2.5%，这比许多国家 70 年代和 80 年代早期经历的两位数通货膨胀率低很多。

这也要低于大多数预言家所预测的。每月都要邀请一些经济专家座谈的《经济学家》，在 1994 年底邀请的经济专家们说，1995 年美国的平均通货膨胀率将达到 3.5%。事实上，在八月份就降到了 2.6%，而且，只能希望全年的平均通货膨胀率保持在 3%左右。在英国和日本通胀率比去年年底预测的低半个百分点。这不是暂时的现象，在过去两年里，英国和美国的通货膨胀率一直比预计的要低。

特别让经济学家感到惊讶的是，英美两国的通货膨胀率带来的是有利结果，因为传统的衡量办法表明两国经济，尤其是美国的经济几乎没有出现生产迟缓的现象。比如，在今年早期，美国的生产力利用率达到历史新高，而失业率（八月份为 5.6%）却比大多数人预测的自然失业率要低——过去，失业率低于此，通货膨胀率就会上升。

为什么通货膨胀没起什么作用，遗憾的是，最令人振奋的解释也是不完善的。某些经济学家认为，世界强大的结构变化已结束了原有的基于经济增长和通货膨胀的历史联系的经济模式。

## Part IV　English-Chinese Translation

71.【答案】事实并非如此，因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有共同认识为基础的，而这种共同认识并不存在。

72.【答案】有些哲学家论证说，权利只存在于社会契约中，是责任与权益相交换的一部分。

73.【答案】这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端，它使人们认为应这样对待动物：要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅，要么完全冷漠无情。

74.【答案】这类人持极端看法，认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同，对待动物无需考虑道德问题。

75.【答案】这种反应并不错，这是人类用道德观念进行推进的本能在起作用。这种本能应得到鼓励，而不应遭到嘲弄。

## 全文参考译文

动物有权利吗？人们常常这样问。这个问题听起来很有用、很清晰。事实并非如此，因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有共同认识为基础的，而这种共同认识并不存在。

有一种权利观点认定，动物自然是没有权利的。有些哲学家论证说，权利只存在于社会契约中，是责任与权益相交换的一部分。因此动物不可能有权利。对吃了人的老虎实施惩罚的想法是荒谬的。正由于同样的原因，认为老虎有权利也是荒谬的。但是，这只是一种观点，而且这种观点绝不是毫无争议的。这种观点不仅否定了动物的权利，而且也否定了某些人的权利——如婴儿，有智力缺陷的人以及我们的后代。另外，还有些问题尚不清楚：对于那些从来就不赞成这种契约的人，这一契约还能有多大的效力？如果有人说："我不喜欢这个契约"，那你如何作答呢？

关键问题是，如果对人的权利没有达成共识，那么讨论动物的权利是毫无意义的。这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端，它使人们认为应这样对待动物：要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅，要么完全冷漠无情。这两种极端都是错误的选择。我们最好从另一个角度开始，来看一个更基本的问题：我们对待动物的方式到底属不属于道德问题？很多人的回答是否定的。这类人持极端看法，认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同，对待动物无须考虑道德问题。任何认为"动物也会痛苦"的想法都被看做是一种错误。这种"爱屋及乌"式的感情应恰当地用在其他人身上。

认为折磨猴子从道德上讲相当于砍柴的观点，可能看起来很符合逻辑，实际上却很肤浅。道德推理最基本的形式——伦理上相当于人刚开始学爬——就是权衡他人与自己的利益。这反过来就需要同情心与想像力。没有这些，就没有道德思维的能力。对于大多数人，看到动物处于痛苦之中，足以引发他们的同情心。这种反应并不错，这是人类用道德观念进行推进的本能在起作用。这种本能应得到鼓励，而不应遭到嘲弄。

## Part V　Writing

参考范文

**The Tobacco Consumption**

As depicted in the drawing above，we can see clearly that there were a total of 14.36 billion pounds of tobacco produced in 1994 and 14.2 billion pounds in 1995.The amount of tobacco production is falling yearly, it can be predicted that the tendency of tobacco consumption would also be falling yearly.

To the best of my knowledge,I think that there are so many reasons for the prediction.First and formost of all,smoking "burns" money.Every year there are two hundred billion dollars "burnt" in the cigarette "fire". Secondly, smoking would hardly do people any good and it can cause so many severe diseases even cancer. Every year there are three million people "buried" in the cigarette "tomb".

Despite tobacco consumption is falling, there are too many people who smoke. The population in the world is 5.8 billion, but about twenty percent of the population, that is to say, 1.1 billion people, smoke. So the government should take urgent steps against smoking.

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